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GARDEN & HOME BUILDER

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Fall Planting Issue

GARDEN MAGAZINE & HOME BUILDER

SEPTEMBER 1925

Vol. XLII. No. 1.

35 CENTS

Boston

Doubleday, Page & Company, Gar

Brand's Peonies

ACRES AND ACRES OF BEAUTIFUL BLOOMS.
A view of one of the Brand Peony Farms seedling beds. This bed contains over 17,000 plants—and every one different.

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V. 42

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The Message of the Daffodils

IN YEARS gone by the lovely Narcissi or Daffodils nodded the message of Springtime and Easter Greetings. This Fall it's a solemn warning:—"Get us while you may, because it's your last chance—at reasonable rates!" Impending embargo and import restrictions will make these lovely harbingers of Spring scarce. So order while you may and find your way to the best of them through

Dreer's Autumn Catalogue

This 96 page book is a most comprehensive guide to fall garden activity. It offers all such bulbs, plants, roots, etc., as should logically be planted in the Fall. Besides 30 pages devoted to Spring Flowering Bulbs—Tulips, Daffodils, Hyacinths, etc., etc.,—it offers Roses, Flower Seeds, Hardy Perennials, Shrubs, Vegetable, Grass and Clover Seeds, in short, all those items that the look-ahead gardener can use *now*, thus gaining time for other urgent work in the Spring. This Fall Catalogue contains distinctly worth-while cultural directions decidedly helpful to all seeking reliable advice on their planting operations. Please write for this Fall Catalogue, mentioning this publication.

HENRY A. DREER

1306 Spring Garden St. Philadelphia, Pa.

HOW many of us have made up our minds to have glorious Tulips, sweet-scented Hyacinths, and graceful Daffodils in our spring garden. To enjoy them next spring we must plant now. There is no time for delay—the sooner they are planted the surer we are of a magnificent display when, after dark wintry days, all nature arises to new glory.

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Largest Growers of Hardy Plants in America

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E. H. Schulz, Pres. J. J. Grullemans, Sec., Treas.

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Weighed and NOT Found Wanting!

We have always been exceptionally severe judges and the habits of three generations can not be changed in a lifetime! With us, bulbs are much more than merchandise—they are a deeply rooted hobby. That is the reason why ordinary commercial grades do not fill our bill and why we recognize limitations of their supply.

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Marie Louise—Old rose, flushed salmon-orange, olive base. Doz. 70c; $5.00 per 100.

Panorama—Deep orange, shaded mahogany. Large globular flower of brilliant color. Doz. 95c; $7.00 per 100.

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a fine Breeder of deep orange, shaded mahogany

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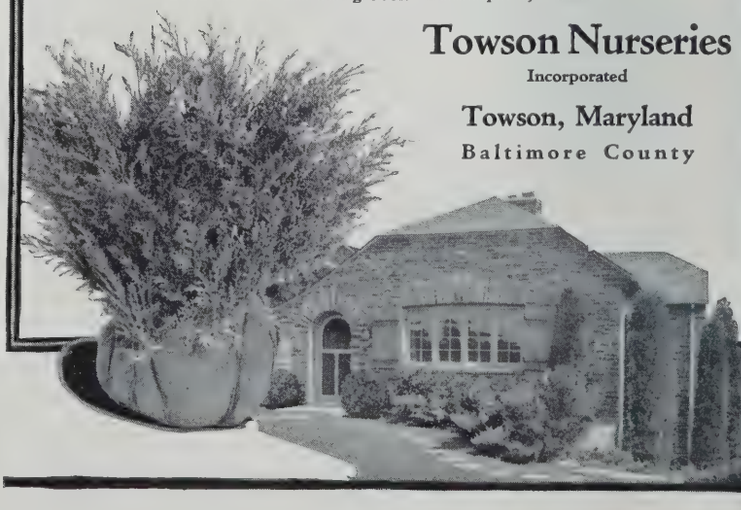

Where A Flower Conquered!

Primarily Henry S. Cooper was a business man, a manufacturer. As such he had his trials and tribulations. These in turn caused him to look about for a hobby, a recreation that would enable him to keep cool, with both feet on the ground. He loved flowers and among them he preferred Peonies.

And now comes the interesting part of the story. The business got so that it ran itself. The Peonies got so that they ran Henry S. Cooper. From a small start, with a few dozen plants, he developed a stock of one hundred varieties in thousands of plants. The cornfields of "Dunmovin" became the Peony show grounds of Kenosha.

The noble work started by the founder of the Peony Fan's Gardens is carried on by his sons and successors. The same rigid policy of a square deal for all, is carried out by his old faithful helpers who consider the development of the business along established lines a sacred trust. You are invited to send your order or write for the book offered at bottom of page.

Henry S. Cooper, Inc.

The Peony Fan's Gardens **Kenosha, Wis.**

A Few of the Season's Offers:—

The following collections are selections of varieties adapted to different purses. They are *not* collections in the sense that they work off surpluses. We have rarely more stock of one variety than of another except in the case of commercial varieties or rare novelties.

Selections for Economy
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Edulis Superba, Dark Pink	$ .75
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Mons. Chas. Leveque, Flesh Pink	.75
Queen Victoria, White	.75
Couronne D'Or, Yellowish	.75
	$4.50

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This is called the unbeatable collection because it comprises early, midseason, and late varieties in red, dark red, dark pink, pink, flesh, yellowish, white, and carmine splashed. We feel safe in saying that $10.00 cannot buy such flower value in any other combination.

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Delachei. Midseason; red	.75
Duchess de Nemours. Yellowish; early	.75
Festiva Maxima. Early; white	.75
Felix Crousse. Midseason; red	.75
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Karl Rosenfield. Late; red	2.00
Mons. Charles Leveque. Midseason; flesh	.75
Madam Calot. Early, hydrangea pink	1.00
Mme. de Verneville. Early; white	.75
Philomele. Midseason; yellowish	1.00
Midnight. Early; red, dark	1.00
Baroness Schroeder. Midseason; flesh	1.50
Grandiflora. Very late; pink	1.00
	$13.50

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For those who want to start venturing a little way into the mysteries of growing the Peonies which are a little bit out of the usual, we have selected some for this collection which are much sought after and a few that some of the old Peony fans do not usually possess. We are giving some of these and are making the price such a temptation that you will readily guess that we are doing just that thing. We are trying to tempt you to be a Fan. When you see the price, $20.00, you cannot pass this. And when you see the blossoms you will be glad you didn't. This Collection includes twelve varieties, of many different shades.

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Augustine D'Hour. Bomb-type; mid-season. Very large, perfect bloom; deep brilliant solferino-red with slight silvery reflex.	0.75	7.50
Baroness Schroeder. Rose-type; late bloomer. Immense globular flowers; white guard petals and a soft, baby-pink center, becoming pure white. Stems very strong and refreshing light green foliage. Fragrant.	1.50	15.00
Festiva Maxima. Rose-type. Very large, pure white flowers with bright carmine flakes on the edges of center petals. Early. Fragrant.	0.50	5.00
Karl Rosenfield. Semi-rose type; mid-season. Exquisitely beautiful brilliant dark crimson flowers on long, straight stems. No odor.	1.50	15.00
Lord Kitchener. A very early peony with an abundance of brilliant red flowers on strong stems. A most brilliant shade of red. No odor.	2.50	25.00
Madame Emile Galle. Rose-type; mid-season to late. Exquisite shade of shell-pink. Large flowers, borne on strong stems that last long when cut. Fragrant.	1.00	10.00
Madame Geissler. Rose-type. Immense, compact flower of rose-pink, shading to silvery flesh, fragrant. Late.	0.75	7.50
Monsieur Jules Elie. One of the highest scoring peonies. Bomb-type, early. Immense flowers on strong stems. Color a most wonderful glossy lilac-pink, overlaid with a sheen of silver. Measures often 8 inches across. Fragrant.	1.25	12.50
Monsieur Martin Cahuzac. Semi-rose type; mid-season, dark garnet or maroon color. Globular flowers of medium size on strong stems. Darkest of all Peonies. A richer red could hardly be created.	4.00	40.00
Reine Hortense. Rose-type, early to mid-season. One of the loveliest of all Peonies. Its flower is of immense size, lovely delicate hydrangea-pink, enveloped in a halo of very fine white, deliciously fragrant. Stands amongst the world's best peonies.	1.75	17.50
Venus. Mid-season. Conspicuous in any Peony-field. Tall, free-blooming and of a delicate shell-pink. Has the true June rose fragrance. The bud is wonderful	1.00	10.00

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HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS

A Catalog of Old-fashioned Flowers, Peonies and Irises, Hardy Chrysanthemums, Delphiniums, Trollius, Astilbes, New Anchusas, Japanese Anemones, New Heucheras, Phlox, Hardy Aster, Rock Garden Plants in large variety, beautifully illustrated in color and black. There is an alphabetical table, indicating Flowering Period, Height and Color.

POT-GROWN PLANTS AND VINES

We are growing in pots for summer planting Heather in variety, Japanese Holly, Evergreen Hawthorn, Euonymus in variety, Wistaria, Clematis, Hop Vines, Climbing Hydrangea, Honeysuckle, Silver Lace Vine—all are described in our Catalog of Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs and Vines.

PLANT EVERGREENS IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER

Evergreens should be planted in August and September in order to get the best results. Described and priced in our Illustrated General Catalog.

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We grow a complete collection of these attractive garden decorative plants. They should be used freely in groups with or without other broad leaved Evergreens. They are most attractive for rock gardens. They are listed and described in our Evergreen Catalog.

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We have all of these in great assortment. As well as—Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Evergreens, and Dutch Bulbs all for Autumn planting.

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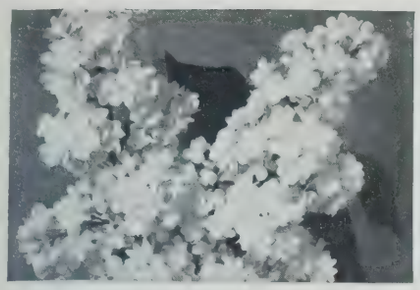
F. H. HORSFORD

Charlotte **Vermont**



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Double, White

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Double, White

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Dream—Charming lavender Darwin	5.50	50.00
Bronze Queen—Buff tinged with golden bronze	6.50	63.00
Zulu—Enormous size Darwin of deep velvety purple	5.50	50.00
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25 Bulbs at 100 rate; 250 Bulbs at 1000 rate

VERY SPECIAL—100 Bulbs each of 7 varieties above (700 in all), $34.00

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Barred from import after December 31st

100 NARCISSI *or* DAFFODILS $5.50

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1000 Bulbs for $50.00 **10,000 Bulbs for $450.00**

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100 Breeder or Art Tulips in 5 rare named varieties. Wonderful shades of Bronze, Buff, Orange and Apricot	7.50
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5% Discount—if cash accompanies order

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A group of scarce new varieties. With such choice ones, no wonder we get orders from many Peony Specialists.

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The joy of springtide, the calm of summer, the ripe fullness of autumn—all these find delightful expression through Hardy Flowers. Plant them freely for all-season bloom. At Rosedale, we have a large and varied collection. Some low and creeping, like Phlox subulata (Moss Pink); others tall and shaftlike, such as the blue Delphinium. Our own enthusiasm is keenest for Peonies and Irises. To these we have devoted a quarter century of study, and experts tell us that we have one of the finest collections to be found anywhere.

The best book on the Peony, by Mrs. Harding, free with every order for Peonies and Irises amounting to $15.00 or more.

PEONIES

Gorgeous Japanese and single Peonies "like great wild roses with hearts of gold," double varieties in every conceivable hue from pure white to purest crimson. Heavy healthy roots in two sizes. Even the smaller sizes will give you some blooms next Spring—if planted this Fall.

If you are not particular about names, we will send you good, strong peony roots at $3.00 a dozen. $20.00 a hundred. A bargain for mass planting. Order to-day, we'll ship in time for Fall planting.

IRISES

Choice Japanese varieties with flowers from nine to twelve inches in diameter—most regal of Irises, Victory (German) Irises in rich variety.

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Our Autumn Booklet—Now Ready

describes all these Hardy Flowers in detail. It also lists one of the most complete lines of Nursery Stock to be found in the Empire State. Evergreens in large sizes, Shade Trees, and Fruit Trees big enough to bear. All these have been repeatedly transplanted to develop heavy-root growth. Write for your copy of our Autumn Booklet—to-day. It teems with helpful suggestions.

Visitors welcome—any day except Sunday. Come and fill your car with choice material for immediate planting. On the Sawmill River Road, 1¼ miles north of Westchester County Almshouse.

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"Outfitters for the Home Grounds"

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"Prices as Low as Consistent with Highest Quality"

Cherry Hill Peonies

Beauty *Quality*

Vigor *Dependability*

THESE are the characteristics of the CHERRY HILL STRAIN the achievement of more than half a century. Among our seedlings are to be found those ranking with the best of the European and American productions.

The high awards of past years have been duplicated during this season.

NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Six first prizes—two second prizes.
Silver medal for best display

NEW BEDFORD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Silver medal for best display

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Five first prizes—one second prize
First prize best collection of double peonies, one of each, rating at 8.5 and over.
Silver medal for effective display
Silver medal for Cherry Hill seedling No. 69
Bronze medal for Cherry Hill seedling No. 58
Silver medal of American Peony Society for best collection of double Herbaceous Peonies, named, not more than one hundred varieties.

NORTH SHORE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Silver medal for peony display arranged for garden effect.

Our catalogue also lists choice collections of hybrid lilacs, phlox, Japanese and German iris, rhododendrons, azaleas, shade trees, shrubs, ornamental evergreens, and hardy garden perennials.

CHERRY HILL NURSERIES

T. C. Thurlow's Sons Inc.

West Newbury **Massachusetts**

(Catalogue on Request)

Garden Magazine & Home Builder

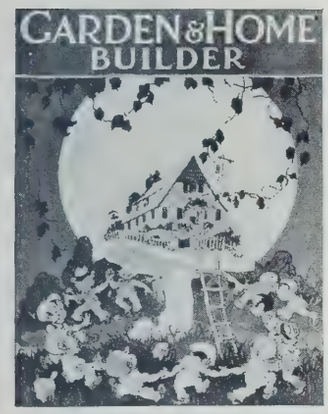
Volume XLII *Number 1* *September, 1925*

We Plan a Little House

AFTER the summer lull one's powers are awakened into new activities with an inspiring vigor and freshness that finds expression both outside and inside the house. This month the fall planting with a forethought of spring flowers; next month the house planned for greater comfort indoors during the coming dull months. The ideal house never was achieved, for progress in thought keeps ahead of achievement in substance. The demand for a better little house is greater than ever, and we hope to serve you in a most practical way in our October issue.

First, as to the house: In October to meet the insistent demand in oft repeated requests from our readers for plans of a medium sized house of reasonable cost and yet thoroughly good architecturally and of sound material and construction, taking advantage of the most up-to-date conveniences for modern housekeeping, the Garden and Home Builder *has engaged the services of a firm of architects of recognized ability in that field of design to prepare the* Garden and Home Builder Treasure House *plans and specifications. This house will form the feature of our October Home Building Number. The architects are R. C. Hunter & Bro., some of whose work has already appeared in our pages.*

The first article in a series dealing with the comparative merits of different construction materials—wood, brick etc.—will help the reader to a decision on the ever-present question; and further details of building in the October number will concern themselves with roofing materials and so on.



OCTOBER—BUILDING NUMBER
WITH THE IMPROVED TITLE

AND now as to the garden: Prof. Hugh Findlay of the Department of Agriculture at Columbia University, well-known to garden clubs throughout the country although new to our pages, comes to us with an illuminating discussion of "Shrubs for Screen and Border Planting." In "Bird Gardening in Winter" Dr. Frank M. Chapman, Curator of Ornithology at the American Museum of Natural History, suggests many ways in which we may furnish board and lodging to our feathered guests, who during the months "from Cosmos to Crocus" animate an otherwise apparently lifeless world.

A SHORTENED, and we hope, improved form of title will greet our friends on the cover of our October issue as shown in the miniature reproduction above. When the present form of title was adopted a year ago, a considerable number of our friends and readers wrote in suggesting a change for the sake of convenience and brevity, and we feel that the new form of

GARDEN & HOME BUILDER

(the title under which this magazine will appear after this date) will be acceptable from all viewpoints.

Readers' Service Department

Help will gladly be extended to any one desiring information on garden planning, home building, community planting, and other topics discussed on these pages or of special interest to readers. It will expedite matters if inquiries are sent direct to the Editors of Garden & Home Builder, *Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y., and accompanied by stamped addressed envelope for reply.*

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LEONARD BARRON, Editor *LUCY E. HUBBELL, Associate Editor*

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GARDEN MAGAZINE & HOME BUILDER

Vol. XLII, No. 1 *SEPTEMBER, 1925*

Mary Harrod Northend, Photo.

"By Nature's swift and secret-working hand,
The garden glows, and fills the liberal air
With lavish fragrance"

James Thomson

The lowest of a series of terraces in the hillside garden of Mrs. Walter H. Seavey, at Hamilton, Mass. (Mabel Keyes Babcock, Landscape Architect). It has the atmosphere of an old-time bowling green, fringed on the right by Japanese Yew with dwarf Rhododendrons and Azaleas on the sloping bank beyond. Gray foliaged plants introduced into the soil-filled wall supporting the higher level include Artemisia frigida (very conspicuous in photo), Veronica incana, and Stachys lanata. Spring flowering bulbs are grouped at the base of the wall. Foreground shrubbery has Lilacs, Cork-barked Euonymus and Buddleia variabilis for succession. Pyramidal Arborvitae gives a note of emphasis in contrast to the horizontal lines of the environment. *(Other views of the garden appear on pages 36–37)*

"All the flowers and trees do close
To weave the garlands of repose"
Andrew Marvell

Japanese Anemone (A. japonica) is one of the plants on which we rely for many of our fall flowers. It is available in pink and white, in both single and various grades of doubling. Above we have an interesting planting of the semi-double whites

Mattie Edwards Hewitt, Photo.

"Willows by a stream are pleasant things to know—"
Louise Driscoll

A sense of peace, of space, of unhurried quiet, pervades this restful garden at the home of Mrs. Isaac T. Starr at Laverock, Pa. The pendulum of American life that for a time swung city-ward, has turned bringing us back to garden spots such as this about our homes, with renewed appreciation of "God's magic common things"

NEWS & COMMENT

THERE are not wanting cynics who lightly refer to horticultural catalogues as works of imagination and romance. That is in effect but another way of saying that they do not understand the catalogues and all that they stand for. By and large the gardener is dealt with very substantially and in a friendly, not to say intimate, manner by the firm with which he deals. This is because those who find themselves in the business end of gardening are there very largely because of their affection for the things they handle and offer, and not because the enterprise is a merely mercantile one of manufacturing so many units at so much cost and selling to net an estimated percentage of profit. The very instability of the business adds to its romance.

All the world knows that one's own goslings are swans, and when such things as ornamental plants and improved varieties of flowers are measured against individual standards of beauty, the appraisal of any commercial value becomes a matter of some difficulty. Indeed, a price that is set on a novelty is often an emotional valuation. It has no concern whatever with any practical service that the plant or flower may render. A redistribution of spots on the petals of an Orchid may make a difference of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of dollars in the price of an individual plant. Again, in the Dahlia, the new twist and rearrangement of kaleidoscopic color may make the difference in the introduction value of twenty-five, fifty, or even a hundred dollars. And for what? There is nothing tangible; it is merely the mental ecstasy of possession and satisfaction of the esthetic senses.

WHAT PRICE DAFFODILS?

TO THE uninitiated or non-observer strange things seem to happen in bulb catalogues. Prices at which Daffodils, for instance, are offered this year may seem so fluctuating and fanciful as to have no foundation of reason. The great range from $1.50 a dozen to $3.00 a bulb (an extreme case to be sure) which is an actual fact is based on actual conditions that existed at the time the prices were made. This is an extraordinary year. To begin with there is the dictum of the Federal Horticultural Board that all Daffodil bulbs will be dangers after midnight, December 31st next, and the law of supply and demand has had curious reactions. One particular variety that was offered retail for 30 cts. a bulb last year is variously catalogued this season from $1.00 to $1.50, while at the moment of this writing the actual price in Holland of that same variety has reached $3.00 a single bulb. Catalogues in America have in the very nature of things to be based on early quotations from the Holland market.

Now the American gardener is an enthusiastic creature. He determined that this year he would have Daffodils and began to place orders with particular dealers quite early in the season. This produced a shortage at the source, and certain stocks in other cases which had not attracted much attention, and which were originally offered at good prices, ultimately dropped in value as a result of absence of demand. Novelty bulbs have no definite value. The price is determined entirely by the available supply and the desire of the collector to buy. The only real question is that of finding a reliable grower who is willing to part with them early, before the trading season in Holland starts. That is what the retailer in the American trade tries to do. This transaction may work out variously, sometimes greatly to the disadvantage, other times to the advantage, of one or the other end of the bargain.

The catalogues that are in the hands of our readers will no doubt show great fluctuations in price yet they do but reflect the market fluctuations at the time when those catalogues had to go to print which, as everybody can easily understand, is far ahead of the time when the customer can get them. While substitution of very nearly like varieties is not an impossible or even unheard-of thing, still the fact remains that the Holland bulb industry has remarkably high ethical standing and the bulb growers themselves will not tolerate the existence of an unreliable grower. Some of the small outside growers who are not really leaders in the trade—many people do a little bulb growing as a side line to other agricultural pursuits in Holland—may take advantage of an increased demand and a short supply and substitute a cheap bulb for one that is in demand.

Thus there is in the air a somewhat indefinite yet ever possible amount of danger that by taking the cheapest possible offer the true variety will not be obtained. But then again so much depends on the reputation and stability of the concern offering the stock in the retail trade that after all it is established reputation for business integrity that must in the long run, in this as in any other industry, be the determining factor. Owing to the coming Daffodil embargo, prices have naturally soared and stocks have fluctuated in value accordingly. In addition a frost in March destroyed in some places as much as 50 per cent. of the crop in the Holland Daffodil fields.

To sum up, we leave the subject pretty much the same as we entered it. The most expensive is not always and not necessarily the best nor is the cheapest necessarily the worst.—L. B.

A LITTLE GARDEN IN SEPTEMBER

THERE are sunlit days in September in which one greatly rejoices—especially after a week of wind and rain. Against such a background of storm and of cloud how healing is the peace and the light of such days.

There are quieting benedictions as the year's day comes to eventide and the earth begins its rest. In such blessings even the smallest garden shares. The morning mist seems to act as a "silencer" to the world's workaday sounds. Over a hushed earth the sun rises and I, feeling that greatest enriching is sometimes not in seeking but in rest and in receiving, surrender to the beckoning quietness of the place. The greatest discoveries, the fullest hours of life and of joy, are not necessarily the gift of elaborate quest. Sometimes to those who wait is the door more widely and quickly opened than to those who impatiently knock.

In the September light I see the beauty of my garden as planned, the beauty of the idea behind it. It is a small and unpretentious place, that gets no professional advice, and not too much amateur attention. But one idea I have tried to work out, and it is best seen in a September dawn. It still looks fresh, with little of autumn suggestion about it. The garden is in bud, at the promise stage in September. Its autumn has a finer show,almost a finer promise than its spring. Some gardens hit you like a broadside in spring. No expense is spared for an early and sudden bloom. My neighbor's is of that kind. Small as it is, it costs a good round sum a year in bulbs and in bedding-out plants. And much as we love spring flowers, that method is beyond our means, if not contrary to our mind. So our garden begins modestly. It insinuates itself through the year. It advances slowly to its supreme flowering season. It keeps the best until last and, without elaborateness or any rare blooms, it crowns the year with its garlands—mainly of Chrysanthemum and of Michaelmas Daisy.

I share my neighbor's spring triumph, for which he pays but which he cannot keep to himself; for the eye often gathers richer harvests than the hand, and my eyes leap his wall and find spring rejoicing there. I proudly rejoice in my own autumn triumph, which costs nothing; in my garden's freshness and promise, when his is bedraggled and year-weary.

In spring, reticence; in autumn, riot of bloom: such is my garden philosophy. Possibly it might prove not unuseful as a life philosophy. At all events it brings a certain secret content and confidence. Gardens that give no impression of reserve are poor places. Promise is the finest of all backgrounds to fulfilment. Good it is to see among spring and summer bloom the shoots of autumn promise. I should like my life to be gay at the end; to keep its freshness and its bloom to the last.—F. C. H.

Philip B. Wallace, Photo.

The most decorative effect of plants around the dwelling-room is a happy combination of flowering and foliage plants both indoors and outside. (Home of Mr. B. Franklin Pepper, Chestnut Hill, Pa.)

LIVING PLANTS FOR LIVING ROOMS

KEEPING plants alive and flourishing in the living rooms and elsewhere in the dwelling house is attempted by practically everyone who enjoys cultivating them outdoors; but it is not a very easy thing to accomplish, because the conditions are so very different. It does not by any means follow that the successful outdoor gardener can handle plants indoors in an equally successful manner. Not every plant will endure the indoor conditions but, fortunately, some are much more adaptable than others. It is not only a question of reduced light but also the fact that the light that is filtered through glass is completely changed in its chemical activity. Then there is an abnormal dryness of atmosphere brought about by artificial heat; wherein the old-fashioned hot-air furnace is much more favorable to the garden-minded housekeeper than modern improvements in steam and hot water which greatly desiccate the air. In general, plants with thick, fleshy leaves should be chosen for house cultivation. Flowering in dwelling-house conditions is a difficult matter because the flowering is a process very exhausting to the plant which is already in somewhat diminished vigor. Therefore, selections must be made with extreme care from an extremely restricted list. As a general rule plants do not really grow under dwelling-house conditions; they merely exist; and a periodic return to pure outdoor air in some form or other is necessary for their regular reconstruction. If this "trip to the country" is not given in due time the plant languishes and dies, and that through no fault of the housekeeper-gardener, but simply as the cumulative result of trying conditions.—ED.

I. Conditions That Control

Relation of Light and Moisture and Heat

E. BADE

A PLANT depends upon light and heat for its very life and where these two conditions are not fulfilled, no plant can exist. It is true that these conditions may vary within very wide limits, plants thriving under changeable conditions of light as well as under variable conditions of heat; but often indeed they have only adapted themselves to more or less imposed local environments. Some plants are more tolerant than others of adverse conditions, and such as require full light will never thrive under shade. Light is essential to the making of starch by the leaves, and when a healthy plant is placed in a dark room, not only is no starch made, but the starch which is present is quickly used up; and if kept too long in the dark, the plant will die.

It is impossible to estimate with the eye the quantity of chemically active light which penetrates into a room. In a room provided with hangings in which it is still possible to read with comfort, few plants will be able to struggle along. It has been found that the quantity of effective light reaching three feet inside a window six feet high and five and a half feet wide is only one fifth of the light activity of the outside.

Besides light, heat also is received from the sun and is absolutely essential for growth. Water can be taken up by the plant only when the soil has attained a certain temperature. In a cold soil the plant may be standing in water and still be unable to absorb any of it. Growth actually dries up and dies! In certain cases, moreover, growth may continue when the

necessary heat is present in spite of the lack of sufficient light.

The best temperature for development and growth of plants in general lies between about 75° to 85° F. As a general rule the limit of temperature lies somewhat higher, approximately between 105° and 120° F. The low limit is not the freezing point of water; it is lower than this and depends entirely upon the water content of the plant tissues.

In a moderately lighted room, flowering plants produce incompletely developed flowers, or none. Buds already developed rarely unfold themselves when brought indoors. Practically, each species is influenced differently by the intensity of available light, and it seems as if plants endure and even grow best in a certain degree of intensity of shade, which however is not sufficient for flower formation. That usually requires direct sunlight.

For the sunless window plants must be chosen which can thrive under such an adverse condition, and this limits the selection to shade-enduring plants, many of which can seldom be made to produce flowers, while others entirely refuse to flower — a lack sufficiently offset by the decorative effect of their foliage so that the sunless window may rejoice in its garden at any time of the year.

VERY little light is required by the Boatlily (Tradescantia). This is quite extensively cultivated as a hanging plant because of its creeping habit. In their native region the Tradescantias are trailing growths of the forests, and closely hug the ground. They take up their place in the more open sites where they begin to grow early in the spring before the trees have formed their leaves. It is for this reason that the young plants demand more light than the older ones. The vari-colored forms must have more light than green-leaved type, as otherwise they show a tendency to become green-leaved. Let the new plant remain near the window until it has attained a length of at least eight inches, when it can be placed in less favorable locations. When the old forms begin to lose their leaves near the roots so that they look straggly, new shoots may be taken and developed into new plants.

IMPATIENS SULTANI

For conspicuously striking flowers the various species of Impatiens may be selected. The individual flower is large and in varying color from white through shades of red to brilliant scarlet

BEGONIA REX, VARIETY

By and large, the huge family of Begonias is the most satisfactory group of combined flowering and foliage plants for the home. The Rex varieties are particularly spectacular with their large marbled leaves often with glints of metallic-like sheen and the underside crimson red

More light is required by the Myrtle (Myrtus communis), the small-leaved form being the most commonly cultivated, and which, as a small shrub, develops its flowers readily. The tiny tree-like forms are the most striking, and these are developed with the aid of the pruning knife. Here the lateral shoots are pruned, the main stem kept tall, and the growth in thickness of this tiny trunk aided as much as possible.

The Myrtle does not desire to remain in the living room during the winter; it is too warm. The frost-free, and well-ventilated room is best adapted for this plant. When kept too warm, its shoots become delicate, the plant quickly looses its leaves, and also becomes the prey of thrips, red spider, and scale insects. The Myrtle does not require so much water during the winter months as it does in the height of its vegetative vigor. If kept too moist, the leaves will turn a sickly yellow. Neither should the soil be permitted to dry out too much, but if this does occur and the plant is given plenty of moisture after its period of drought, then many of the leaves will fall.

Transplant preferably during April into a comparatively small pot containing a mixture of hotbed soil, loamy lawn soil, and leaf mold with an addition of sand. Do not place the plant deeply in the soil. The root may be pruned but it hinders flower formation. When dense branching is desired, prune after the flowering period. The knife can be used quite freely, but it may prevent flower formation.

During the period of the greatest growth, give air by opening the window, and an occasional dose of liquid manure. Cuttings can be taken at any time, but those made during the spring or summer develop more readily especially if the shoots taken have already produced flowers. Shoots put into a bottle of water with a few leaves submerged root quickly.

TRADESCANTIA HUMILIS

Because of its blue color the flower of the Tradescantia in fact retires into a modesty somewhat less than is shown by the photographic reproduction. The plant is easily grown, provided it has adequate light in its growing stage

II. Plants for Every Home

A Successful Window Gardener Makes a Selection of Popular Plants That Have Variety of Habit

ANNABEL MORRIS BUCHANAN

WHEN the first frost of the season is upon us, we must bid a reluctant farewell to the purple and gold of the late summer garden, and, turning indoors, plan for a few good house plants that shall lend color and fragrance to our living rooms until the spring flowers come again. What shall we select to withstand the warm, dry air of our furnace-heated houses?

For the sunny window there is a wide choice. Carnations, Roses, Violets, Pansies, Geraniums, almost any flowers of our Virginia garden—all these will grow and bloom in a sunny window. But for the most of them the atmosphere must be cool—even comparatively cold. In the ordinary furnace-heated living room, Roses, Carnations, Pansies, and Violets will become covered with aphis and will probably die. Some of the others may live but, if the atmosphere is very warm and dry, they will refuse to bloom.

We have had Sweet Violets blooming for weeks in a warm room by keeping the air moist—water in a small vessel on the radiator; saturated sponges laid around the stems of the plants; daily spraying in tepid water—these are some of the ways to prevent aphis, keep dust from choking the pores of the leaves and coax rebellious plants along.

When winter approaches Petunias, Mignonette, and other garden flowers may be lifted with the soil around the roots undisturbed; if cut back severely, potted, kept in the shade a day or two, and brought gradually to the light, they will make good window plants. But nobody, however, can persuade a Carnation to bloom in a warm, dry room.

But there are other plants that seem especially adapted to the living room. Oxalis is a cheerful little plant, and makes a charming basket. It demands a fairly warm room, good sunlight, rich soil, and plenty of water. Given these and a frequent showering, it will be literally covered with rose or bright yellow blooms according to species all winter. Oxalis is a lovely plant for the dining table. It should be set in the sun for a part of every day. It will also form a handsome pot plant for the sun parlor: we have seen a ten-inch pot transformed into a veritable fountain of Oxalis.

Sultan Snapweed (Impatiens Sultani) also demands warm sunshine and rich soil. It must not be allowed to stand in water; it is easily chilled and rather subject to aphis.

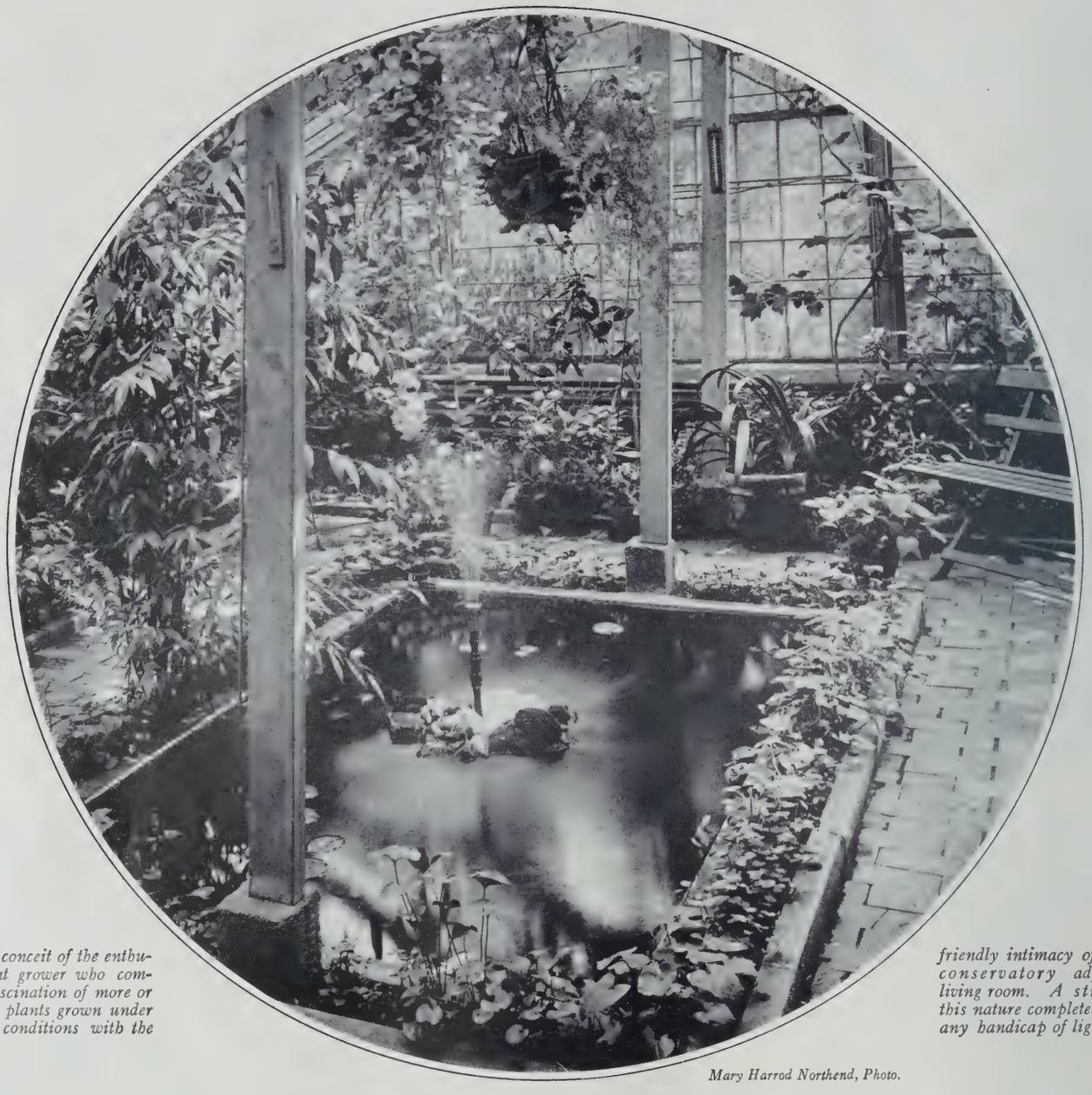
Primroses and Cyclamens should not be forgotten. These are supposed to require a cool room; yet we have had them blooming for weeks in little pots on the window ledge, in a temperature often above 70 degrees. They will also do well with very little sunlight. Primroses are excellent for a cool, shaded window, where they will bloom all winter. They are almost no trouble, asking only to be so potted that the crown of the plant may not stand in water.

Orange trees and Lemon trees sound enticing. Small plants will do very nicely in the average window; but the large specimens had better be wintered in the cellar, unless one has a cool sun parlor where they may have a frequent spraying. If attempted in the living room, by the time one has crowded everything else away from the windows, that the big Orange or Lemon tree may have full sunlight or has laboriously pricked one's hands with the heavy thorns, trying to destroy red spider—or has filled the entire house with the odor of fish-oil soap in trying to remove scale—then one's enthusiasm regarding the "entrancing fragrance" and the "fruits which hang on the tree all winter" is liable to wane!

Of all the flowering plants for the house, the Begonia is by far the best. The Dwarf, or Mignon, everblooming types, and the Rex Begonias (which have magnificent foliage and bloom very freely besides) are equally satisfactory and indispensable. (Tuberous Begonias are summer bloomers, and do not come within the present scope.)

The Dwarf Begonias bloom constantly, in apparently any situation, under any conditions, with reasonable care. They will bloom in a shaded window, though the colors are not as deep as in sunlight. They will flourish in a warm room, if kept well watered and often sprayed. They will bloom in tiny pots along the window ledge, or in window boxes with other plants. If shifted to larger pots as they develop, they will eventually make large specimens. We formed one very lovely box of dwarf pink Begonias with Boston Fern and Asparagus. The Begonias bloomed all winter (though in a north window with little sunlight), the Boston Fern and Begonias spread all over the box, while the asparagus drooped over the edge and climbed up the windows, lightly fastening to the curtains.

Softening what might otherwise seem a severe interior, flowering house plants and the delicate tracery of vines and ferns lend color and friendliness to the entrance hall at the house of Miss E. K. Branch at Castine, Maine. William Lawrence Bottomley, Architect



A pleasant conceit of the enthusiastic plant grower who combines the fascination of more or less tropical plants grown under greenhouse conditions with the friendly intimacy of a pleasant conservatory adjoining the living room. A structure of this nature completely overcomes any handicap of light deficiency

Mary Harrod Northend, Photo.

Rex Begonias are among the handsomest pot plants. A shaded window, or a corner away from direct sunlight, suits them nicely. We have grown Begonias measuring several feet in diameter, that flowered all winter in the corner of a fairly well lighted room. The tree-like Begonia rubra as it is popularly called (but properly B. corallina) is an old stand-by, and can be depended on for constant bloom, both winter and summer.

One cannot picture a collection of house plants without Ferns. There is a bewildering variety of sports from the old Boston Fern, in curled and crested varieties, but none will succeed better than the original true Boston Fern. This will grow in a warm or a cool room, a sunny window, or a partially shaded corner. It asks for rich soil, woods earth, frequent showering, and for the saucer under the pot to be kept dry. If Ferns, Begonias, or almost any other plants, be allowed to stand in water, the roots will rot and the plants will die.

Do not forget the Asparagus. Of the two ornamental species Asparagus Sprengeri is the larger, heavier feathery green so often sent out by florists with Carnations, Roses, or other cut flowers. This is equally desirable for baskets, pots, or in boxes with other plants. A. plumosa is the lacy kind with long, trailing fronds which droop from baskets and pots, or climb around the windows. They require a little more sun than the Boston Fern.

English Ivy is very adaptable, and is charming when traced against the window panes, or clinging to window curtains. It makes a graceful decoration when drooping from small pots on either end of a mantel. In a sunroom it may be planted in pots or boxes and allowed to cover the walls. German Ivy grows much more rapidly, and will succeed in any window; although, in too dry atmosphere, it is rather subject to aphis. We have had our windows entirely framed with German Ivy trained up heavy cord and drooping over the curtains. The cords should be arranged so that the whole plant may be lifted down occasionally for a bath in tepid water. One lovely window was framed with German Ivy and filled with Hyacinths, Tulips, and Narcissus, which succeeded each other for a whole winter of constant bloom.

Every time we write about plants, we resolve not to mention that exceedingly adaptable foliage plant, Wandering Jew, yet continually do find excuses to drag it in. The handsomest winter basket we have ever seen was composed entirely of the different varieties of Wandering Jew—green leaf, green-and-white leaf, and purple-and-bronze leaf. The basket stayed amazingly fresh and thrifty all winter, with very little sunshine.

There are so many other plants that will grow indoors that it is with reluctance that we remember that this article is not supposed to be a whole flower catalogue! Palms, for instance: these will grow in partial shade. Our favorite place for a Palm is on one side of a grand piano. These aristocrats demand frequent showering and an occasional thorough bath. The crevices should be carefully scrubbed with soap, to prevent scale, and well rinsed. Fish-oil soap is best to use, if there is a woodshed convenient—and some one else to do the scrubbing!

III. Championing the Geranium

J. G. CLARK

Extraordinarily Adaptable to Various Conditions and Still Standing Triumphantly as the Universal House Plant

GERANIUMS were the subjects of my first attempt at window gardening, and because they are such adaptable plants, I succeeded beyond my hopes. They may be propagated in two ways: by seeds or by cuttings. The seed method is really more interesting, for it is through propagation from seed that new varieties are obtained. But raising plants to blooming size is rather a long and tedious process.

Starting Geraniums from cuttings is about the easiest of all plant propagation. Cut the "slips" between two joints in young growth, about four or five inches long, as this size is most readily trained into a nicely shaped plant. Trim off the leaves, up to the last two sets, then plant the cutting about an inch and a half deep in well-drained pots filled with a mixture of three parts unfertilized loam and one part sharp, clean sand. Moisten the soil thoroughly and set in a light place where no direct sunlight strikes the plant, and at a temperature of 55° to 65° for a week, then gradually bring to direct sunlight. Keep the soil moist but not wet, and in two weeks the plant will have taken root and begun growing nicely, when it should be given all the sunlight possible. When it is four or five inches tall pinch out the tip of the main stalk to make it branch. It will form branches where there were leaf stems, and as those branches attain a fair size they too should be pinched back at the tip. In this way one gets a well-shaped plant and many blossoms.

The cuttings may be rooted in damp sand with the same heat and light conditions as when rooted in soil.

Do the repotting carefully. Prepare the pot with an inch of drainage material—bits of charcoal, broken pottery or pebbles—and partly fill the pot with the prepared soil. Invert the little pot with the stem of the plant held gently between the second and third fingers, the fingers pressing against the soil, and lightly tap the edge of the pot. The little ball of matted roots and soil will slip intact from the pot, and can be placed undisturbed in the prepared pot. See that the soil already placed in the pot is of such a depth that it will bring the top of the ball of roots and soil to within half an inch of the top of the new pot as the little plant should not be planted higher or much lower in the soil than before. Hold the plant straight and fill the soil around the roots to within half an inch of the top of the pot. Do not press the soil down—it will settle sufficiently in a few days, and then the pot should be refilled to the desired height. Set the pot in a pan of warm water and leave it until the top of the soil looks moist, then place it in a sunny window and the plant will go right on growing. If for any reason the roots were much disturbed, protect the plant from direct sunshine for a few days.

Geraniums will grow and bloom in almost any kind of soil, but nevertheless they have their preferences and will well repay one for satisfying these. They prefer a porous soil and do their best in a mixture of three parts leaf loam, one part each of clean, sharp sand, very thoroughly decayed manure, and rich garden loam.

The manure, added to give richness, should be thoroughly decayed, almost like soil, and should be heated to kill all insects and their larvæ. Spread it rather thinly, and be careful not to burn it, but heat it just too hot to bear the hand in, and keep it at this temperature for about an hour, stirring it occasionally. This precaution will prevent the attack of black gnats and their larvæ, the tiny white worms that do so much damage by eating the white fibrous roots that feed the plant. It is best to heat slightly all the soil used, then there is no trouble with the various worms that live in the soil. If manure cannot be obtained, other fertilizers may be used. A teaspoonful of fine bonemeal to each quart of potting soil is convenient, cheap, and clean.

FOR winter blooming take the cuttings the latter part of August or very early in September and after rooting them by any preferred method shift them to three-inch pots. If they seem very badly root-bound they may be shifted to four-inch pots about the last of November, using very rich soil to fill in the small space not occupied in the larger pot, say, about one part each of loam and sand and two parts well-rotted manure, or if manure is not available mix a teaspoonful of fine bonemeal with the soil added to each pot. If no repotting is done dig a half teaspoonful of bonemeal into the top soil in each pot, and repeat again in six weeks.

The temperature of the ordinary living room from 60° to 68° seems about right for Geraniums, at least they grow and bloom beautifully at this temperature, but they should not be allowed to chill at night, and if the room in which they are kept is likely to get cooler than 45°, they should be protected in some way.

Geraniums need all the sun they can get in the winter, and do best in a sunny south or west window. Remember, though, if there is very little sunlight, to keep your Geraniums quite cool. If given an abundance of heat, moisture and food, with comparatively little light they will grow rapidly and soon will be pale, tall and sickly, all their flower buds blasted—mere ghosts of their former selves. The supply of heat and water should be decreased in proportion to the decrease in light. If this is done, while the plant will grow very slowly and not produce as many trusses of blossoms, yet it will remain a strong, healthy plant of nice shape with rich, dark foliage.

Keep the winter Geraniums in small pots. More mistakes are made in oversizing the pots than in undersizing them. Cuttings started in August will not require larger than a four-inch pot. They will become more or less root-bound, but this is not detrimental so long as sufficient moisture is supplied.

Geraniums like a bath much more than do some human beings! So give them a bath once a week. Use warm water containing a teaspoonful of household ammonia to every gallon of water, and spray the leaves thoroughly on both sides. They are very seldom attacked by any disease or pest, but sometimes they do get infected with red spiders from some other plant. These insects are so very, very tiny that they cannot be readily seen, but they cause a sort of roughness—very much like many tiny blisters—on the underside of the leaves of both Zonal and Ivy Geraniums, and then the leaves turn yellow. The red spiders are a dreaded pest because they can destroy so much in such a short time, but they are easily eliminated. It is not necessary to use a poison spray of any kind, not even soap.

Practically all Geraniums bloom more or less profusely in summer, but not all can be depended upon to blossom profusely during the trying months of winter. Among those I have found to be dependable winter bloomers are:

MADAME BARNEY—the best of all; deep rose pink, semi-double; peculiar light green ruffled foliage.
S. A. NUTT—the richest crimson; double.
RED BARNEY—rich crimson foliage and habits same as Madame Barney, of which it is a sport.
BERTHA DE PRESSILY—exquisite pastel pink florets like Dorothy Perkins Rose; dwarf habit.
MARQUIS DE MONMORT—also listed as Duke de Monmort, and Duchess de Monmort; a lovely deep cerise with a very small white spot at base of lower petals; double.
EDMOND BLANC—the most exquisite velvety carmine, flamed with golden scarlet; dwarf habit; semi-double.
JEAN VIAUD—lovely pastel mauve-pink with white throat.

The National Garden Association

Formed to promote the annual observance of National Garden Week

LEONARD BARRON, F.R.H.S., President

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"In Tulip Land" the Motion Picture Film Made for Garden-Minded Folk Everywhere

THIS month the National Garden Association is releasing its motion picture film of the bulbfields and gardens of Holland. This is not alone of interest to flower lovers but to the general public as well. "In Tulip Land" is not merely a series of pictures of the Flower Show of Holland, interesting as this was. The Editor of GARDEN MAGAZINE & HOME BUILDER and the directors of the picture producing company (Cranfield & Clarke) believed that to picture this exhibition alone would be to show but a small part of the whole story.

Back of this Flower Show lies the thrilling story of these people who have waged and must ever wage their battle against the sea which day and night threatens their existence. Lap-lap-lapping against their dikes are the waters of the North Sea that have been pushed back and held only by the indomitable will of the Dutch. One moment's lack of vigilance, one hour of forgetfulness might mean the break in the wall that would destroy this little nation. And so these dikes are shown in this picture and the innumerable canals that in so many places are their only paths and highways. The windmills that lazily turn with each vagrant breeze are so much a part of the Dutch landscape that it was felt that the film would be incomplete without them. And there they are, their wide arms twisting and turning.

Moreover, since the Flower Show itself was but the national expression of the intense love of gardening for which the Hollanders have been famous for centuries, it was decided to film the private gardens about the stately castles and homes since they would be of interest to every American gardener. When the Dutch settled New Amsterdam and their farms spread north along the Hudson one of the first things they did was to bring over all the loved plants, shrubs, and bulbs from their homeland to start gardens here. To-day some of these gardens still show the formal loveliness that everywhere surrounds the homes in Holland. And because these older gardens, gay with Tulips and Daffodils and oddly cut shrubbery, have shared their beauty so generously with our home gardens, it was decided to include some of these centuries-old gardens of Holland that have never been opened to public view.

And what of the people themselves? What of their actual lives, their quaint customs, their quainter costumes and folk dancing? Surely all this was back of these millions of bulbs and should be part of the picture. And they are—a wealth of interesting details that lend to the mere growing of Tulips or Hyacinths all the atmosphere of another day and time.

Many a dog with his small wagon bumping over the well-worn roads of Holland will plod patiently across the screens of America! Many a quaint Dutch boy or girl, snapped by the camera, will smile shyly at us in this picture; he with his baggy trousers and tight little jacket, she with her long full skirt and wooden shoes.

IT WAS not an easy picture to take! There is not always sunshine in this land of dikes and windmills! On the contrary blue skies are a rarity; and while it rained the bulbs went right on gaily about their own job of blooming. They could not wait for the sunny weather even if the camera must, and many a Daffodil and Tulip was topped and Hyacinth stripped and unlovely by the time the sun and camera chanced to meet! Patience was necessary, and great skill in catching the desired picture, but the result has justified the effort, for the silvery skein of romantic and historical interest lying back of these gardens and this exhibition has been woven into an intimate picture-fabric to be thrown on American screens this month.

The captions of this picture are going to be as interesting as the pictures themselves. The Editor of GARDEN MAGAZINE & HOME BUILDER, who went to Holland to supervise personally the making of this film, will see that each caption is horticulturally correct. Working with him is Beth Brown, famous in the moving picture world for her whimsical titles and even more famous in the literary world (under her own name of Beth A. Retner) for her children's books. One of the best sellers in the juvenile world this past year was that delightful book of hers, "That's That."

HOW TO SECURE THIS FILM

AS STATED in our first announcement of this film, there is just one way to secure it. Have your garden club, civic body, men's club, women's club, all or one, ask the manager of your moving picture house to write to the National Garden Association at Garden City requesting that this picture be shown in his theatre and *then pledge him your support when it is shown.*

Upon receipt of this request for a booking of this film we will at once forward it to the moving picture company coöperating with us who will arrange a date when this can be shown in your locality.

There is more to this film than just gardens—there is a most attractive story as well. Everywhere comes the plea for better "movies" and yet the leading moving picture companies, when approached, say that when they do produce films of this nature they are not patronized. We have a very definite feeling that the time has come when such films are not only urgently needed but will be attended by "movie fans" everywhere. So firmly do we believe this that we are getting behind this film, to aid in the work of producing interesting and helpful, clean and entertaining moving pictures.

We feel, and justly so, that the picture produced for this two-fold reason is the greatest step we have yet taken to arouse an interest in making each town and city, each individual garden, "a place where loveliness abides."

These beautiful gardens of Holland, are after all only elder sisters of our own garden plots, miracles wrought from the same earth and seeds with nature's beneficent help, showing in their beauty what we can do too if we will.

Have your Moving Picture Manager write to us *at once* for this picture before all the dates are filled at the booking office of the company directing this film. This picture will have three divisions: one two-reel film and two of one reel each. Address all requests to:

The National Garden Association
Garden City, New York
Attention of Ellen D. Wangner, Secretary.

FOURTH OBSERVANCE NATIONAL GARDEN WEEK
APRIL 18th - 25th, 1926

"Above the level landscape,
Rich polders, long-armed mills,
Canals and ancient cities,—
Float Holland's heavenly hills."
Henry Van Dyke

While the film "In Tulip Land" was being made in Holland for the garden lovers of our own land, a pause in one of the quaint folk-dances permitted taking this picture for GARDEN MAGAZINE & HOME BUILDER. *The estate of the Countess van Lynden van Sandberg near Middleburg, Zeeland, made an ideal setting for these dancers in their odd, long-skirted gowns, large caps, and wooden shoes*

Inviting the Fragrance of All Outdoors

The Casement Window

HENRY W. ROWE
Architect

Long Used for Its Picturesqueness, This Type of Window Has Been Perfected and Made Completely Practical for the Modern Home

Photographs by George H. Van Anda, Harry G. Healy, and by courtesy of Detroit Steel Products Co., Truscon Steel Co., David Lupton's Sons Co., International Casement Co., Henry Hope & Sons

CASEMENT windows are poetic powers; they offer interesting problems for the decorators; they invite the smiling outdoors and put the whole system of interior arrangement on an agreeable footing. Many of our present houses could well be improved by the introduction of an occasional group of these windows; a monotonous façade, for instance, may often be converted into one of interest by clustering a few swinging pane motives in happy positions. It is not alone a fanciful idea, but a practical one, as they possess the charm of reality in admitting an abundance of fresh air and sunlight. What can better dispel the chills of a long hard winter than an attractively arranged plant shelf contained in a group of casements? What more can inspire cheer in a household? The demand for this motive is growing increasingly stronger, and it is by the use of such casual features as these that our architecture becomes more playfully domestic; more complete in fanciful expression of our outdoor and garden life.

In the Early American architecture of the Revolutionary days the swinging sash was sparsely used, the problem then being to shut out the elements, and the surest method was with the double hung variety of window which we all know so well. In the House of Seven Gables we find an occasional casement, inspired by the English accent characterizing this building. Here the criss-cross bars enhance the window value of the room and one can almost feel that with the panes swung out and the gentle breezes wafting in from Salem Harbor, Hawthorne must truly have been inspired amidst such enchanting surroundings.

Down through the post Colonial and Greek revival eras the hinged window was used more frequently than in the early days, the appeal for more air and openness being felt strongly as the peacefulness of our growing country began to assert itself, and so we find them used quite often in the later century. In coursing through the charming haunts of rock-bound Maine at Wiscasset and York, here and there a casement tucked into the quaint architecture of the earlier days may be found and if one observes he will occasionally discover a little

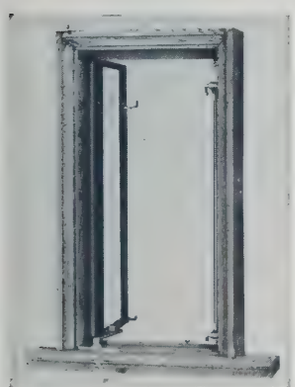
As the appreciation of architecture grows, more and more are home builders asking for those things that for centuries have given added beauty and charm to the home. The casement windows in this residence of Harry C. Black in Baltimore, Md. (Lawrence H. Fowler, Architect) show clearly how such features make the house unusual and interesting

This group of casement windows permits such a flood of sunlight and opens up such a vista of the garden beyond that they bring beauty and distinction to what otherwise would have been a room of the utmost simplicity

bay of swinging panes, terminating a vista through an old-fashioned Hollyhock garden and almost hidden in its reposeful tranquillity. It is in such sequestered spots that one finds the most surprising and delightful expressions of openness, for in the shipping days the call for light and air did not go unanswered and the builders often opened up the side of a room, keeping the window board rather high, and inserted a row of cozy windows. The sea captain's wife planted the old-fashioned garden and vines so that they almost grew into the windows and hung her casement cloth so that it flapped in the wind.

Casement windows lend interest and artistry to any house both indoors and out. Not only do they seem in perfect harmony with all the varied styles and periods of architecture, but they blend with other types of windows in the same house. Dwelling of Mr. Archer H. Brown at Greenwich, Conn. (Henry W. Rowe, Architect)

THE appeal of to-day is for more casements, and buildings fashioned after the Early American type can well afford to have them frequently introduced. There will be opportunities in the further development of our American architecture where a group of such windows may be worked into the picture in a most pleasing manner, suggesting a bow window of Sir Roger de Coverley charm. Picture for instance the effect of quaint groups of these panes gently hanging here and there on the rambling wings of an Early American farmhouse. Such poetic charm does not require a conquest of the imagination, for, frankly, the casement is too civil a member of the window family not to agree with its surrounding double-hung neighbors. It is not bad practice to mix them up according to the needs of the problem, and it will be found that the best note of the fenestration can be almost rudely interrupted without disturbing the harmony of the façade. There are many interesting types of panes; diamond shapes, rectangular, and even geometric patterns may be used to adorn each particular problem. One might go so far as to introduce bull's-eyes in some of the sections of the group, and thus recall the occasional practice of the Colonies and of early England.



Screening the casement window is a simple matter when, as above, the window is opened and closed by an inside ratchet

The casement window of to-day has such improved hardware that it is absolutely weatherproof

Window cleaning is made easy since, in the casement type, the open space between the back of the ventilated section of the window and the jamb permits reaching the outside of the glass from inside the room

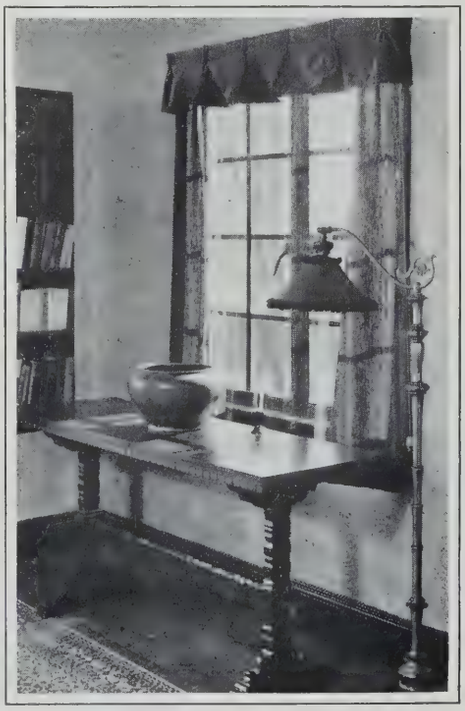
In the Tudor Houses and in the Baronial types of Europe we find the high bow windows with stone shafts and many mullions. These are impressive and charming to observe, but it is with the quainter types of casements that we are here concerned; the type, for instance, found in Ann Hathaway's cottage, and the familiar Devonshire variety. A study of these suggests the beauty of a more plentiful use of the motive in America, and also hints that it is not at all out of keeping to hang a bay or introduce a group on almost any house, provided it be done in good taste. Such a feature filled with pleasantly proportioned glass effectively meets the present-day de-

A joyous outdoor atmosphere has been created by the casement windows in this home of Frederick W. Van Name at Bronxville (May & Hillard, Associated Architects). The out-swung windows invite the fresh air and sunshine, so necessary if children are to be happy and healthy

mand for more sunlight and more air. As an example, the whole end of a cosy room might be taken up by a group of these windows which would increase its charm; or again the termination of an upstairs hall might be treated with a single or two-blade fenestre sunk by a deep recess into the outside wall; this with a cozy little window shelf is in itself a charming feature.

From a practical viewpoint, casements, in order to shed the rain properly, should swing out. However, and with good reason, many prefer them to swing in, gaining in this way the shelter which the decorative accessories justly deserve. Some of the steel casements of to-day are so throughly constructed that we are really getting to believe that panes can swing in and still be weather-tight.

The picturesque remnants of the old bays are full of beauty; the mouldings thin, the muntins or strips dividing the glass graceful, nothing clumsy, the sill not too thick and always rounded off to look worn; all dividing bars or mullions as lean as possible. It should be our purpose to set on foot a venerable regard for these details which count so much in maintaining the quaintness and sanctity of ancient times amidst the changes and innovations of the day.



The casement window is not only highly decorative in itself but it permits one to do away with the roller shade, substituting in its place draw curtains which gently diffuse the sun's rays, and at the same time give the utmost privacy

Window shelves projecting into the room rudely but artistically cut out of boards may be effectively used. Where casements swing out, thin shelves may be stretched across the window opening and on these placed old glass and choice small antiques. In the old days this rare and charming innovation was used in New England to display the relics and varieties picked up in the course of a lifetime; and in such quaint seaport towns as Marblehead, Mass., a few of the older collectors of curiosities still display their small wares in this delightful fashion.

Ideas were very much the same the world over, and it is but a step in thought to turn to the origin of this conception, in the halls and manor houses of England where the oriel windows were embellished with fanciful window shelves, plant sills, hanging ship models, and innumerable objects of antiquity. Old cups and other forms of pottery, pewter, and

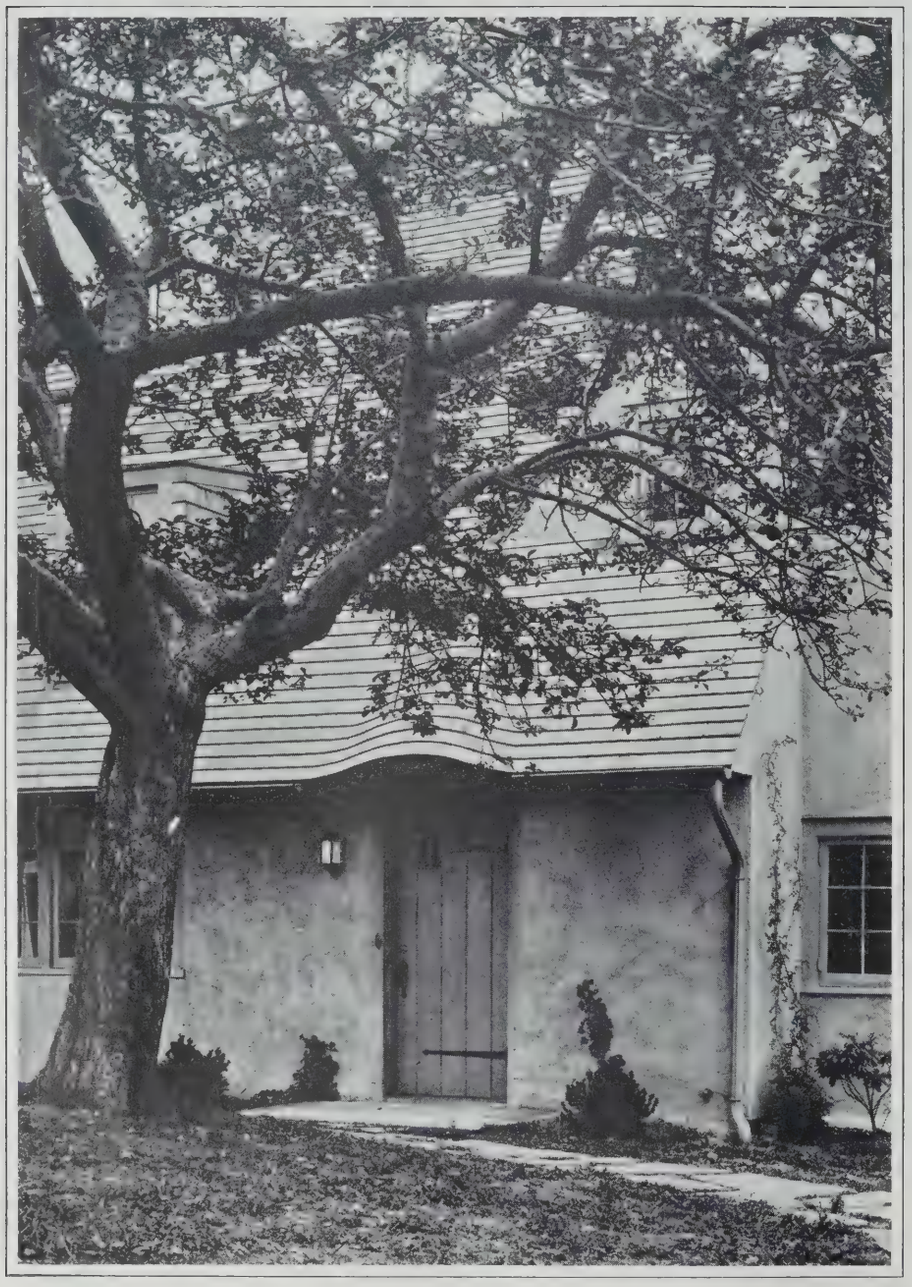
In this Philadelphia home of Mr. Lippincott (Zantziger, Borie & Medary, Architects) the beauty and gaiety of the garden are brought into the room by casement windows that are flung open to catch each sunbeam, each fragrant passing breeze

small antiques are quaint when found adorning a small bay along the water front, and they are fully as pleasant when found truly fashioned after the older inspiration.

Built at different times and in various styles, the casement has come to us from many countries. In particular the leaded English windows and bow windows have an appeal all their own, when so arranged as to admit a broad flood of yellow sunshine and with their panes swung open to invite the fragrance of all outdoors. The American adaptation of this agreeable motive has become so pleasant as to be an inspiration to the architect and a pleasant note in the moulding of constructive harmony.

"To Let the Gold Sun Shine Through"

The style of this house at Northwood, Michigan (occupied by C. W. Ditchy, Architect), required small windows. The cottage type of casement window filled this need and makes the entire window space available for ventilation as well as framing lovely views of the garden like pictures in the walls



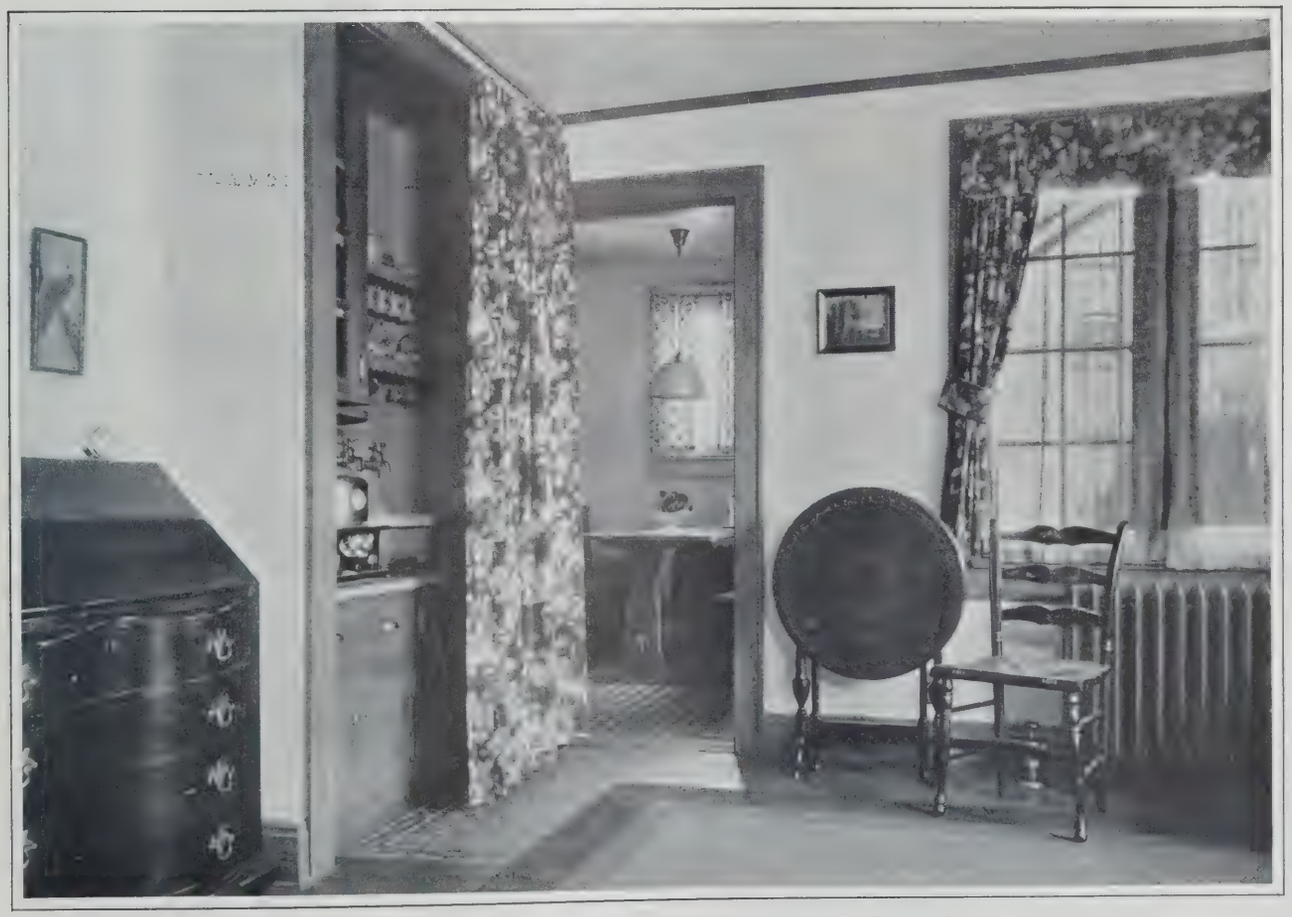
Home of Mr. Jay Urice at Pleasantville New York

Charles C. May, Architect

Photographs by Harry G. Healy

This little house under its Appletree is peculiarly interesting because it has been designed to harbor two generations in amity by giving each a measure of privacy and yet the comfort of companionship beneath one roof—a little house which completely pulls the sting from the overdone "mother-in-law" joke. Difficulties arise between people chiefly where they do not have enough elbow-room—too close contacts are apt to create exasperations over trifles which would otherwise seem negligible—and the adroit treatment of space in this Pleasantville home may point the way for other married folk whose parents plan to live with them

The front entrance has a pleasing quiet and repose, which is also well shown in the enlarged doorway detail on the facing page



Very attractive and cosy is this special little "mother-in-law" suite (see plan opposite.) with its up-to-date facilities for simplifying housekeeping

IS THE BUCKTHORN DISCREDITED?

EDITH M. PATCH

Entomologist, Maine Agricultural Experiment Station

Photographs by the Author

As a Winter Host to Aphid Infesting the Flower and Vegetable Garden the Buckthorn May Not Always Be as Desirable a Shrub as First Appearances Would Suggest

THAT the Buckthorn (Waythorn or Harts'-thorn) may in reality be an undesirable plant from the gardener's standpoint is the conclusion that I am forced to present after convicting it of being the winter host to a particular aphid that appears in different guises on a surprisingly large list of useful and reliable garden plants. Both the flower garden and the vegetable garden extend summer invitations to this insect that finds the Buckthorn so convenient for its winter quarters.

It disfigures the Buckthorn, too, as will be seen from the accompanying photograph. Whenever green foliage of the Buckthorn, valued for its sturdiness and utility for shrub material, shows a crop of leaves distorted and deformed from the attacks of the aphid sheltered inside the crumpled foliage a gardener can count upon trouble on a score of other plants (without taking cognizance of a great number of wildlings numbering about seventy species in all) where the aphid takes its summer vacation.

The aphid is sometimes yellow, sometimes green, according to the habit that it assumes on different plants and whether they are in the sun or in the shade.

The garden Nasturtium is particularly favored. We are speaking of the greenish yellow, not the black, aphid which also affects the plant. Its cosmopolitan tastes lead it also to the Hollyhock, the Pansy, Tobacco, China Aster, Ox-eye Daisy, Dahlia, Everlasting, Evening Primrose, Sunflower, Zinnia, Mock-orange, Japan Barberry, and the garden Sedum.

In the kitchen garden: the Bean, Oyster-plant, Potato, Cabbage, and Beet.

Just to complete the list and show its catholic tastes the record must include: Water-plantain, Arrow-head, Couch Grass, Pickerel-weed, Buckwheat, Knotweed, Bindweed, Smartweed, Sacaline, Tear-thumb, Field Sorrel, Yellow Dock, Bitter Dock, Pigweed, Lamb's-quarters, Chickweed, Purslane, Buttercup, Barberry, Charlock, Shepherd's-purse, Marsh Cress, Wild Radish, Live-for-ever, Strawberry, Clover, Vetch, Wood Sorrel, Lady's Sorrel, Touch-me-not, Buckthorn, Parsnip, Hemp, Plantain, Cucumber, Squash, May-wood, Burdock, Beggar-ticks, fall Dandelion, Pineapple-weed,

EDITORS' NOTE: *In this article Dr. Patch presents an interesting case against the garden use of one particular plant; but it is not, in fact, an especial case. As we get to a better understanding of the life histories of insects and fungus which cause plant disease, we learn more and more of the often unsuspected relationships of plants that are totally dissimilar, and the glimmerings of a new thought may arise as to whether our present systems of control are reasonable and really the most efficient. It is an interesting speculation and one that must be answered on the lines of the most practical good to the greatest number. It has been suggested that Roses should not be grown in Apple orcharding regions because they are two hosts of one particular plant louse. Are we to be deprived of the Rose or of the Apple, or is the real answer some totally different kind of warfare?*

The fact that the Buckthorn aphid seems to thrive best during the summer in shade or moist situations makes its habits on certain plants quite different from its behavior on others. Thus in some situations it will be found thickest on the exposed most rapidly growing part of the plant, and the terminal stem will be entirely covered with its colonies. In other places, as in a sun-exposed Potato field, this aphid seeks the under side of the leaves almost exclusively, especially the older lower leaves; and often those touching the ground will be found packed with these aphids when the stem and upper leaves are practically free.

The feeding injuries, alone, of a large colony of aphids can be considerable, but it is not alone on the basis of direct feeding injury that the economic damage by aphids can be judged. They must also be reckoned with as possible carriers of plant diseases. The Buckthorn aphid has been experimentally proved to be capable of transmitting certain Potato diseases from sick to healthy plants. It is not unlikely that it does the same for some of its other food plants.

All things considered the Buckthorn aphid is likely to mix itself up more or less with the horticultural affairs of everyone living within aphid flight of a Buckthorn hedge.

The normal growth of the Buckthorn above is familiar enough but the distorted foliage (left) brought about by the spring residence of the Buckthorn aphid is, unfortunately, also familiar. The plant louse causing this affects a great number of summer plants in the garden, as described in the text

CONTROL MEASURES

Destruction of Buckthorn. It may seem a ruthless proceeding to kill out one type of vegetation for the sake of another, yet all sorts of weeding practices are means to just that end. If a man wishes especially to cultivate healthy and clean Nasturtiums, a Buckthorn hedge in the vicinity is a row of weeds which harbor Nasturtium aphids during winter months. Of course, there will be circumstances that make the destruction of Buckthorn impracticable, but in many localities this would probably be the simplest, least expensive, and most effective method of controlling the Buckthorn aphid.

Where such destruction is not desirable it is advised to give two thorough sprays in the fall and another spray in the spring before migration using kerosene emulsion, nicotine sulphate in solution, or a nicotine dust. It is obvious that the cycle of the Buckthorn aphid cannot be broken by weeding out one of the crops on which it may make its summer quarters, but some control can be brought about by spraying, dusting, or fumigating so as to keep down as much as possible the number that will return to the Buckthorn for the winter.

A most inviting spot is this sunroom where the pale green reed furniture and the shaded grass rug are in keeping with the garden-like atmosphere of the place, as are also the trellises around windows and doors. Curtains of sheerest gauze admit plenty of sunshine, and cushions of sunfast cretonne in gay floral design lend color and warmth

EQUIPPING THE SUNROOM

ELLEN JEFFREY

Photographs by Mattie Edwards Hewitt and by courtesy of Arden Studios, Stedman Products Co., David E. Kennedy Co., Craftex Co., Morene Products Co., R. H. Macy & Co., Nichols & Stone Co.

Floors and Walls That Bring the Garden into the House—Hangings, Rugs, and Windows to Catch and Hold the Sunshine

NO MATTER what the size or style of the house may be, present-day living conditions demand that it have a sunparlor—a room holding such an air of comfort and informality as to make it the real living room of the house, suitable alike for rest and play.

It should be a place of many windows and much sunshine, of flowers and bright colors that in winter seem to bring the garden indoors and in summer to make it part of the garden. It is neither difficult nor costly to create an atmosphere of informal hospitality and charm in such a room; it all depends on its furnishings—and by "furnishings" is meant not furniture alone, nor even the rugs and hangings, but the actual walls themselves, and the floors, and the kind and number of windows.

While the shape and location of the many thousands of sunrooms now being built seem distressingly alike, there is no need for their *being* alike and their fittings can make each one individual and totally unlike its neighbor. There is no necessity, for instance, of having just an ordinary wall. Where the house is being built to order, it is, of course, an easy matter to specify walls of brick or rough plaster with tiles inset if desired. Walls of brick lend a rich warmth to these rooms that in so many ways express our love of the outdoors and our desire to carry our gardens with us throughout the whole year. Bricks of rough texture can be had in shades that vary from deep purple to pale buff and when half covered with Ivy and other vines that cling to them, they present a real garden atmosphere. Tile also affords an opportunity for an effective use of color in its rich blues and reds, its dull tones of green and brown. A fireplace at one side of the sunroom may be made to play its part in creating an air of homeyness and comfort and to bring color as well as cheer.

If, however, the house has been bought "as is," there are many new and desirable finishes to change the old walls into new and to make attractive these comfortable, semi-outdoor living rooms whose many windows let in the sunshine to bring cheer in winter weather. These new walls may be of various textures, simulating plaster or stucco, that is so easily applied in any number of attractive ways.

The cost of these new materials is, approximately, about three times that of a good

Simple lines and sturdy construction make this a stool-of-a-thousand-uses and a most desirable addition to the furnishings of any sunporch

The first Windsor chairs were used in the garden so it seems particularly fitting that they be used in these modern garden-rooms

painted surface and the effects to be obtained by their use are unbelievably good. Since they are really handwork, each has an individuality that makes no two alike. If softly tinted and left rough there are all the dull tones, the lights and shadows of a costly old plastered wall. Smoothed down by brush or sponge, they give a half-stippled, half-smooth irregular surface that is most unusual. In fact, the only limit to the variety of effects that may be gained in the use of these materials is the ingenuity and taste of the decorator.

They may be tinted any shade desired and stencils may easily be used for borders or panel effects. If the material itself be used for the stencilling, the result looks like carving or the loveliest mosaic. The most richly colored mural decorations may be secured with these new mediums. Brilliant reds and greens, rich blues, deep orange or any of the pastel shades lend themselves to the making of beautiful wall paintings to bring the garden spirit into this room, which is very apt to prove the most livable one of the whole house. And best of all, these materials are washable.

Most of these finishes may be applied over the ordinary plaster, on wood, metal, or old painted surfaces, on fibre wall-board or even over old wallpaper, provided one can be certain that the paper is on so securely as to preclude any chance of its coming loose. Most of these finishes are a mixture of cement, sand, and asbestos, resulting in fire-resisting qualities as well as providing wall beauty once available only for the heavy purse. These various wall-coverings can in no wise be deemed "imitations" any more than can wallpaper. They are a distinct commodity just as is concrete.

After the walls have received that careful consideration that will make them an harmonious part of this garden rest-room, comes the question of the floor, which also can easily be made distinctive and individual to express the taste of its owner. It is becoming a very pleasing fashion to have these floors of glazed tile which is not only colorful but offers a washable surface that can not be harmed when the plants are watered or when little folk come tramping in on stormy days. Where one desires a noiseless floor, or wishes to conceal unsightly cracks and marred spots in an old wooden one, there are several floor coverings that are most durable. Often like tile in colorings and patterns, durable, as soft and quiet as a deep rug, they are most individual; also, like tile, they are non-absorbent. In Chinese blue and gray, or brown and cream, they are extremely decorative in themselves, or make fine backgrounds for rugs. Permanently cemented into place, such floors are ideal for the sunparlor or porch. Still another heavy fabric has all the veinings and shades of marble and this in mosaic patterns is both durable and rich in decorative value.

IN THE matter of rugs for the sunparlor, the whole world seems to be pouring out new designs and materials, effective and usable, suitable alike for sunroom in winter or sunporch in summer. From Japan come thick rush rugs that deaden sound and are comfortable to walk on. These may be had in fine intricate weaves, in natural color, or in diamonds and squares in contrasting tones to harmonize with the color scheme of the room. Rush rugs there are too, with gay flowers woven through them or as borders, the colors so brilliant and the straws with such a high gloss as to make the bright blossoms gleam like jewels against the contrasting backgrounds. Odd shapes do these rugs have—square, oblong, oval, kidney-shape, in sizes

Sunlight floods this room at the home of Dr. M. Ringold of Lynn, Mass. The rough plaster-like walls give a pleasing variety of light and shadows and the well-chosen table and chairs and the bright-colored rug make this room suitable for either sunporch or breakfast room

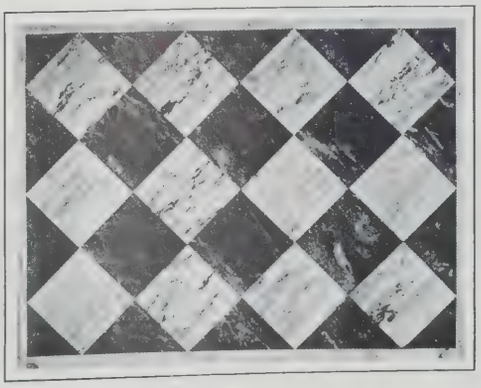
This is an ideal sunroom—a garden atmosphere where one can read and rest or take tea amid Palms and flowers the year round. Its furnishings of willow and wood, the tiled floor and rough walls, the fireplace for cool evenings, the many large windows for sunlight and fresh air, combine to make it restful and homelike. Sunporch at the home of Mrs. C. LeRoy Hendrickson, Garden City, Long Island

large enough for rooms and porches of goodly proportions or small enough to scatter over the floor to bring bright spots of color.

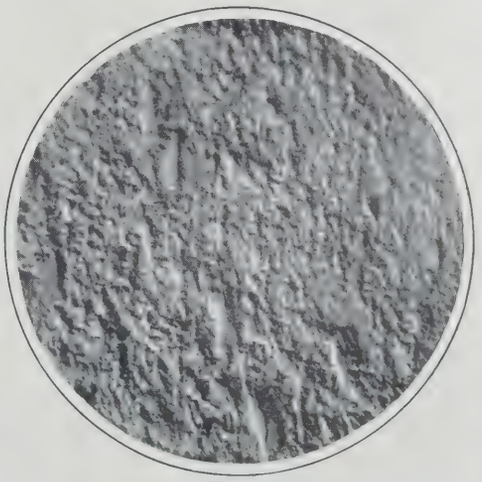
It is well to remember that in the sunroom, color may be freely used in a way not desirable in other parts of the house. Particularly does this apply to the furniture which should be in keeping with the character of the room. Heavy, upholstered pieces are out of place. What seems most fitting is the same kind of chairs and tables that would be used on the summer porch or terrace. Wicker, reed, or willow furniture, in the new designs so skilfully shaped for the utmost of comfort, meet all the requirements and come in all the vivid tones that we need and are learning to appreciate and enjoy.

Excellent in design and material, holding solid comfort in the easy give of its chairs, this furniture is durable and extremely restful in appearance and seems to carry to the American room that sense of ease and leisure that we associate with the homes where this furniture originated. In the sun parlor, to lend variety to the furnishings, there are usually several other chairs, tables, stands, bookracks, etc., of wood. Whether these occasional pieces be of costly mahogany or simple painted furniture, the wicker chairs will blend with them.

Since the lighting of the sunroom both day and night is one of the most important points to be considered, it follows that the windows and their curtaining should be studied very carefully; on them depends much of the sunny outdoor atmosphere of the room. Casement windows are ideal, at all times artistic, easily screened and curtained, catching all the sunshine of the winter's day, and when thrown open in summer they lend a suggestion of openness and coolness that makes of the



For a resilient, non-slip floor surface in the sunroom nothing could be better than this material, a mixture of rubber, cork and cotton, that has all the beauty and distinction of marble and yet is noiseless



One of the most attractive of wall finishes is this fireproof composition of sand, cement and asbestos, that is easily applied with a brush or trowel

In this solarium at the home of Mrs. Ashley Tobias, Columbia, S.C., the flowers and foliage of the wall paper are in soft shades of yellow, magenta, and green-blue. These tones are repeated in the glazed chintz pillows and the gauze curtains of blue-green, while the woodwork is of the same shade of yellow

sunporch an airy resting place that has all the charm of an open arbor or pergola. Draw curtains of silk or rayon or theatrical gauze are most suitable. These may be hung straight to draw or open according to the need of admitting or excluding the sun, or they may be shirred into dainty shades. And speaking of shades, these may be just what the fancy wishes in this informal place. There are sunfast fabrics in all colors to be made up into shades, thick enough to bar out too much light, easily rolled and yet thin enough to convey the idea of summery curtains. There is also the glazed chintz with its gay flowers and sprightly designs to bring color to the window spaces. Gay over-draperies add so much of sparkle to a sunroom that they seem a necessity. As a frame for a winter scene without, nothing could be more colorful than such hangings of cretonnes or chintz in bold pattern, or the hand-blocked linens.

The decorative quality of some of the newest floor coverings is clearly shown in this room where a reinforced rubber composition permanently cemented over a wooden floor gives all the beauty of marble

This same material or plain fabrics matching any chosen color will make the many cushions that the room must have for piling on couch and in chairs and even to scatter on the floor in front of the roaring fire. These will still further accentuate the cheer and comfort and ease of this room.

The question of lighting at night is an important one. A few well-placed and carefully shaded lights ready for the bridge table lend a softly diffused glow over the whole room. Odd lanterns there are, too, to hang from the ceiling among hanging baskets of Ferns or from projecting arms on the side walls.

If the sunroom is desired to take the place of the conservatory, the effect is easily gained. Trellis and lattice may be made of thin strips of wood painted a soft green and placed against the walls with pots of Ivy and other vines at the base. Ferns, window boxes of willow filled with flowering plants, hanging baskets of vines, Ferns or plants, all may fittingly be used in this room to make of it an indoor garden. Where there are many plants the non-absorbent floors mentioned above will prove very satisfactory. To hold these plants, there are innumerable stands and pots that range in price from one dollar to several. Wrought-iron stands with copper plant bowl are among the loveliest, as the bowl reflects either sunlight or firelight and this glow peeping out among low fronds of Ferns is very lovely; and such stands are not costly. All these things are within reach of the most modest purse and will aid the home maker to have her sunroom distinctly hers, a place where comfort and peace abide and where her little family may rest, work, or play among Ferns and blossoms.

ECSTATIC GARDENING

HELEN HART OAKES

The Clean-up Which Comes With Fall Offers the Big Opportunity for Remaking the Overgrown Garden That Has Outgrown the Vision of Its Creator

Photographs by the Author

ONE of the delights in the game of gardening is that each year begins a new inning, in which all the points made the last year are counted! Gardens, like people, grow more exclusive with cultivation. As the specialists are constantly perfecting new and more beautiful varieties the competent gardener makes use of a nice perception in choosing the plants worth a place in his garden. On the other hand, the new gardener desiring a quick showing of bloom accepts in happy ignorance the gift of overflow plants from other gardens, and later wishing to replace them with better plants, finds them as hard to get rid of as the new-rich sometimes find the humble friends of less prosperous days. Kochia planted for the temporary hedge, and Morning-glories for the quick covering of the arbors, prove so prolific in seeding that long after the need for them is passed one is still busy trying to weed out their numerous progeny. Lesser members of the Daisy family often become a nuisance in the garden. Dame Rocket, whose modest early blooming was at first welcomed, later resists all effort at eradication and with persistent cheerfulness establishes her offspring in every nook she can reach; fully her equal in this respect though more desirable plants are the Matricaria, Achillea, and Hollyhock families. Their seedlings are as numerous as weeds.

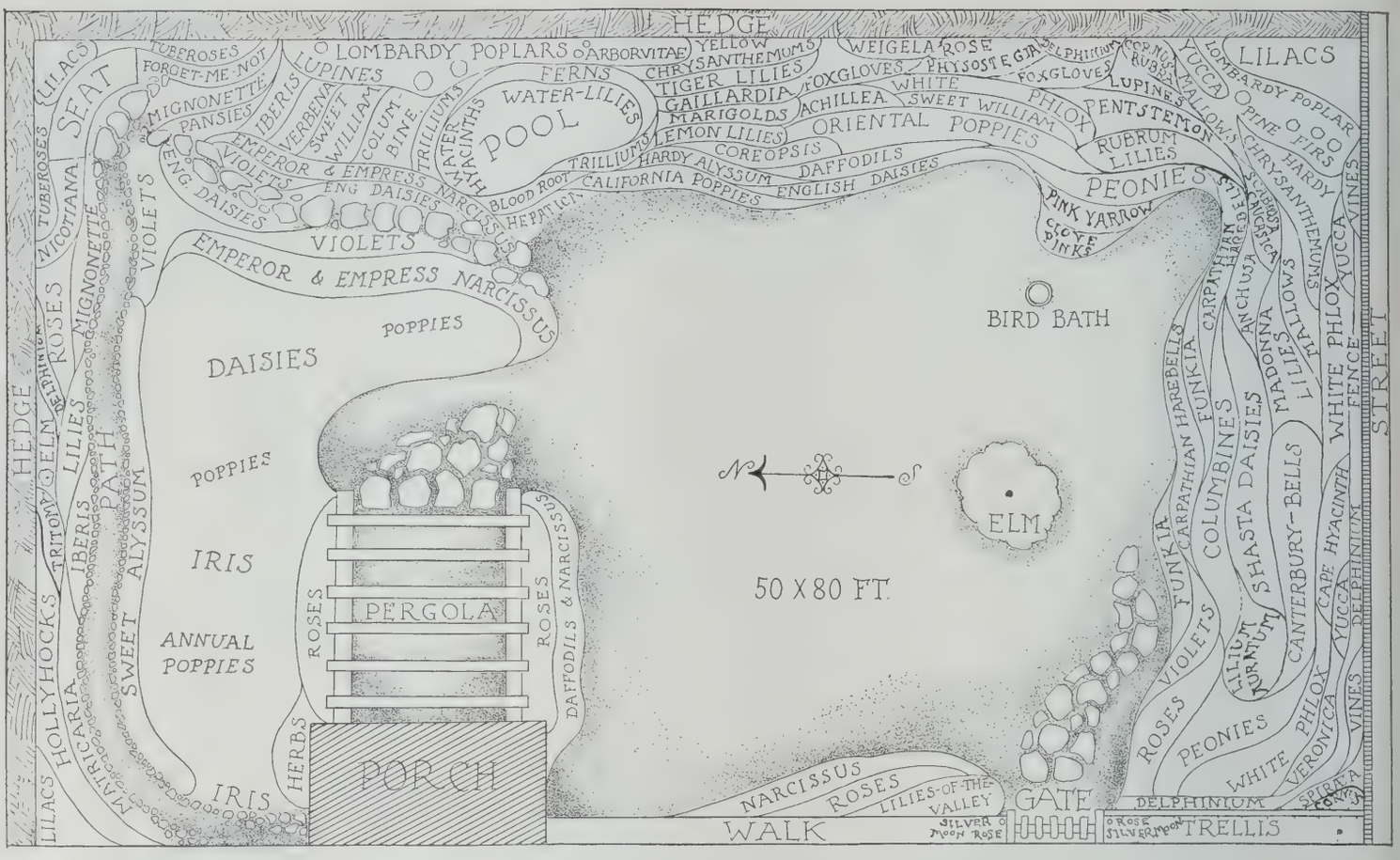
Many things may cause a garden to get into a rut. Trees which seemed few enough when small grow too thick and tall, and their shadows darken spots where sun-loving flowers once nodded happily. The soil becomes weak in elements necessary for growth because fertilizing and cultivation have not been kept up. Damage done by insects and blight may make a housecleaning in the garden urgent. Even if there is no need for a complete change perhaps there are new plants which would prove a pleasure or new forms of arrangement which would add beauty to the garden. Be sure that if the garden droops in any way it is the fault of the gardener, for never were there any other things in the world so grateful or so responsive to good care as are the plants. An annual inventory, both mental and horticultural, is a thing to be recommended.

Something of almost all the foregoing reasons, multiplied by long absences from home for several consecutive summers, went into the need for a thorough change in our garden. Our greatest problems were shade and soil. Two handsome old Poplars dominated the place, and after consultation with a tree surgeon (who, after the manner of his kind, advised cutting) we felt that these green giants we had loved were not the benign old friends we had thought them, but vampires instead, reaching out with roots and branches to destroy other growth. Whether planting a new garden or rejuvenating an old one this question of shade must be considered. One may have the trees and some early blooming with a meager blossoming of shade-loving plants later, but the garden which is expected to furnish a show of color throughout the summer must have plenty of sunshine.

Placed centrally, where its cool gleam may be seen from all parts of the garden, the little irregular pool, 6 x 12 ft., is attractively planted with rock and water plants against a background of shrubs *(for details see page 35)*

The blue and white color scheme of the garden is emphasized in this naturalistic planting of Iris and Daisies

It was necessary to remove the trees in the fall after the perennials had finished blooming and would not be injured by the workmen. The larger tree was three feet in diameter, the



Simplicity should be the keynote of the little garden, and in the practical planting plan shown above perennials and annuals, bird-bath and Lily-pool are harmoniously and successfully combined

other about half as large, and trees of such size must be removed in sections and require many men for their handling. No matter how carefully done some damage to plants is likely to occur. Where there was danger of injury to the crowns of plants or where they or the shrubs were in the way, they were taken up and heeled-in in another part of the yard. As fall is the proper time to separate and move most perennials and shrubs and as many of ours would have to be moved in any case to allow the soil to be changed, we seized the opportunity.

A plan of the new garden was made on paper, keeping in mind each plant and shrub on hand and making a list of new ones needed to complete the disposition of color and height. All women and some men know what it means to have a whole house re-decorated at one time; what a shifting of furniture and emptying of closets and what a scurrying to keep just ahead of the decorators. Changing the soil and the location of plants in a whole garden at one time is much the same sort of work, except that it is done in the fresh air of the out-of-doors.

On the floor of the pergola fine sand, crushed limestone, and rich earth were heaped. A supply of bonemeal and leafmold was at hand and the compost heap ready. First of all, the path which meandered all around the garden was removed, for the new plan made it unnecessary and gave that room for more plants. After a pickaxe and spade and a strong back had accomplished the work the space was excavated and filled in with good soil, a mixture of loam, sand, and lime. Wherever it was possible in the beds the ground was prepared in this way and then plants were put in. As fast as a space was emptied the ground was spaded and bonemeal was added. Leafmold was used generously for the Ferns, Pansies, and all the plants about the pool. Wood ashes were distributed impartially while rotted manure was used more sparingly and only at a safe distance from the roots. We thought it best to add that and other commercial fertilizers as a top dressing in the spring. Sand and limestone were added to all the soil and imparted that lightened, elastic feeling that garden soil should have. The Lily bulbs were set in a layer of sand and the Madonna Lilies dusted ever so lightly with powdered sulphur as a preventive of the particular blights to which they are subject, worms and mold.

Our garden has two entrances, both on the house side and at equal distance from the ends; one entrance to a porch through a pergola and the other through a gate in a walk leading to the dining- and living-rooms. The garden front of the house, brown stucco with a wide brick chimney, is almost covered with Ampelopsis Veitchi, so that with the hedge, the garden is provided with a good background on all sides. At each side of the trellis over the gate grows a Silver Moon Rose and around them are Mrs. John Laing, George Arends, and Frau Karl Druschki, with a ground planting of Pansies. A row of pink and white Peonies, La Tulipe and Queen Victoria, backed by the white Phlox Miss Lingard, with Delphiniums, Veronica longifolia subsessilis

Hollyhocks, in mass planting in the northwest corner of the garden, flourish from year to year and contribute color and dignity to the carefully planned little garden

and a few Cape Hyacinths growing behind them; then a group of Lilium auratum and Anchusa with Shasta Daisies around, rounds this corner into the large irregular planting of the south end of the garden where blue and white flowers predominate. Here there are Delphiniums which range in color from the light blue of the belladonna to the darker shades of the Chinese varieties and the bellamosum and formosum. There are Bellflowers—calycanthema and pyramidalis—Anchusa italica Dropmore, Madonna Lilies, Columbines coerule aand nivea grandiflora, Salvia azurea, white Phlox and Shasta Daisies, woven together with the pretty mist of Astilbe, White Pearl, and Gypsophila paniculata. The border of this bed is formed of Funkia subcordata grandiflora alternated with Campanula carpatica with Linum perenne and Polemonium filling out in their season.

The southeast corner has shrubs, Hardy Asters, Yucca, Hibiscus, white and pink Phlox; Lilium speciosum rubrum, and Newport Pink Sweet-Williams, with a border of Millefolium roseum planted back of Dianthus plumarius. This pink and white coloring is shaded into lavenders by a planting of Physostegia, Thalictrum dipterocarpum, Pentstemon digitalis, Foxgloves and Statice latifolia, with an edging of English Daisy. Oriental Poppies and Achillea ptarmica lead into a planting of yellow flowers where at different times of the season are in bloom the Miramir Chrysanthemums, Hemerocallis flava and fulva, Gaillardias, Ranunculus, Coreopsis, with a low planting in front of golden-brown Marigolds, Eschscholtzia, and Basket-of-Gold Alyssum.

Here, where its cool gleam may be seen from all parts of the garden and attract the first glance as one enters the gate, we decided to place the pool, an enlargement of the small basin where the Water Hyacinths grew so successfully that they tempted us to try more of the water plants. The pool is irregular in shape and small, only about six by twelve feet, but reflects a bit of blue sky—"At least as much as would cover a Cornflower." Directions for making small ponds have been so generally printed that it will surely serve to give only the general outlines of its construction. [Those interested will find helpful instructions in G. M. & H. B. for June, 1922, page 243.—ED.]

It was easily made with the help of one workman. An excavation of thirty inches was made, the sides smoothed to be the outside of the form for the cement sides and the bottom pounded until hard and smooth. A layer of six inches of concrete was placed on the bottom reinforced with strips of chicken wire which we allowed to extend up the sides. The old paving bricks taken from the discarded walk were used for the inside of the form for the side walls. The first row of bricks was laid six inches from the side all around the bottom of the pool and each row was laid about one-fourth of an inch nearer the side so that the top row (the sixth, paving bricks being four inches thick) was four inches from the side. The cement mixture was poured in and made a side wall six inches thick at the bottom and four inches thick at the top. After the concrete had set we removed the two upper rows of brick to give the pool a larger top surface and gave the top of the brick lining a coating of cement. After the pool had become thoroughly dried, in this case over two weeks because of extremely wet weather, we gave it four coats of thin cement, half sand, half cement, put on with a whitewash brush and allowing each coat to become hard and dry before applying the next. Around the top of the pool rough stones were laid to disguise the cement wall. An outlet pipe was put in connecting with a drain; no inlet pipe was used, the water supply being furnished by means of a hose and daily shower over the plants. This washes dust and insects from the plants and is a refreshing way of keeping the pool supplied with water.

The pergola, looking in spring upon Daffodils and Roses, and later upon Poppies, Iris and Daisies, offers to garden lovers the chance for much pleasant outdoor living

Stagnation and danger of mosquitoes may be avoided by keeping the plant life and fish life well balanced. We had a dozen and a half gold fish for our pond—a few more than sufficient to keep the water free from mosquitoes. They were never fed enough to dull their appetites but were expected to earn their living.

We planted our water plants—Nymphaea odorata, Eichornia azurea, and Limnanthemum indicum—in tubs of rich soil mixed with bonemeal and well-rotted manure in the bottom of the tub and sank them in the water, the first with a covering of about ten inches of water and the others with only an inch or two. Each tub should have a thick layer of sand over the top to prevent the soil from discoloring the water. Only six plants in all were used, as they multiply so rapidly; and it was our idea to have the sparkle of water rather than an aquatic flowerbed. A bunch of Typha latifolia and a Pontederia cordata planted in an old fruit basket and placed just below the surface lent a pretty effect.

In the shadow of the shrubs back of the pool we planted Boltonia, Spirea ulmaria, Pennisetum japonicum, Lobelia syphilitica, and Aconitum. Around and among the rocks are hardy native plants—Hepatica, Trillium grandiflorum, Sanguinaria canadensis, Aquilegia, and Violets; also Myosotis palustris and Gentiana Andrewsi. We collected the Ferns from other parts of the garden where the sun would be too strong for them and gave them a more congenial setting about the pool. We made a curving path of stones through the "Daisy Field" where Chrysanthemum maximum and Flanders Poppies furnish bouquets almost all summer and planted English Daisies and Wild Violets between and around the stones. A border of Emperor and Empress Daffodils along this path makes the early spring gay with their bright large blossoms.

The Hollyhocks were pushed back firmly into their original home in the northwest corner, given a treat in the way of a dose of lime, sand, and bonemeal, and requested sternly to remain there. Our Hollyhocks are always lovely and run true for years. Thus, in one spot in the garden there has been for years a tall fringed clear white Hollyhock, myriads of its sisters and brothers having been given away or destroyed every year, for we have to out-Herod Herod in our slaughter of the Innocents.

On the north boundary the slender Elm, well trimmed, leaves enough sunshine for a few Roses, Lilies, and two or three spikes of Tritoma. Sweet Alyssum and Iberis border the beds. We plant the fragrant flowers, Nicotiana, Tuberoses, and Mignonette, about the seat under the Lilacs. This birchwood seat is a pleasant place to sit with its view across the garden and the pool. The old Elm on the north border and a new Elm planted in the center grass plot so that its shade will fall where wanted, together with the hedge of Honey Locusts, Lilacs, shrubs, and occasional evergreen, give all the shade needed.

It will be seen that our garden runs largely to blue and white flowers and many may not approve of that; but it is because of individual preference, and it is one of the joys of owning a garden that if one prefers blue flowers one must have them. Indeed, in the small garden one of the greatest problems is to know what *not* to plant. If one must be prodigal, however, it is safer to "say it with flowers," which are modest things, than to be too lavish with statuary or with filigree arbors and gates. The keynote of the little garden should be simplicity.

The main terrace is given over to a mixed herbaceous border in which all the favorite flowers appear according to their season. In flower when the photograph was taken: Astilbe, Hemerocallis, Shasta Daisy, and Rambler Roses on the upper wall

This intimate glimpse of where the spring rises from the ground on the highest terrace shows the bold leaves of Megasea, the airy bloom of Gypsophila, with big and little Sedums around about the steps

The Hillside Garden

of

Mrs. Walter H. Seavey

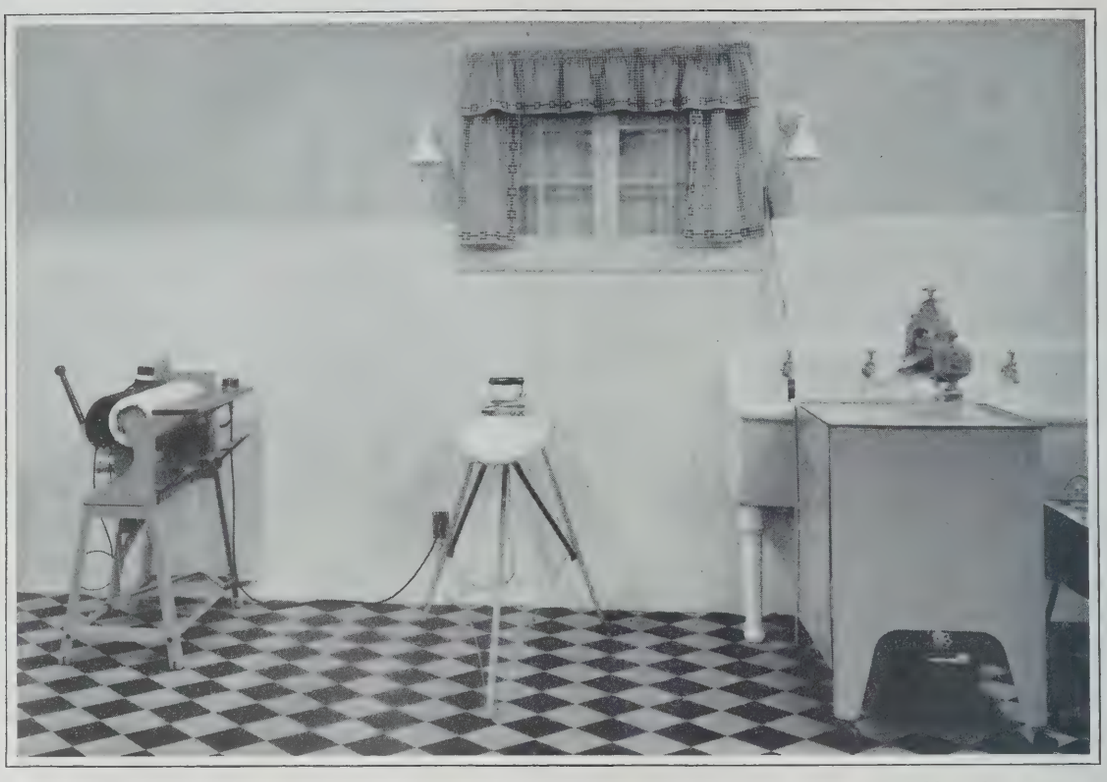
at Hamilton, Mass.

Mabel Keyes Babcock, Landscape Architect

(*Photographs by Mary Harrod Northend*)

Here full advantage is taken of changing levels, always an attractive feature in giving perspective to any garden. Even the steps which lead from one level to another are made part of the actual garden scheme and are filled with dwarf rock and wall plants

A CHANGE of level always has an interesting possibility in making any kind of garden and, of course, in a marked hillside situation the problem is the introduction of adequate level spaces. The transition from one level to another offers fertile field of treatment for the artistic gardener, each level being treated as an individual garden as in this place the lawn, the herbaceous garden and the Rose garden (not shown in the pictures). The sloping banks afford abundant opportunity for the proper placing of dwarf evergreen plants. The steps themselves may often be used for the display of Sedums, dwarf Veronicas, Thyme, dwarf Harebells, Golddust, and such like dwarf flowering plants. In this garden the introduction of columnar evergreens (Arborvitaes and Cedars) has been resorted to for the purpose of giving emphasis of color and introducing a very desirable accent of perpendicular lines. (See also illustration on page 11.)



Fitted completely with every labor-saving, electrical device, this kitchen is an efficient household workshop. Nor does the utilitarian character of its equipment—the washer with its electrically operated wringer, the ironer open at one end to hold wide pieces—rob the room of its homelike atmosphere

SERVANTS BY WIRE

ELLEN D. WANGNER

Electrical Equipment Enabling the Modern Home-Maker to be Independent—Servants that Work Untiringly and Faithfully at Little Cost

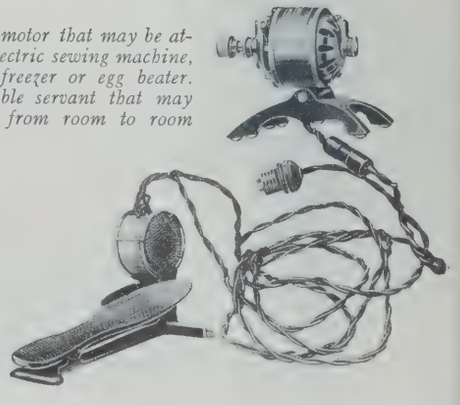
Photographs by courtesy of Western Electric Co., Ponsell Floor Machine Co., Hurley Machine Co., The New York Edison Co., O. K. Vacuum Brush Co.

IT DOES not seem possible that the modern thinking woman would have to be convinced of the labor-saving, money-saving phases of electrical equipment. But many a reasoning, intelligent woman has yet to be taught that these articles are safe and dependable and that, after the first cost, they at once begin to pay back not only the amount of money invested but save in every other way. Does the average housewife ever estimate the cost of an aching back, of tired head and muscles? What is the value of a nap and rested nerves? What is a woman's time worth, anyway! She does not reason all this out in comparing a $60 vaccum cleaner with a $2 broom, or if she did, she still might have very vague ideas as to the actual cost of running these articles after buying them.

Modern housekeeping with its many electrical aids has banished the hot kitchens and laundries, the dust and sweeping, the scrubbing brush and mops that were so intimate a part of the homemaking of our ancestors. Today, electrical ranges cook the dinner and then turn off the heat, keeping the food just ready to serve. Floor brushes first scrub the floors, remove all dirt, then dry, wax and polish them with a minimum of time and labor. Washers, ironers, and driers have cut the labor of laundry work. There are electrical sewing machines and small motors that may be attached to one's own non-electric machine and that will also freeze the cream, beat eggs, and mix cakes or polish the silver. Gone is the labor that once was spelled h-o-u-s-e-w-o-r-k. What of the servant problem? Solved—if the matter of electrical equipment be approached with common sense.

This is not a console table, although it may be used as one, but an electric sewing machine that furnishes three hundred thousand stitches for about one cent of electricity

Electrical service for the home, like All Gaul, is divided into three parts. These are Power, Heat, and Light, and each has its own requirements. The ordinary light current for the house is not supposed to run both an electric iron and a cluster of lights. Neither should several table appliances be hitched to one socket unless there be the necessary amount of current there to run them. It is this failure to realize that electrical housekeeping is based on the careful computations of cold science rather than on a haphazard sort



A general utility motor that may be attached to a non-electric sewing machine, to the ice-cream freezer or egg beater. A most dependable servant that may easily be taken from room to room

of witchery that has made many a housewife find electricity too expensive for her home or else troublesome and inefficient.

Before purchasing electrical equipment, there should be an understanding of a few necessary points and the fact that they *are* but few, simplifies the whole matter. There are three common electrical measurements, —watts, volts, and amperes. Most equipment is measured in watts. The watt is the measure of the working power of electricity and it is necessary, therefore, to know how many watts each electrical device uses. This information comes with each appliance. Most houses are wired with more than one circuit and these circuits are built to carry about 660 watts each,—meaning 660 units of working power at one time. If, then, you connect to one circuit an electrical washing machine using 300 watts and an iron using 660, you are asking a 660-watt circuit to deliver 960 watts and it cannot do it. As a result, the fuse "blows out." And the appliance is apt to be condemned as a mechanical nuisance when the real culprit is human ignorance.

There should be thanksgiving instead of indignation when a fuse blows out for this is but a warning that you are using or trying to use too much electricity on that circuit. A fuse might be termed a "safety valve." It is a piece of soft metal which will melt at a certain heat. When an appliance that requires too high wattage is used the wire becomes very hot and melting, the fuse then "blows out," i. e. breaks the circuit and shuts off the electricity before the whole system becomes over-heated and either spoils the equipment or starts a fire.

Many electrical fixtures are marked in voltage and amperes. These multiplied together give the watts. For instance, if your grill should be marked "Amperes 4, Volts 110," this equals 440 watts and you will know at once that you will have left on a 660-watt circuit, exactly 220 watts for such other appliances, including lights, as you wish to use on that circuit at that time.

With these simple principles understood, much of the cause for dissatisfaction vanishes and the fact is borne home to every owner of electrical utensils that if she uses them intelligently, they will respond with the utmost of service.

NOW as to the operating cost, which is a most important feature. The first point to realize is that there is a "light" rate and a "service" rate in most cities; also that the service or cooking rate is the lower. This ranges from 6 to 10 cents per kilowatt (one thousand watts) hour and goes down as the amount of current used goes up. Obviously, it is poor economy to use a lamp socket and the "light" rate when you might be using a service outlet and the lower rate.

Another point to remember is that any electrical utensil using only heat costs more to operate than one with a motor. This, unfortunately, is not generally understood.

Based on the New York rate, which is comparatively high, the cost of operating an electric washer is 2 cents per hour; ice cream can be frozen for one half cent and the small utility motor costs but three-quarters of a cent for an hour's work.

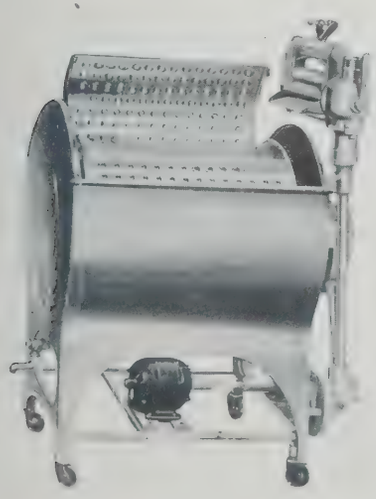
These figures are always surprising even to an experienced user of these appliances. It is always a source of wonder to find that the ordinary 6-pound electric iron costs 4 cents per hour or just four times as much as does a vacuum cleaner that will remove dust and dirt from the whole house, while a simple toaster costs 1 cent more an hour to run than does a washing machine large enough to do all the family laundry! Then why do we balk at the thought of buying the larger pieces when we consider (and justly so) that our home is incomplete without the table appliances?

As a matter of fact, *all* electrical equipment is inexpensive to operate no matter from what point of view it is considered. There is no danger of explosions, no fear of fire if properly used, no fuel to carry, no dirt or ashes, no backaches or tired nerves and muscles and the cost of operation so low that a whole dinner may be prepared for less than 5 cents! It is this array of time, labor, and money-saving figures that will most readily convince the home keeper of the need of these appliances.

The electric ironer that will iron a large tablecloth or 6 pillow cases, 6 towels or a négligée shirt in 5 minutes surely will be found a labor saver! But again, the success of the machine depends upon the use of common sense. If the clothes are carelessly fed into

Nothing can more easily make or mar a room than its floors. Once, to bring out all their beauty meant much labor and effort and expense. To-day machines such as this will scrub, clean, wax and polish the floor of a large living-room for less than one cent of electricity

Not alone does an electrical dish-washer save the hands and time and prevent breakage of dishes; it also solves one of the biggest problems of the servantless home of these modern days, for dishwashing has long been the most distasteful of household tasks



There is more to a washing machine than merely the power to wash clothes quickly and clean. It must save the clothes as well, and be safe with no belt or chains to catch the clothing. Such machines are now to be had in sizes to fit even the small apartment

Ices and sherbets and other frozen desserts and salads will be more frequently served if an electric freezer be part of the equipment of the kitchen. Cream is easily frozen in twenty minutes without any of the labor of turning and the cost is about one half of a cent for electricity

the ironer, or if they be poorly dampened the machine must not be depended upon to make up for this human negligence. Where an ironer is carefully handled, linens get a beautiful even gloss and all that the operator has to do is merely to guide the article being ironed and most of the time she can be seated while doing so! Certainly this is a labor- and time-saver.

And who would not be interested in the machine that takes but two hours to wash, rinse, and wring an entire washing simply by turning the switch! Or the floor polisher that will scrub and polish over a thousand feet of floor in one hour and that at a cost of 2 cents for electricity! And there is the electric dishwasher that takes but a few moments after each meal to thoroughly wash and rinse the dishes, robbing housework of

Do your clothes need brushing? Do you find it hard to clean the upholstery in your car? And is the top of the billiard table marked with chalk and dust? For any of these and a hundred other uses this little vacuum brush is made

The perfect servant is what this kitchen unit might well be called for it freezes the cream besides chopping the ice. It beats eggs and mixes the cake. It will mix bread or pastry, beat up mayonnaise, mash potatoes, slice vegetables and chop meat and even squeeze the juice from fruit

one of its worst bugbears! To-day housework is indeed no longer synonymous with drudgery for electricity has now been so safely harnessed to household tasks as to bring these many aids within the reach of every woman to make her housework easier, to give her more leisure and to make home life happier.

Dividing or Moving Peony Clumps

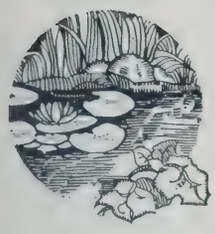
L. H. GOBB

ROOT-DISTURBANCE is not to the liking of the Peony. When it becomes necessary to move or to divide the clumps keep that fact in mind, and plant so as to avoid having to disturb them again soon. September is the best month. They can remain in the same spot for years and become more beautiful with each year if they are fed liberally to keep up the supply of plant food. They are heavy feeders and many times stop blooming because their supply of plant food is not sufficient to produce flowers and foliage.

Plants may be cut to single eyes with a piece of the fleshy root attached, but it is better to leave at least two eyes to the piece unless we wish to propagate especially fast. In planting the pieces be sure the eye is not more than two inches below the surface for deep planting is detrimental and often causes them to refuse to bloom. The soil should be firmly tamped about the roots, and cloddy soil should not be placed next to them. Air spaces cause dying that will lower their vitality, and to avoid a check to growth is very important, especially if we expect to get bloom before the second year after moving.

Making the soil very fertile to a good depth is important when planting a new bed, for this will provide plant food for a long period. Coarse granulated bone, horn shavings, and other like slow-decomposing materials are especially valuable and will greatly prolong the active blooming period of the bed, though some regular annual feeding is desirable anyway.

PREHISTORIC AMERICAN GARDENS



H. H. MANCHESTER

Author of "Gardening in Old Japan", "Twenty Centuries of Gardening in China", and other illuminating contributions on the history of Gardens (see July, 1923; February, 1925; and earlier issues)

Gardening in the Two Americas Before the Advent of Columbus—The Part Flowers Played in Incaland and Early Mexico—Amusing Movable Gardens and How Bird Conservation Began Four Centuries Ago

SO accustomed are we of the New World to turn our eyes Europe-ward for inspiration in matters of garden art that it comes as a bit of a shock to discover or remember, as the case may be, the tremendous impression made upon early voyagers from Spain by the horticultural skill of Aztecs and Incas—a skill far in advance of Spain's own at that period, as any one who delves into the descriptions of Mexico and Peru by the conquerors themselves cannot fail to realize. Their astonishment at the floating gardens of Mexico and the irrigated terraces of Peru is recorded by the Spaniards, amazed at the vistas stretching before them in this land which they had fancied barren of all the finer arts.

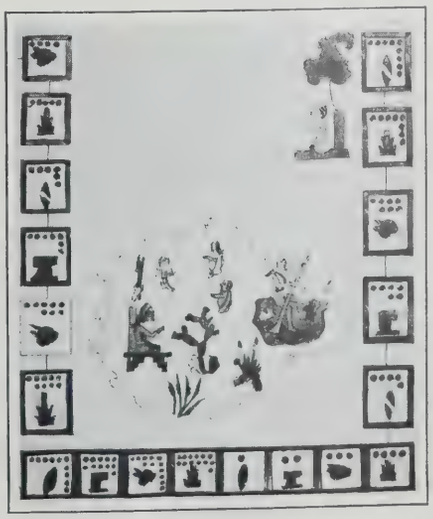
The first intimation of the importance attached by the Mexicans to flowers came on the march to Mexico City when an embassy from Compoal brought bouquets and wreaths of flowers to Cortés. The first sight of the floating villages and gardens was at Iztapalapa. Their effect on the Spaniards may best be judged from the enthusiasm of Diaz: "When we beheld the number of populous towns on the water and firm ground, and that broad causeway running straight to the city, we could compare it to nothing but the enchanted scenes we had read of in Amadis of Gaul from the great towers and temples, and other edifices of lime and stone which seemed to rise out of the water. To many of us it appeared doubtful whether we were asleep or awake; nor is the manner in which I express myself to be wondered at, for it must be considered that never yet did man see, hear, or dream of anything equal to the spectacle which appeared to our eyes on this day."

Later Diaz walked through the gardens of Iztapalapa, which, he says, "were admirable to behold from the variety of beautiful and aromatic plants, and the numerous alleys filled with fruit trees, Roses, and various flowers. Here also was a lake of the clearest water which communicated with the grand lake of Mexico by a channel cut for the purpose, and capable of admitting the largest canoes. The whole was ornamented with works of art painted and admirably plastered and whitened, and it was rendered more delightful by numbers of beautiful birds. When I beheld the scenes around me, I thought within myself that this was the garden of the world!"

Cortés himself in a letter to the King of Spain, wrote of a mansion and grounds at Iztapalapa: "There are cool gardens abounding in trees and odoriferous flowers, also pools of fresh water well constructed with stairs leading to the bottom. There is likewise a very extensive kitchen garden attached to the mansion and over it a belvedere with beautiful corridors and halls. Within the garden is a large square pond of fresh water having its walls formed of handsome hewn stone. Adjacent to it is a promenade consisting of a tiled pavement so broad that four persons could walk on it abreast, and four hundred paces square, or sixteen hundred paces round; enclosed on one side towards the wall of the garden by canes, intermingled with *vergas*, and on the other side by shrubs and sweet-scented plants. The pond contains a great variety of fish and water-fowl, as wild ducks, teal, and others so numerous that they often cover the surface of the water." This was the garden of Cuitlahuatzin, the brother of Montezuma. Hernandez wrote that he found there many trees which must have been transplanted from a distance. Iztapalapa was a city of only some sixty thousand inhabitants, and as Mexico City or Tenochtitlan was much larger, its palaces and gardens were still finer.

One of the palaces of Montezuma with its gardens was described by Cortés to his king: "There was a palace somewhat inferior to the rest, attached to which was a beautiful garden with balconies extending over it, supported by marble colums, and having a floor formed of jasper elegantly inlaid. There were apartments in this palace sufficient to lodge two princes of the highest rank with their retinues. There were likewise belonging to it ten pools of water in which were kept the different species of water-birds found in this country, of which there is a great variety, all of which are domesticated; for the sea-birds there were pools of salt water and, for the river-birds, of fresh water. The water is let off at certain times to keep it pure, and is replenished by means of pipes. Each species of bird is supplied with the food natural to it, which it feeds upon when wild. Thus fish is given to birds that usually eat it; worms, maize and the finer seeds to such as prefer them."

Even the gardens of Mexico City seem to have been surpassed by that of Huaxtepec, for Cortés wrote to Charles V that the garden of Huaxtepec was "the most extensive, the most beautiful, and the most delightful which had ever been beheld." It was six miles in circumference, and watered by a beautiful stream that crossed it. Num-



Remains of the remarkable irrigated terrace gardens (see above) built by the Incas in Peru some centuries ago and bearing witness of a high degree of horticultural skill. The floating gardens of the Aztecs were blessed with this amazing advantage—if a man got mad at his neighbors all he needed to do was climb in a boat and tow his garden away to some peaceful portion of the lake. At the left is an old Aztec picture of such a garden being towed to a king as tribute

erous species of trees and plants were grown there in symmetrical order, and various pleasure houses added to the enjoyment of the scenes. This garden was long maintained by the Spaniards, where they cultivated medicinal herbs for the use of the adjacent hospital.

THE Aztecs had a tradition as to how they came to live on the islands of the lake, and to construct floating gardens there. According to the legend they were at one time conquered by the Colhuan and Tepanecan nations, and driven to take refuge on the islands. For some years they lived mostly on fish and mollusks, for the ground on the islands was scanty; but as they still seemed to increase in numbers, King Azcapuzalco demanded that as tribute they send him a garden in the water. At this demand they were stunned, for it seemed impossible, but the gods, through their priests, taught them to make rafts of weeds which would float upon the water, and raise plants upon them. Again Azcapuzalco, jealous of their growing strength, commanded them to send him a garden with a wild duck and heron hatching their eggs. This once more dismayed the Mexicans, but, at the appointed time, the priests provided them with a floating garden on which were nesting a duck and heron. Not long after this the Mexicans rose in their might, and in turn conquered the surrounding peoples.

According to Acosta and Clavigero, they constructed their floating gardens by plaiting and twisting together Willows and roots of marsh plants or other materials which were light but capable of supporting the earth for the garden. Upon this foundation they laid light bushes, and, over all, the mud and dirt which they drew up from the bottom of the lake. These gardens were usually about eight rods long by three in breadth, and rose about a foot above the surface of the water. At first they cultivated only Maize, Pepper, and other necessary plants on these floating gardens, but in course of time came to grow many varieties of flowers and odoriferous plants which were employed in the worship of their gods, or served for the recreation of the nobles.

How extensively the Aztecs used flowers is suggested by the fact that thousands of pictures portray their gods with wreaths of flowers around the head. One curious Aztec picture shows an angel bearing ropes of flowers flying down from the god Citlallatonac to announce to Chimalman that she would at once give birth to the god Quetzalcoatle. But the symbolism of flowers, let us add, was the brightest spot in the Aztec religion, which was made horrible by multitudinous human sacrifices.

The floating gardens were still in common cultivation in the middle of the 18th Century at the time of Clavigero, whose account of them adds various details of interest: "At present they cultivate flowers, and every sort of garden herbs upon them. Every day of the year, at sunrise, innumerable vessels loaded with various kinds of flowers and herbs which are cultivated in those gardens are seen arriving by the canal, at the great market-place of that capital. All plants thrive there surprisingly; the mud of the lake is an extremely fertile soil and requires no water from the clouds. In the largest gardens there is commonly a little tree, and even a little hut to shelter the cultivator, and defend him from rain or the sun. When the owner of a garden, or the *Chinampa*, as he is usually called, wishes to change his situation, to remove from a disagreeable neighbour, or to come nearer to his own family, he gets into his little vessel and, by his own strength alone if the garden is small, or with the assistance of others if it is large, he tows it after him and conducts it wherever he pleases with the little tree and hut upon it. That part of the lake where those floating gardens are is a place of infinite recreation, where the senses receive the highest gratification."

Fragrant plants were first grown by the Aztecs of early Mexico for use in worship and here is a curious depiction of an angel flying down with ropes of flowers to announce the birth of a god

Fragment of an old textile which tells the story of the Inca orchard

THE gardens of the Incas of Peru, while not so picturesque as those of the Aztecs, evinced an even higher civilization. Much of their land was arid, and capable of cultivation only through artificial irrigation. This was carried out by the Incas with astonishing ability—an achievement so great that their less skillful Spanish conquerors could not keep up the irrigation work and were forced to let the districts sink back into the desert.

An idea of their water system is given by Cieza de Leon, who was in Mexico between 1532 and 1550: "They led channels of water in all directions, which is a remarkable thing, for these channels were conducted over high and low places, along the sides of hills and over them, some in one direction, and some in another, so that it is a great enjoyment to travel in the valleys, and to pass through their orchards and refreshing gardens. . . . Sometimes it has chanced that I have stopped near one of these channels, and before we had finished pitching the tent the channel was that dry,—the water having been drawn off in another direction, for it is in the power of the Indians to do this at their pleasure. . . . About six leagues from Cuzco there is a very large and strong wall, and the natives say that along the top of it was conducted a channel of water from a river, with great labor, and the same scale and system used as in their other irrigation work."

Some of the main channels started from so far within the mountains that in the days of the Spaniards it was entirely unknown where they began. These ditches were led along the sides of the mountains and used to irrigate terraced gardens and orchards there, as well as in the valley below.

The flowers of the Incas together with others of the New World were described by Acosta, who lived in America between 1570 and 1587. Of their love of flowers in general, he wrote: "The Indians are great lovers of flowers, and in New Spaine more than in any other parte of the worlde, and therefore they are accustomed to make many kinds of nosegayes, which there they call *Suchiles*, with such pretty varietie and art, as nothing can be more pleasing. They have a custome amongst them, that the chiefest man offer their *Suchiles* or nosegayes in honour to Noblemen, and to

their guests; and they presented us with such aboundance as we passed through that Country, as we knew not what to doe with them."

He added later, "The Indians were used, in their feasts and dances, to carry flowers in their hands, and the kings and noblemen carry them as signs of their gardens. For this reason we commonly see pictures of their ancient people with flowers in their hands." Many of the flowers, he admitted, were only pleasing to the sight, having no savor, but that restriction could not be made of the Thorn-apple* (Datura, or Floripondio as the Spanish aptly term it), whose bell-like flowers were so sweet that the viceroy sent some of these trees to King Philip for the royal gardens.

The Indians in New Spaine most highly esteemed the Flower-of-the-heart, named from its form, and the Passion-flower on which it was imagined they could discover symbols of the crucifixion.

*In northern gardens D. cornucopia is the most commonly grown species and the double forms of this "horn of plenty"—yellow, white, blue, and deep carmine—were very popular for a number of years after the plant was introduced from South America about 1895 by a collector of Orchids. Despite their disarming fragrance and beauty, the Daturas are by no means innocuous, for they contain strong narcotics which in large doses prove poisonous. The oracular ravings of the priests at Delphi in ancient Greece and the utterances of Peruvian prophets have been attributed to the strange stimulative power of the seeds and Capt. John Smith records the mad antics of some of the early colonists at Jamestown after eating the fruit of the Thorn-apple.

How Does Your House Face?

C. E. SCHERMERHORN

Member American Institute of Architects

EDITORS' NOTE: *Since this little account of compass points for the home was sent in regrettable word of Mr. Schermerhorn's demise has come from his associate of many years, Mr. Watson K. Phillips, who is now carrying on.*

DOWN through the ages we find evidence that primitive man knew the importance and the necessity for a knowledge of direction in securing his personal safety, subsistence, and comfort.

The traveler, the explorer, the hunter, and the fisherman were dependent upon the direction of the wind sources and landmark positions, especially when the sun, moon, and stars happened to be obscured. Therefore they took the vital precaution of definitely marking upon permanent surfaces the cardinal points of direction in vogue at their periods in the history of mankind. Even before speech had become a factor this trait of self-preservation was innate.

As man became domesticated, graphic signs were invented for the purpose of symbolizing events and making even the most abstruse ideas tangible, so that necessarily direction was one of the first signs adopted for general use. As civilization continued to develop, the nautical compass was perfected, and this heralded the mastery of the sea by mankind.

If we examine old or modern charts, maps, surveys, etc., it will be observed that generally there is prominently indicated on them the actual compass directions so essential to their correct interpretation. Chinese annals assign the discovery of the directive power of the magnet to the year 2634 B.C. when, it is said, an instrument for indicating the south was constructed by Emperor Hon-aug-ti. It would appear to have been used exclusively in traveling by land, as the earliest date at which we hear of their using it at sea is somewhere about A. D. 300.

In Europe and America, especially where fishing or hunting is indulged in as a sport, you will find interesting fixed compass patterns carved on flat permanent surfaces, and, let me assure you that they are earnestly consulted, for in connection with these sports, wind directions are surely an asset to expected results.

With our myriads of winding lanes, roads, streets, and highways, upon which many of our homes border, it is not a wonder that so few have an accurate knowledge of the compass point aspects of their own homes. At any gathering, especially on the home porch, one of the commonest questions is "How does your house face?"

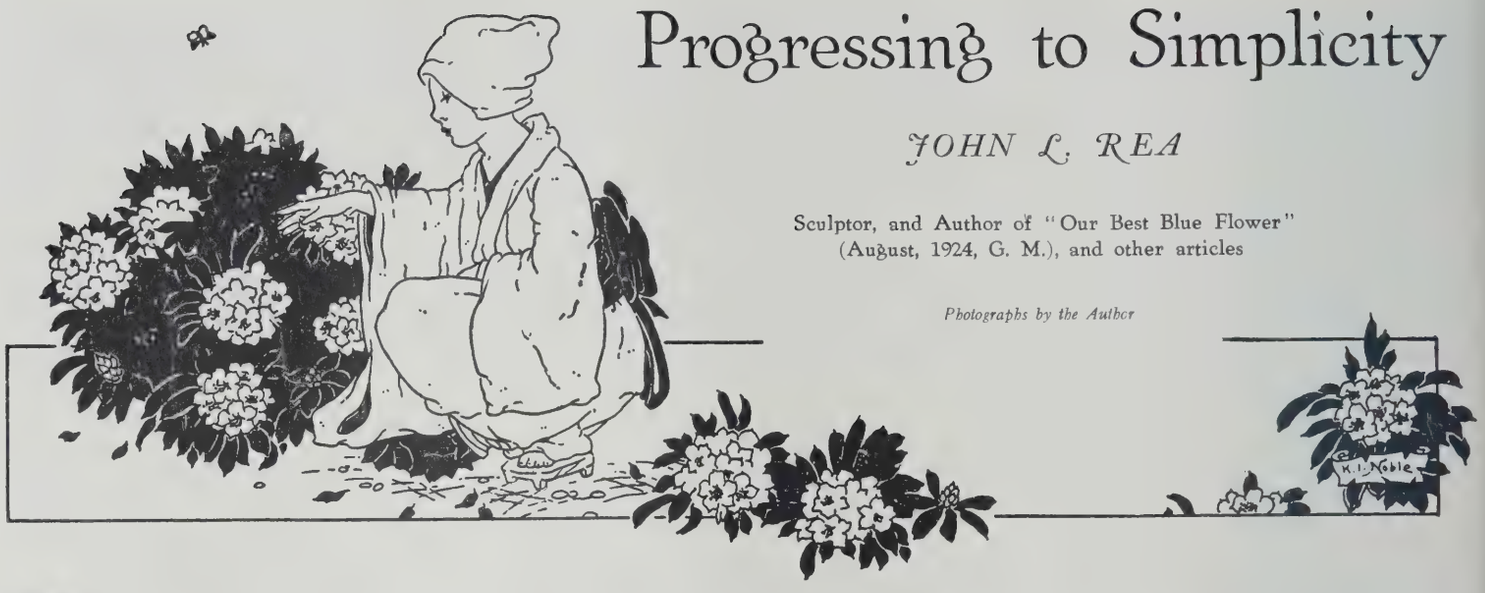
The fixed compass disk shown in the accompanying photographs has been modeled upon traditional lines based on the study of numerous excellent compass patterns. It includes the fleur-de-lis, which is inevitably found at the North point of noted compass roses and which was a development from the arrowhead. In nautical parlance it is termed the "lubber's point." The disk is cast in bronze and after being accurately positioned for a particular spot is then permanently fastened in place with four screws. The bronze material used enables the finishing of the compass disk in many different colors to harmonize or contrast, as desired, with the surface texture or color to which it is to be applied. Somewhere in the completed home of each one of my clients, at least one of these compass disks has been positioned.

The fireplace hearth or mantelshelf, porch or terrace floor surface, walks, step cheeks, or step approaches are most fitting positions for such a compass disk.

Nothing in connection with the appurtenances of a house will afford more entertainment and become a more frequent topic of comment than an accurately located fixed compass.

Philip B. Wallace, Photo.

The fixed compass, with disk cast in bronze to insure harmony with any material or color scheme, is a decorative and quaint detail for the porch floor or hearth



Progressing to Simplicity

JOHN L. REA

Sculptor, and Author of "Our Best Blue Flower" (August, 1924, G. M.), and other articles

Photographs by the Author

Evolution from the Collector's Border or Garden Museum to Artistic Pleasantness and True Old-fashioned Charm

THE battle isn't altogether won. Maybe it never will be, and that's the fun of gardening. But an approximate victory is assured by the change for the better which has already overtaken my borders and garden. Beautiful pictures are steadily increasing both in quality and numbers, and I know that the tactics of my warfare are fundamentally sound.

The time has come when I can no longer tell without mathematical calculation just how many years I have been a-gardening; and if I could say offhand when that first garden of mine was constructed, I suppose I might be somewhat reticent about doing so. This first garden proved the forerunner of a long line of gardens. Only gradually, however, did I learn the true value of that simplicity which is so large a factor in the attainment of the ultimate beauty which is, or should be, every gardener's goal.

There are, of course, other ingredients essential to the full recipe for the successful garden from the artistic standpoint, which concern such matters as inclosures, backgrounds, vistas, color schemes, etc., but here I shall limit what I have to say to this one feature of simplicity, which to me seems the most important of all. I can imagine no plan for a garden which is not along simple, straightforward lines ever serving as a guide for the laying out of a really good garden. Here, however, I wish to confine my subject even more narrowly—to the planting itself regardless of general plan. Perhaps I can best make clear what I have in mind by telling something of the manner in which this truth has been brought home to me.

My present garden in its entirety consists of a hardy border a hundred and fifty feet long by from twelve to fifteen feet in width; a more or less formal garden eighty by seventy feet; and a double border—that is, two long beds about twelve feet wide, bordering either side of a four-foot stone-paved walk a hundred and thirty-five feet in length. These several features were developed in the order in which they are set down here.

The border was my first venture into the realm of the all-perennial planting. Naturally I wished it to contain all the favorite perennials in my then somewhat limited list. There were to be Peonies, Delphiniums, Lilies, Phloxes, Hardy Asters, Oriental Poppies. And so there were. Gradually, as I felt I could afford them, a hundred Peonies were set out. Two dozen of the best sorts of Phloxes were included in an early order. An equal number of Iris clumps came with them. Room was found for three or four hundred Tulips, a gift from a friend and well-wisher; and a hundred Madonna Lilies.

Heaven alone knows how many seedling Asters, Delphiniums, and Poppies I grew those first two seasons. The soil had been well prepared and fertilized; everything grew. The border was a riot of colors from spring till autumn. Enthusiasm was running high and I was delighted with results.

As the first fervor cooled down a bit I began to look at the thing more dispassionately and to take stock as to whether it were really good or evil. Somehow I fell first upon the Irises and Poppies. They not only insisted upon blooming together, a situation not wholly good in itself, but time and again they would be in their prime when Peonies began opening. Now, not all Iris colors are inharmonious with those of the Peony; the soft blue of Princess Beatrice, the pink of Her Majesty, and the pearly white of Anna Farr can hold their own in any company. But until the Poppy is still more thoroughly reformed than at present there can be no peace between it and the Peony. So, with the exception of a few clumps left more for the sake of the contrast furnished by their characteristic foliage, the Irises came out of the border,

In the beginning "just a museum collection which grew worse and worse artistically as it became more and more complete"

and the Poppies were relegated to the far end of the planting where, half-hidden by evergreens, they live and bloom by themselves. Scattered everywhere the Tulips were an infernal nuisance when spring spading had to be done. They followed the Poppy and Iris. The Delphiniums would persist in blooming before the Peonies were gone or in holding over into Phlox time, when the red, white, and blue Fourth of July assortment cried to Heaven three weeks after the appropriateness of the combination had passed.

Only through drastic measures was the day saved. Now blue and white Squills and a few early Tulips come with the first mahogany colored Peony growth, clumps of the paler self-colored Iris follow, then the Peonies, later the Phlox, and last the hardy Asters make a simpler and far more satisfactory border succession.

Experience with the little formal garden was very similar. In the beginning there was usually an edging of some one of the more compact and lower growing Sweet Alyssums and then rows of various annuals. One year it might be dwarf Snapdragons, Phlox Drummondi, Ten-weeks Stocks, Balsams, and annual Larkspurs; while toward the back of the beds were several rows of perennials including white Phlox, Madonna Lilies, Delphiniums, and Newport Pink Hollyhocks. How much better in every way the garden has been since the simplification has been brought about, and there is, perhaps, the Alyssum edging, a row of Snapdragons, and then a planting of Petunias or Stocks in some simple color arrangement in place of the rows of various annuals earlier used in front of the Larkspur and Phlox. A further improvement was made by the substitution of Hardy Asters for the Hollyhocks.

One of the loveliest formal garden effects I have ever seen, and one for which I was more or less responsible in an advisory sort of way, I saw last summer in the garden of a great estate. The conglomeration which had prevailed for several seasons previously had been replaced by a broad planting of intermediate Snapdragons all in a beautiful rich pink color. It was a new garden and a sight as long to be remembered as Wordsworth's Daffodils. The same garden earlier in the season had been filled with a two-color combination of Ten-weeks Stocks. The simplicity of the color arrangement in both cases made the edging of alternating white Alyssum and blue Ageratum, which might so easily have looked fussy, seem dignified and appropriate.

Through drastic elimination of multitudinous plants a more dignified, more satisfying simplicity has been won. Emphasis has been put on a few dominant varieties of those kinds that fit well together and please in their color combinations

WHEN I came to plan my double border I flattered myself that now I had a place where I could grow a little of almost everything. And for a season or two it was so: a museum collection, which grew worse and worse artistically as it became more and more complete from the collector's viewpoint. In the first place I had made the grave and fundamental mistake of under-estimating the comparatively large size of the whole undertaking, and imagined that a group of, say, five Pyrethrums or twice that number of some smaller plant like Polyanthus could be depended upon to make an effective showing at a distance of seventy-five or a hundred feet. Consequently, as I worked out my carefully prepared plan I allotted altogether too small spaces to the different plant groups and through sheer confusion lost all chance of attaining the quality of picturesqueness intended. The utter lack of beautiful and well-constructed garden pictures in my double border during the first season or two of its existence is still a blot upon my gardener's conscience. Soon, however, I realized the cause of the trouble, and the first of the over-haulings that have not even yet been finished was undertaken.

Peonies in their effulgent glory need the stage comparatively free of other plants. They are self-sufficient

THERE are now twice as many Pyrethrums growing along my stone walk as formerly, but instead of a half-dozen small patches there are at present two large plantings of perhaps twenty-five plants each. The Border Carnations have also been rescued from the well-nigh complete oblivion they suffered that first year, scattered singly here and there among a host of other things, and are collected (as they should be) into one large group, where they make a showing as Carnations, furnishing a spot of brilliant color when in bloom, and out of bloom an interesting expanse of cool blue-gray foliage.

It was the same with the Columbines. There are several species and varieties of these, including the older garden sorts, rich in pinks and purple, the very large-flowered blue and white glandulosa; low-growing Alpine Columbines; the ever-blooming Chrysantha, yellow with long spurs; and many of the lovely long-spurred hybrids, all growing in separate colonies where their individual beauty counts for the greatest possible effectiveness.

The six-foot patch of Polyanthus with their glowing reds and golden yellows bloom together now in the shade of the two Elm trees which overhang the walk, while the brighter colored Primroses, gaining strength and encouragement in numbers, find an increased usefulness in a broad group farther on toward the studio windows.

The Hardy Asters which formerly were allowed to self-sow and grow up helter-skelter among the other plants throughout the entire length of the two beds, are now confined to three or four well-defined areas. Literally hundreds of them were rooted out and went—the only justifiable way of all rubbish—on to the brush heap, there to go up in flames after they had dried out a bit.

The Delphiniums had also to learn to grow under more stringent control and with some regard to the rights of others. These, I am convinced, must undergo still further curbing. My idea now is not only to keep them limited to certain locations but to sort the colors as well, limiting the plants in each group to a single color. This may seem like an over-refinement, but it is not really so. Half the pictorial effect of a group of plants of the size of the Delphinium is dissipated and lost when each plant in the group shows an entirely different color. I am sure my lovely deep blue and purple variety will show up better than it ever has before when a half-dozen well-grown specimens are to be seen together in a bold mass.

There are to be several groups of Oriental Poppies, in one of which the color will be pink, white in a second, and the rich crimson of bracteatum in a third, while the brickish reds and scarlets (always, if we face the facts unflinchingly, ugly, disagreeable colors, which, now that these better colors are to be had, have no excuse for appearing in any garden), will go the way to my everlasting bonfire. Another great help toward the end desired has been the introduction of various evergreens to form irregular bays for framing the groups of perennials and at the same time to provide a better background for the whole planting.

AN IMPORTANT factor leading to overconfusion in garden planting arises from the multiplicity of varieties of many of the more popular and dependable perennials. For example, there are perhaps two hundred and fifty sorts of Phloxes alone available. Now any one garden of ordinary size can safely admit hardly more than a dozen or even half that number of colors in Phloxes. And at any rate there is, as I know from rather expensive experiments, an unbelievable amount of trash listed in the catalogues under those high-sounding Phlox names—and Iris, and Aster, and almost any other name, too, for that matter. The Peony Society with its annual show and reports has justified its existence by the single result of persuading the better growers to discard the great bulk of inferior sorts and at the same time furnish us with an honest index by which to select the most worth-while varieties. Would that the same might be done for all the rest! [The Irises have been "rated" and a beginning has been made with Gladiolus, by the respective societies.—Ed.] But we must for the present at least rely upon our own observation and discretion largely, and we can do no better than to keep in mind that simplicity is the prime ingredient of all good work in the arts, of which garden making is no mean member.

This handful of Poet's Narcissus showing in almost solemn exclusiveness, well expresses the general thought of simplified arrangement—only there is not enough of the bloom!

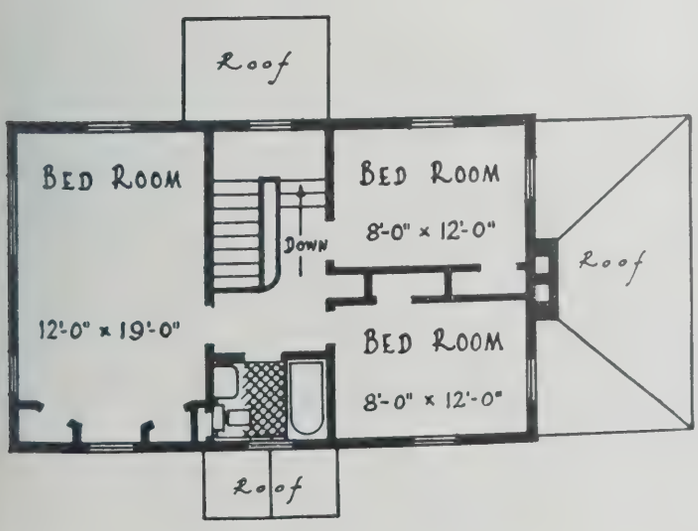
A Little White Home in the East

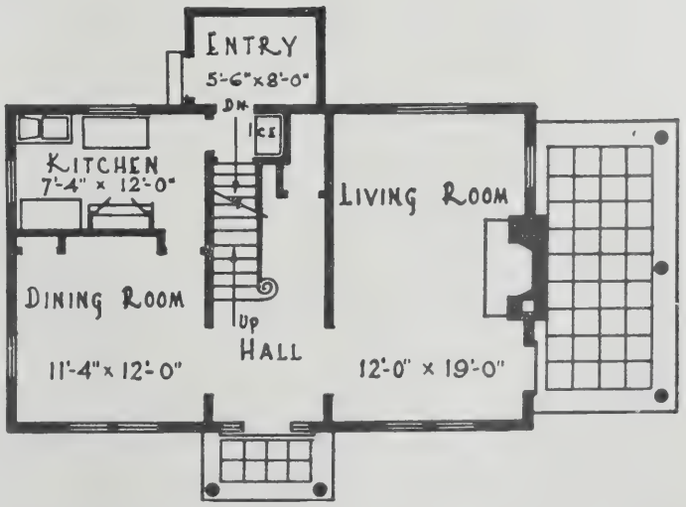
Designed by Wallace & Warner

for

Mr. Roland Fields at Rosemont, Pa.

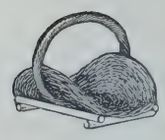
Photograph by Philip B. Wallace





Simple in line and detail, very compact in arrangement this modern expression of the Colonial well meets the needs of the modest home builder whose land and outlay are limited

ROSE PETAL JAM



HELEN MORGENTHAU FOX

EDITORS' NOTE: *As the daughter of Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey and author of "All In a Lifetime" (a record of fascinatingly varied experience), Mrs. Fox has enjoyed peculiar opportunity for personal contact and first-hand knowledge of things Turkish. This little account of a delicacy long the pride of hostesses in the Near East will, we are sure, tickle the palate and fancy of epicures everywhere, for the scent and flavor and sentiment of Roses seem to have perpetual irresistible appeal.*

ONE afternoon when in Constantinople I was invited to tea at a Turkish lady's house. As we sat around the brazier our hostess, a Moslem Bulgarian, told us about rose time in her home land. She said the Roses bloomed in May in Bulgaria and the hills were covered with them for miles and miles. A traveler passing through would see nothing but Roses and might be overcome by the strong perfume, the air was so permeated with it. Every morning the men and women got up at dawn to pick the flowers before the sun should bleach them and then the Roses were put into big retorts to make the famous "otto" or "attar" of Roses.

After telling us all this our hostess ordered the servant to bring in the rose preserve, which was served in a glass jar. The flavor is so delicate that it is best to eat the preserve without bread or crackers and to take a spoonful and then a drink of water. The color is deep red and the taste is just as the Roses smell.

WHEN I came home to the United States I tried to make a jam of the red Roses from my garden, from a recipe given me by a Turkish friend, but it was not a success. The recipe said "use Bengal Rose." I looked up all the Indian and Chinese Roses and found that they could not be the ones. I then studied the old herbals and cookery books and found that rose perfume, rose water, rose vinegar, rose honey, were all most frequently made from Provins, centifolia and damascena Roses. In Southern France, where the large perfume factories are, the Provins Rose has been used for years for perfume. In Bulgaria rose oil for commerce is made from the Damascus Rose, and the people use the same Roses for their preserve.

In my researches I found that the Germans had investigated the matter of attar of Roses with their customary thoroughness and had decided that Roses grown in the section of Bulgaria called Kezanlik produced the best flowers for the extraction of rose oil.

AFTER reading that the Bulgarian rose region was hilly, with an abundance of nut trees, very cold in winter and hot in summer, I decided that my farm in the northern corner of Westchester County, New York, was sufficiently like that of Bulgaria to justify my trying to grow the Roses. A grower in Bulgaria sent me some Kezanlik Roses. Unfortunately while going through the plant quarantine, they died. In justice I must add that they were shipped in April and the season was probably too far advanced.

Nothing daunted, I decided that I just had to have the Roses. I found out that Turbat & Co. of Orleans, France, had the varieties I wanted. (I wish every seller of Roses could see their scholarly catalogue.) The people who give the importation permits wanted to know why I could not get my Roses in America. To satisfy them I wrote to every grower of Roses whose address I could find. No one had Kezanlik, a few had Provins, but not to sell. I ordered from Turbat & Co. 24 two-year-old plants, each of Kezanlik (Damascus) and Ancien (Provins) Roses. I decided to try both, to see which would do best in this climate. When the Roses arrived in quarantine I received a letter telling me I was doing something terrible to the Government. I was bringing in different Roses than those specified by my permit, which called for Damascus and Provins, while I was bringing in Kezanlik and Ancien! I thought I was going to lose these Roses after overcoming so many obstacles, but an explanation was satisfactory to the authorities.

The Kezanlik or Damascus Rose, a native of Bulgaria, from whose petals the delicious preserve is made

The plants were ordered to be shipped in October and arrived the end of a very cold November, when all the ground was frozen except in the celery trenches. They were put into the emptied trench and entirely covered with earth, and not one plant died. The first year only Provins flowered and had a single five-petalled red flower. I thought the plants had reverted to the graft, but this was not the case. The second year both flowered. The Provins (Ancien) is semi-double, red, like Red Radiance, the petals have a thick texture and are broad, and the flower has many golden stamens showing. It is more floriferous than Kezanlik, which is pale, ashy, pink, semi-double, also showing stamens, and the petals are of a thin quality and narrow; after it is open a while it fades on the bush in the hot sun. Kezanlik is sweeter and makes better jam than Provins, which has a slightly bitter taste. When Kezanlik is cooking, the house is filled with such a delicious fragrance that one feels like the gods on Olympus must have felt while Hebe was preparing ambrosia.

After trying several recipes from old and new cook books, I found the following recipe the best. This was the one given to me by my Turkish friend, except that she used powdered sugar instead of granulated, and citric acid in addition to the lemon juice:

One cup granulated sugar
One cup water
One cup rose petals (pressed tightly into the cup)
A little lemon juice.
Cut off the white at the base of the petals with a scissors.
Bruise petals in with the granulated sugar, add lemon and then water last.
Cook slowly over a low fire until the mixture thickens when dropped from a spoon. Then pour into pots to cool. The jam must be made when the petals are fresh.

The bushes are hilled up with soil and covered with a mulch of manure and leaves for the winter. They are planted three feet apart in the row and the rows far enough apart to permit using a horse cultivator. They are severely pruned in the spring. According to what I have read, they reach their maximum yield when seven years old and then they have to be renewed either by digging up and dividing the roots (if they are not grafted), or by cuttings. I tried budding the plants and none of them took. A. N. Pierson grafted my Roses for me in his greenhouse and now I have several hundred plants.

I hope others will try to grow these Roses, and that the rose petal jam will become as popular here as it is in the Near East.

TWO NEW VAN FLEET ROSES

J. HORACE McFARLAND

Editor, The American Rose Annual; Author of "Roses and How to Grow Them"

Photographs by The J. Horace McFarland Co.

Announcing a Pair of Hardy Novelties of the Dooryard Class That Will Reach the Public in 1927

PERHAPS the heading to this statement should be "Two Posthumous Roses," for while these Roses are indubitably the creation of the late lamented Dr. W. Van Fleet, who died January 26, 1922, they are altogether new. The word "posthumous," however, has a sort of funereal sound, whereas these are joyful Roses.

As it is not as well known as it ought to be, let us here restate that the American Rose Society incorporated itself in order that it might properly contract with the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture to secure trade relations otherwise unavailable for the introduction of the new Roses originated by Dr. Van Fleet under his settled determination to produce what he called better "dooryard" Roses. The first Rose sent out under this arrangement was Mary Wallace, and it has made magnificently good all over America during the blooming time of 1925. The next one is Heart of Gold, now under propagation for distribution in the spring of 1926. It is a totally different Rose, and is likely to prove exceedingly pleasing to those who take it for what it is, a rarely beautiful and quite unusual Shrub Rose, available as a Pillar or a Shrub or a Climber.

NEW ROSE SARAH VAN FLEET

One-year old plant in the nursery row. A vigorous shrub attaining a height of eight feet. Flowers a live luminous pink; double; fragrant; intermittent. A hybrid of R. rugosa and probably some H.-T. variety

NEW ROSE DR. E. M. MILLS

Its Hugonis parentage is obvious in both habit and leaf. Flower two inches across, semi-double; opening pure white, but becoming primrose tinted, flushed with pink

But the heading to this statement relates to the next two candidates for public favor in the series of Van Fleet productions. These too are Shrub Roses, intended to give widespread beauty in the early summer blooming time, and to hold a place either as individual specimens or in the shrubbery border with Lilacs, Spireas, Hydrangeas, and the like. Neither of them would be proper to plant in connection with Hybrid-teas or Hybrid-perpetuals or Polyanthas; they are far too husky and vigorous for any such neighboring.

LET me mention first the Rose SARAH VAN FLEET, which is a Rugosa Hybrid of a new type, differing radically from the hybrids exemplified in Conrad Ferdinand Meyer and Nova Zembla, which (while excellent in themselves) are so obstreperously upright in their growth as to be exceedingly hard to handle.

As I saw Sarah Van Fleet in bloom at Bell Experiment Station in the spring of 1925—and then not for the first time—it was on the original plant yet standing near the home in which Dr. Van Fleet passed many busy hours, a shrub of about eight feet in height and that much in diameter, with a central stem branching from the ground, where it was probably four inches through. It was covered, and had been covered for many weeks, with a myriad of double pink blooms utterly impossible properly to represent in a black-and-white picture, because no such picture can give the

curiously live coloring of the Rose, and certainly no picture can ever give the exquisite fragrance of this Rose.

Perhaps it is best to introduce this Rose by showing a picture of the one-year-old plants in the nursery row at Bell Station. This shows the amenable vigor of the sort, and the way in which it may be kept as a shrub, used as a hedge, or started toward specimen relationships, being beautiful all the time because of its strong, rich green foliage, and especially desirable by reason of its long-continued spring bloom, followed not infrequently by recurrent blooms throughout the season.

This Sarah Van Fleet Rose, so named with Mrs. Van Fleet's consent by the Bureau of Plant Industry, is very much of the type Dr. Van Fleet had in mind as a proper "dooryard" Rose. No other Rose within my knowledge is as effective in its way.

THE second of these new Roses was named Dr. E. M. Mills at the annual meeting of the American Rose Society, held in Syracuse, June 22, after the honored President of that lively organization. It is a different and altogether peculiar Rose of splendid significance as a shrub, but, as before noted, not at all proper to associate with the finicky, pernickety Hybrid-teas. When Dr. Van Fleet sent me a plant of it, along with some other hybrids, some five years ago, he mentioned it as requiring "an open place with plenty of root range," and so it has proved.

This Dr. E. M. Mills Rose, is a hybrid of Rosa Hugonis with either rugosa or spinosissima altacia, or, what is much more likely, with a cross between these two Roses, for while it is dominated by its Hugonis parentage in respect of the small foliage, graceful habit, and great mass of bloom, it also carries the evidence of rugosa in its somewhat wrinkled leaves, the evidence of altaica in the texture of its blooms, and the evidence of a possible Radiance parentage in the occasional pink flushes one finds early in the morning on the flowers as they open.

It is known that Dr. Van Fleet was able to secure crosses between Hugonis and Radiance, and my feeling is that there is in this Rose not only the obvious dominating Hugonis, but as well spinosissima, rugosa, and our own American best Hybrid-tea, Radiance.

The flowers are about two inches in diameter, and may properly be classed as semi-double, having fifteen to twenty or more petals. They hold themselves well together, as reference to the picture will show, and they have the delightful Hugonis habit of thickly surrounding the graceful twigs which are characteristic of this Shrub Rose. Primrose-tinted, save when the sunrise flush of Radiance is in evidence, they open to almost pure white, and a plant covered with them is particularly lovely.

IT IS timely to announce and to picture these Roses, and it is also timely to say that it will be a futile thing to bombard either the Editor of the GARDEN MAGAZINE & HOME BUILDER, or the writer of these words, or the American Rose Society, or the Department of Agriculture, or anyone else, for plants. The Roses will be in propagation, under the peculiarly fair and square arrangement which the Department of Agriculture has dictated to the American Rose Society, during the summer of 1926, and ought to be available for purchase at the end of 1926 and in the spring of 1927.

Under this standard arrangement (considered so fair that Dr. L. C. Corbett, Horticulturist in Charge, is proposing the same sort of arrangement to the American Association of Nurserymen for the dissemination of new Raspberries and Strawberries) the Department turns over its propagating stock to the American Rose Society, to be by it offered for dissemination to its members who have propagating facilities and catalogue trade relations. The descriptions under which the Roses are offered must be those of the Department. The illustrations must be approved by it. No change of name is permitted. The price is restricted to not more than double that of any of an average dozen similar Roses already in the trade, which is construed as making the maximum in any case not more than two dollars per plant—quite a contrast to the fancy valuations of many new Gladiolus, Iris, Peonies, and Dahlias.

LET no one be deceived. Not one of these four Roses is an "everbloomer" in the impossible sense, though Sarah Van Fleet has a pleasing habit of recurrent bloom. Each of the four is of unusual vigor and adapted to many uses. Mary Wallace has made good in all parts of the United States, from Florida to northern New York and beyond, and a beautiful plant of Heart of Gold in bloom during June in Highland Park, Rochester, N. Y., where the tender Roses have no place, shows its quality there.

It should be realized that the four new Roses mentioned in this statement are an evidence of the sincere and earnest desire of the Department of Agriculture to put at the public disposal the great advantages possible because of Dr. Van Fleet's genius, and to do this in such fashion as to promote that important and fraternal relationship only possible through such an organization as the American Rose Society.

Growing Your Cyclamen From Seeds

L. H. COBB

THE Cyclamen deserves its popularity. It is easy to grow and does well in ordinary homes without special attention, and is bothered by few insect pests that will not give way if the foliage is kept properly syringed. The flowers are odd in form as well as very beautiful, and are freely borne for a long time, while the foliage rivals that of the Begonia. Considering these things it is no wonder that flower lovers prize it, and florists grow it to sell in pots at Christmas time.

Cyclamen grow readily from seeds and a very large proportion germinate, so we get a goodly number of plants from a packet of seeds. As they come fairly true from seeds we can select the varieties and colors to suit if we prefer. As all Cyclamen are beautiful with but a few from a packet of even the ordinary mixed Persicum that are not worthy a place in the window, the beginner need not hesitate to pass up the more expensive special sorts. However, it does not cost much to plant the best. One advantage the ordinary seeds have is that they will be more free blooming than most of the finer sorts, which helps to lessen their difference in beauty when in full bloom.

The seeds of the Cyclamen are of good size. Really they are tiny bulbs dried up, which slowly absorb moisture and swell, taking from four to six weeks to get ready to send up the first leaf. In their early stages they grow slowly, so the seeds are sown in fall or early winter in a mellow woodsy compost. The seeds are pressed into the surface, for they are not to be covered, nor are the bulbs to be covered. In the spring they may be potted into small pots, but a better way is to plant around the edge of a six-inch pot, spacing each plant an inch or inch and a half apart. In the fall they are taken from this pot carefully and potted in four-inch pots, which will usually be large enough, though extra thifty plants may call for another shift before blooming.

Cyclamen do not like heated rooms, for they thrive best in a room off from the heated room, though they will grow nicely in any comparatively cool window with good light. In summer keep in an airy window out of the midday sun, or some grow them in a sheltered bed outside in partial shade. They want plenty of moisture, but not a wet soil, and good drainage is imperative.

I have always enjoyed growing flowers from seeds. A plant grown from seeds in my own window has much more appeal than one purchased from a florist when in bloom. If you have never tried it just invest in a packet of Cyclamen seed this fall. They should bloom for you in about fifteen to eighteen months if you keep them growing steadily.

AMONG OUR GARDEN NEIGHBORS

Readers' Open Column for Exchange of Comment and Experience

Bulb Growers, Attention!

TO THE EDITORS:

To Miss Charlotte R. Atwood, of Seattle, Washington, who wrote in the Open Column of the March number, I say that I obtained bulbs of Tigridia pavonia grandiflora from Joseph H. Eibel, Lancaster, Pa.

Eremurus is listed in a copy of Farr's catalog which I have, which is not a recent edition, and by Scheepers. Seeds are listed by various foreign dealers such as Correvon, Thompson & Morgan, and Perry, in a great many different varieties, but I believe they are difficult to raise.

I have been in correspondence with several people about Leucojum, and as nearly as I can learn from a well-known authority, the easiest way to obtain L. aestivum is to order L. vernum. I believe the Spring Snowflake is really very difficult to obtain though it is the only one listed. I obtained my Summer Snowflake in this way to my great disappointment. I bought new bulbs last fall—and if they turn out to be the summer species I should be delighted to part with some of them as I have enough of the first order. I do not know why it should be so difficult to get these bulbs true to name as they appear to be very different. I bought my first order of a local dealer. They were California grown bulbs, so there is hope that your correspondent may obtain the one she desires. I have been told that my experience of getting L. aestivum for L. vernum is a common one.

From the same correspondent I learn that Puschkinia is not on the free list, and it has been suggested that perhaps seed may be bought when the bulbs have bloomed. Perry's Hardy Plant Farms, in England offer the bulbs for sale.

Possibly it may be of interest to know that Crinum ornatus (Moorei) is offered by Dingee & Conard, and C. Kirkii by Farquhar of Boston—though neither of them are the hybrid variety requested.—MRS. PHILIP B. HOWARD, *South Lincoln, Mass.*

The Triumph of Red in the Garden

TO THE EDITORS:

I have written about avoiding red in the garden and have voiced the same opinion many times, but here I am, as I write, looking out upon my own garden gay with Shirley Poppies, self-sown among the Daisies, and everblooming Hybrid Sweet William, crimson-scarlet, making bright patches here and there.

This is the time of year in our middle Western gardens when, if one has confined himself to pastel shades, the result is inclined to be drab in June and July. True, the Delphiniums are at their best, the Veronicas lovely with their gray-green foliage and purplish spikes, the yellow Achillea (if one is fortunate enough to possess it), and our low-growing borders of Sweet Alyssum with Forget-me-nots and Violas restful to the eye; yet the garden needs a touch of color at this time, even as we ourselves need a bit of courage for the warm summer days.

Last year I had a strong desire for Pinks, so strong a leaning toward the dear old-fashioned flower that I took a well-known seed catalogue and ordered every kind I found. Into the coldframe went the tiny seeds and, I believe, each one germinated and in due time grew into plants demanding transplanting. My enthusiasm waned somewhat before they were safely in their new quarters, but, now (the following year in June) I cannot say enough for the family of Dianthus.

In conclusion, I might add that I am, truly, glad to have departed from the milder color scheme.—MRS. SADIE U. MOORE, *Oak Park, Ill.*

The Time Has Come to Think of Many Things

TO THE EDITORS:

ROSE INSECTICIDE—Among insect enemies the leaf roller is coming to the front pretty fast. Our Roses, especially, would have been practically ruined (they are far from it now) if we had not fought this pest every day till about June 20th, when it began to subside. I have consulted expert authority, who agrees that unless strong insecticide spray is used at the outset there is nothing but thumb and finger that will meet the emergency. We are finding the soap known as Lux a fine insecticide. Put in a little black-leaf 40 and perhaps some good fungicide and the mixture is pretty nearly complete. Now for a colorless spray. Some of our poor Roses look as if the whitewash man had been along.

LIQUID MANURE—This growth-promoter should always be in sight. A big trowelful of sheep manure in water and then a little of the juice into the watering pot for plants that show its need. A handleless watering pot holds the stuff well.

HUGONIS ROSE—This is fast developing into a weed and not much else. This is its third season and though it is surrounded by Roses in fine flower it has given me just five blooms so far. It spreads like a Raspberry bush and in the same way. How do others find it?

SOIL AND GROWTH—I am finding that a poor growth of any sort means something wrong with the soil. We started with a neglected clay soil and some of it is still with us. The Madonna Lily clump is looking terribly starved and just as soon as it is past blossoming it comes up for examination below ground.

ANT EXTERMINATOR—There are many devices, but if nothing else of account is to suffer too a dose of boiling water is the thing. Last week a nest that had been a pest for years came to its end inside of a minute from a teakettle of boiling water.

IRIS—The more we plant Iris the more we find that it needs a background to set it off. I visited a few days ago a field that had acres of Iris and Peonies growing side by side. The Peonies took care of their setting, but the Iris showed thin and weak beside them.

PEONY—Why do we plant this, anyhow? A bloom is good for not over four days, especially in warm, sunny weather. Early and late sorts will prolong the blooming time some weeks, but then—well, I suppose we plant it because it gives the most magnificent flower we have.

PEACH BORER—Our favorite Peach tree began to show weakness soon after leafing. It was preparing to die. Examination just below the ground found it full of borers. They were carefully dug out and the tree set to growing. It has already made a fine growth, only the crop was lost.—JOHN W. CHAMBERLIN, *Buffalo, N. Y.*

Acid Cutting Treatment Successful

TO THE EDITORS:

"Vinegar and Cuttings" in the November, 1924, issue suggested the use of acetic acid for rooting cuttings, especially those of Chrysanthemums, and asked for experiments and results.

Rooting Chrysanthemums in the open in ordinary sand boxes had such poor returns in my garden that after two or three seasons I gave it up and used cuttings. I decided to give the acid a test and used three teaspoonfuls to the gallon and soaked my boxes or flats thoroughly before planting. I did not use the acid again, but of 250 cuttings I have not lost more than five and at least three of these were caused by birds nipping off the tops. The flats are in the open on a bank on the north

side of the garage and get some sun in the afternoons. I wet them once a day with plain water. The cuttings are now ready to set out. I have been told that this treatment will not help Rose cuttings as they are too woody, but I have not tried it myself.—L. D. BROWN, *Cal.*

Fertilizer for Ferns

TO THE EDITORS:

A neighbor of mine, a retired nurseryman, recently said to me: "If you want your Ferns and other green plants to grow well and have luxuriant foliage, soak them once with water—about one gallon to which a tablespoonful of ammonium sulphate has been added. In a month or two they will be lovely." This is offered in the hope that it will be of use to some garden neighbor as the vinegar suggestion for cuttings was to me. —LINCOLN DOTY BROWN, *Hollywood, Cal.*

From a Santa Barbara Gardener

TO THE EDITORS:

I am glad to receive GARDEN MAGAZINE & HOME BUILDER. For a great many years I have taken your publication, but it did not help me with my gardening here at Santa Barbara (Calif.) until lately. Conditions are so very different in Southern California from those at Ardmore, Pa., where I used to live. Roses, for example, that did well there are utter failures here—the Climbing Rose Dr. Van Fleet, so beautiful in the East, bleaches to a miserable white because of the hot suns. Apparently Roses like partial shade. Also seeds planted here in the open often never come up, the soil is so baked.

When I first came to Santa Barbara I planted a four-foot border like the one I had at Ardmore—Geraniums, White Daisies, Larkspur, Digitalis, Snapdragons, and an edging of Little Dorrit Sweet Alyssum. In six months' time the Geraniums were so large I had to tie them to the fence. The Daisies were 4 ft. high, 4 ft. in circumference, and killed the other plants. The Sweet Alyssum grew 2 ft. high and seeded itself all over my lawn.

I am glad to renew my friendship with GARDEN MAGAZINE now that you are giving details pertaining to Western conditions as well as those of other parts of the country.—EMILY BORIE RHODES, *Santa Barbara, Calif.*

Carbon Bisulphide Routs Moles

TO THE EDITORS:

Although this experience is common to all gardeners and has been so since time immemorial, it is never out of season to call the amateur and uninitiated gardener's attention to one reason why plants seemingly healthy and sturdy in appearance suddenly droop and wither away. This is what happened to many plants in my garden, among both flowers and vegetables, and at first I could not figure out the reason. I noticed that plants growing in a straight line were affected first. For example, a row of Marigolds, each plant a foot apart, bordering my garden walk, began to droop; behind these a row of Scabiosas, each plant also about a foot apart, were affected. At one end of these rows of plants many were in such a condition that I thought I would lose them. Sometimes one or possibly two and three plants would be affected, next to them one or two would remain upright and sturdy; then the next ones would suffer, and so on. I took a sharp stick and drove it deeply into the ground around the base of the plants, and found it hollow. I knew that I had discovered the reason for my dying plants.

These mole runs, for such they were, had not heaved the earth up anywhere as they usually do and were not at all uniform as to depth from the surface, thus accounting for the fact that some plants were skipped. To remedy this condition I put a piece of cotton soaked with carbon bisulphide into the mole runs every two feet and firmed the earth around the roots of all the plants that the mole runs had injured. This not only kept the moles away for the rest of the season, but most of my plants recovered and my problem was solved.—FREDERICK M. SMITH, *Tenafly, N. J.*

Peonies Can Be Planted in March !

TO THE EDITORS:

There's been a lot written, and there's still a lot to write, concerning Peonies, and in our readings we had always found that

SIX-YEAR OLD PEONIES

Transplanted six years ago in the month of March to a bare open spot exposed to north and west winds, they produced last spring a remarkable amount of bloom

August, not later than October, was the best, in fact the only, time to plant or transplant them.

We were scheduled to move during the last of February, which meant leaving at least a part of our Peonies behind—we simply could not leave them all. With much fear and miserable doubt, we dug up a division or so of each variety, packed them carefully and kept them slightly moist until we arrived at our new home. There we found that the proper location, the nice sunny situation advised in literature on the subject, was also sadly out of the question. We had only the northwestern facing, where only the longest midsummer afternoon suns reached them. It was an open, bare spot exposed to all the north and west winds.

Undaunted, we determined to have Peonies regardless! The first opportune day in March we dug suitable excavations, covered the bottom of each with well-decayed manure, and then heaped the earth over it. We placed the Peony rootlets next and buried all pretty deep, firming the earth thoroughly over each planting.

In due season they came along, strong and sturdy new growths. From time to time, as necessary, we watered them, cultivated and kept them free from weeds. Once or twice during the summer season we sprinkled copious lots of poultry droppings between each clump, well enough away not to touch the new growths. The rains and waterings drove the fertilizing agencies of this into the soil about their roots.

That was all six years ago. This spring we had a prodigious amount of blossoms, considering the roots we have, and the fine, large flowers and glossy, thick, rich green, upright foliage are animated contradictions of the old August-to-October planting theory.—GERTRUDE SHOCKEY, *Georgetown, Ohio.*

A Plea for Wild Flower Preservation

TO THE EDITORS:

It is too bad that there are not more people like Miss Inez Whitefield, of Hot Springs, Ark. (see G. M. &. H. B. for June page 343), who are interested in the preservation of native wild flowers. Several of my friends have formed a club, and when we go into the fields or woods we take seeds of any wild flowers we have with us—Columbines or Zinnias or Poppies or Marigolds—and scatter them broadcast along the wayside in the country. In a few years' time there are patches of bloom all along the way, and when the flowers go to seed they scatter and come up the following year. Many people throw away bulbs and perennial plants; why not take a trip to the country and drop them where they will have a chance to grow?

I have been a subscriber to GARDEN MAGAZINE & HOME BUILDER for three years and have learned so much about the care of plants through the Readers' Open Column. I have also made many "pen friends" through writing to the "garden neighbors," and the bulbs and seeds that we have exchanged seem to thrive and prosper—perhaps a little of the good will that is sent with them helps them to grow!—CLARA A. LEHMAN, *Detroit, Mich.*

Jasmine Nightshade for Window Gardens

TO THE EDITORS:

Solanum jasminoides (Jasmine Nightshade) is one of the most charming little vines for window gardening that I know of, and with me here in "Sunny Texas" it will grow in sheltered nooks out of doors and live over the winter. By sheltered places I mean along the east side of the house or in a corner made by a jutting portion of the building. Here it will try to be as brave as the Chinese Wisteria or Paul's Scarlet Climber Rose.

My first knowledge of it was when a friend from New York gave me a root of it saying "Plant this in a large pot and see what a treasure you will have for the northeast corner of your sunporch." Within three

months this Solanum grew into a thick green vine that covered a four-foot trellis placed in the pot for it. Two months later, in September, it looked like a bride in its wealth of white bloom.

It blooms in clusters of star-shaped flowers about an inch across, which are generally white. I have, however, had them change to a faint blue when watered with weak manure solution. I have not found that commercial fertilizers have any such effect on the color of the blossoms.

If this plant is kept pinched back, it will develop into a charming bushy plant for the winter window garden and will bloom constantly. To insure this, give it a pot that will only allow a certain growth and will cause it to become slightly root-bound, so that it will turn its attention to putting on buds.

It is as a vine that it excels. I have a philanthropic friend who keeps several Solanums trained on trellises just for the noble purpose of loaning them to churches and lodges where lovely vines are wanted for decoration. —MRS. JOHN CLARKSON DARNELL, *Katy, Texas.*

Old Soil for Luxuriant Lupins

TO THE EDITORS:

The request made by O. N. Pudor for experience in cultivating Lupins (June, page 342), calls for some such experience as mine, I think. The plant is not very common here, I never saw but one single specimen offered for sale in the city—at a retail produce market—and I hastened to buy it. I planted it in soil that was old though good, and the little Lupin flourished without much care or manuring. It seemed to like the half wild idea.

Last fall it was thought best to dig up the plant and give it a more civilized location. It had not tried to spread, but was easily divided into three, which are all doing well now. Meanwhile, inspired by the good appearance of the plant (the imperial circle of leaflets is alone an inspiration) we had tried to cultivate the species (I do not know the specific name) by buying seed of reputable florists and herein came our difficulties. The seed germinated rather indifferently, but the young plants did nothing. They died off usually overnight as if struck by a pestilence.

The first year we failed to save any and the next year the success was not much better, but this year it begins to look as if we were succeeding. We have a number of good plants in addition to the older one, that are about ready to blossom, and I have seen only one blighted plant this year.

My theory is that the Lupin does not like new soil, particularly if it has lately been enriched with manure, either old or new, and that it will flourish if let alone.—JOHN W. CHAMBERLIN, *Buffalo, N. Y.*

A Two-Storied Calendula

TO THE EDITORS:

Did you ever see a Calendula that blossomed in "two stories"? Several years ago I had one, and at the time was in touch with Prof. W. W. Rowley of the Botany Department at Cornell University. I showed it to him and he said he knew that it occurred in certain plants—he named them but I have forgotten what they were—but had never seen it in a Calendula, so I gave him the specimen for the "museum" at Cornell. Last year I had a plant, from an entirely different source, which bore four blossoms of the "double decker" type. The little flowers on top were not as double as the original blossoms from which they sprang and there were from six to eight of them.—ALICE MATTULLATH, *Inwood, N. Y.*

A Little September Garden

TO THE EDITORS:

The accompanying picture (taken this season) shows my garden, started last September.

Among the flowers are Canterbury-bell, Delphinium, Foxglove, Lupin, Columbine, Sweet-william, hardy Pinks, and many rock Sedums.—BERTHA E. LEWIS, *North Ferrisburg, Vt.*

A Little-Known Native Aster

TO THE EDITORS:

The gay New England Aster, which paints the fields of September and October with its bright purple fringes, is followed in the southeastern part of the country by a still more beautiful member of this numerous family, the "large-flowered" species, Aster grandiflorus.

This species is not so well known as the other, probably because its natural range is much smaller—according to Britton's "Manual"

ASTER GRANDIFLORUS

Blooming in November this little purple flower is almost the last in the garden pageant for the year.

Aster novae-angliae is found from Quebec to the Northwest Territory and from South Carolina to Colorado, but Aster grandiflorus is confined to the area from Virginia east of the mountains to Florida. It has received scant attention except in the botanies—for example, it is not mentioned among the 3,665 species described in Bailey's "Manual of Cultivated Plants" (1924).

Even the English, who have produced so many beautiful varieties of what they call Michaelmas Daisies from our native species, do not give much prominence to Aster grandiflorus, though I have found plants of it listed in one catalogue, and William Robinson describes it in "The English Flower Garden," saying that it is "peculiarly handsome, with little of the vigor or coarseness of the other kinds." To my notion it is well worth growing, even outside of the wild garden, for it is prettier than the New England Aster. The leaves are smaller, the plant is not so scrawny and rough, and the flowers are larger—many of them $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter—and of a slightly clearer purple, a tint between the hortense violet and amparo purple of Ridgeway's "Color Standards."

Robinson calls it the Christmas Starwort, and although it probably could not earn that name on this side of the Atlantic, it is one of the latest of our autumn flowers.

The sprays shown in the picture were photographed early in November, 1924, and even on Thanksgiving Day I still had a few passable blooms on the plants. The seed was sent to me in 1922 by a garden friend in Georgia, labeled Dwarf Wood Aster, but my

SATISFACTORY PREMIUMS FROM LAST SEPTEMBER'S INVESTMENT

Delphiniums, Columbine, Pinks, Canterbury-bells, and many other flowers grow in gay masses about the Lily-pool in the garden of Miss Bertha Lewis at North Ferrisburg, Vt.

plants, in only fair garden soil, were last year nearly 3 feet tall.—BERNARD H. LANE, *Washington, D. C.*

A "Garden of Memory"

TO THE EDITORS:

"The Easter Message of Saint Mark's" in the April GARDEN MAGAZINE & HOME BUILDER was particularly interesting to me, because six years ago last spring I began a garden in the close of Grace and Holy Trinity Church here in Kansas City which we call the "Garden of Memory," because in it are flowers and shrubs given in memory of members of the parish. The rector, Rev. Robert Nelson Spencer, has said of the garden, "It is the greatest sermon ever preached." The church is located on one of our meanest streets in the "down town" district and the garden is the only bit of loveliness in the entire neighborhood.—ETHEL INGALLS BLAIR, *Kansas City, Mo.*

Semi-Double Platycodons

TO THE EDITORS:

I have been enjoying several plants, grown from seed of the double form of Platycodon grandiflorum. Perhaps I should call the flowers semi-double, as they have but two rows of petals, each in the shape of a five-pointed star with ovoid points set symmetrically on the other five-pointed star, and fully three inches in diameter in the white form, which seems peculiarly beautiful. Others of these seedlings are in the normal blue of the Platycodon, and in several shades of light blue that remind me of nothing so much as the finer Clematises.

All of my plants of Platycodon do well, and I have used them to follow Campanula medium and C. calycanthema, in a well-drained north border against Arborvitaes and Rhododendrons.

The Balloon-flower is pleasing in all respects save its bad habit of holding its withered blooms, just as if they had been burned. I wish someone would produce Campanulas that would drop cleanly their withered blooms.—J. HORACE MCFARLAND, *Pa.*

Ridding the Lawn of Crab Grass

TO THE EDITORS:

Knowing well what a pest Crab Grass can be in a lawn, I thought your readers would be interested in a simple method I discovered three years ago for getting rid of it.

Working on the theory that it is an annual, I first concluded that if I could prevent the seed forming or reaching the ground there would be no plants. Having observed that no matter how closely the lawn was mowed, the Crab Grass, even if only an inch high would still form seed, I allowed that part of my lawn appropriated by the weed to grow five or six inches high soon after the middle of summer when it was showing a tendency to go to seed and then I attached the grass-catcher to the mower and mowed it both ways. I raked it over and mowed it again until I had practically all of it in the grass-catcher. The next season there was not a sign that there had ever been any Crab Grass there, nor was there any the second season. It seems to have been entirely eradicated.—C. E. KENDEL, *Cleveland, Ohio.*

Hanging Baskets from Cocoanut Shells

TO THE EDITORS:

I wonder if there are any readers of GARDEN MAGAZINE & HOME BUILDER that know what charming little hanging baskets may be made from cocoanut shells?

The next time you buy a fresh cocoanut, instead of cracking it, removing the meat, and throwing away the shell in the usual manner, take a small sharp saw and neatly saw off the top of the cocoanut about two inches or so from the tip. Then carefully remove the meat. It will come out easily if picked out a small piece at a time. With a small auger bore two holes, one on either side of the shell a little below where it was sawed off. These holes are for the cords or chains by which to hang the basket when completed. At the bottom of the shell is a soft spot which may be poked open easily to form a hole for drainage.

Fill the shell with rich earth and plant in it trailing pink Begonia, or any other pretty vining plant. Hang by cords or chains in a sunny window in winter or on the porch in summer and you will have "a thing of beauty and a joy forever."—ETHEL CLARK BICKEL, *McGregor, Iowa.*

A "Blue" Flower for the Fall Border

B. Y. MORRISON

AMONG the best flowers for the autumn garden, when a lavender color is wanted, is the Caryopteris, known in so many lists as the "Blue Spirea," an unfortunate name as it is neither a Spirea nor of a blue color.

In mild climates, the plant makes a fair-sized shrub, but in this locality (near Washington, D. C.) the tips of the plants are frequently killed back, and farther north it is often destroyed to the ground level. As in the case of the Buddleia, this partial winter-killing is of no disadvantage as the plant comes freely from the roots and grows sufficiently in a single season to produce masses of flowers.

Caryopteris does not appear to be particular as to soil but requires a sunny position to develop a good top growth. If planted in half shade, it does not grow compactly; but if planted in full sun and pruned severely in early spring and moderately during the summer as one might do for Chrysanthemums, it forms a large rounded bush which is completely covered with pale lavender flowers in the early part of September.

Photo by B. Y. Morrison

FOR THE SEPTEMBER GARDEN

Caryopteris incana (mastacanthus) from the Orient, misleadingly known as the "Blue Spirea" as it is not a Spiraea and its flowers are lavender. It flourishes in sunny places and cuttings made in the early summer will bloom the following fall

The individual flowers are small but they are borne in little clusters in the axils of every leaf near the tips of every twig. If the bush has been summer pruned, as suggested, the mass of blue will completely cover it and with the gray color of the under sides of the leaves makes a charming color note in the border which is its true place rather than the shrubbery.

The plant is easily increased from cuttings, which if made in the early summer will bloom the following September.

Combined with pale yellow, flesh, or pink Roses, sprays of Caryopteris make charming bouquets for table decoration, especially in vases of clear glass or in pottery of plain biscuit color or dull ivory.

Daffodils and Narcissus

UNDER a ruling of the Federal Horticultural Board, the importation of Daffodils and Narcissus together with certain other miscellaneous bulbs has been prohibited after December 31st, 1925.

In common with most bulb growers and dealers, we are of the opinion that proper inspection would obviate the necessity for this drastic prohibition. But the fact still remains that this will be the last fall that you can plant the imported varieties of these beautiful and deservedly popular bulbs.

We anticipate an unusual demand for bulbs this fall and it is necessary to get your order to us reasonably early so as to get the best quality.

Bulbs are practically all grown in Holland and as we are among the largest of American importers, we get the pick and import only "firsts." We have been importers for three-quarters of a century and know intimately the best growers of the various varieties. Some excel in growing one kind and others in another so that we are in a position to get the best quality of all varieties.

Our Annual Bulb Catalogue is now ready and you will find it unusually attractive and complete. Use the coupon to-day and be sure of your bulbs this fall.

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PEONIES THAT WIN PRIZES

A. M. BRAND

A Veteran Grower Reviews the Lessons From the Big Shows of the Year

VERY unfavorable weather conditions for the Peony existed all over the country during the months of May and June. Notwithstanding this, upon my return from the National Show in Philadelphia I had the good fortune to be present at three other large Peony shows, all in Minnesota—in St. Paul by the Northwestern Peony Society; by the First National Bank in St. Paul; and the third was held in Duluth. All of these shows have become annual events, and this year any one of them compared favorably with the National Show in both amount of bloom and in quality.

The real contest of the Northwestern show came in the "collection of ten named varieties, double, three blooms to a vase." Here there were some real flowers! Mr. C. W. Bunn took first showing Walter Faxon, Phoebe Cary, Souvenir de Louis Bigot, Kelway's Glorious, Victoire de la Marne, Mary Brand, Therese, Venus, Jubilee, and Judge Berry. Mr. Bunn knows how to grow good flowers, and how to show them. He had an exceptional vase of Souvenir de Louis Bigot, three great, well-finished blooms. This is one of our truly great flowers, having that same dainty salmon-pink so much sought after in Walter Faxon. It is a better-formed flower, and a good performer in the field, which cannot be said of Faxon. Kelway's Glorious were very fine too. This variety did exceedingly well throughout the Northwest this season.

An exceptional bloom of Phoebe Cary was shown. This variety will always give Martha Bulloch a hard run for the best deep pink. I was surprised at the vase of Victoire de la Marne shown. It was wonderful! We can hardly call this a first-class flower. It lacks refinement, and yet it will always be a great and attractive show bloom. There were several other vases of it in the show, and all good!

Mr. Anderson, who never uses any fertilizer in his garden, showed his usual lot of splendid flowers. His display is always of the highest order and his blooms among the very best. Here was shown one of the finest vases of Judge Berry that it has ever been my fortune to see in the show room. Judge Berry at its best is one of our very finest pinks, but it is an early variety, and for that reason is seldom seen at the shows.

There were several vases of La Lorraine, and all exceptionally good. It is a great flower, one of the most beautiful of all. It compares favorably with La France, Mme. Jules Dessert, or Therese. It is rated a little low possibly, because most blooms yet shown come on stock with diseased roots; but when the plant is healthy, it produces as beautiful a flower as any we have. It was one of the outstanding features of this year's show.

The best flower in this show was Walter Faxon from Mr. Bunn, with Therese second and La Lorraine third.

Two new Peonies, both good, and both Mr. Franklin's introductions, were well shown. Mary P. King was a well-formed, medium pink with distinctly deeper pink markings. Red Bird, a small flower, very pretty in form, and a bright attractive red.

In the color classes Frances Willard took first in white, Therese in light pink, Claire Dubois in dark pink, and Adolphe Rousseau in red. It is strange how well Adolphe Rousseau looms up in the show room and yet there are many better reds. In the field, from a distance, it is wonderful, but on close inspection both color and form are "off" as compared with other fine reds.

THE management of the First National Bank of St. Paul stages, each year, a splendid show of Peonies. This show has come to rival the Northwestern itself, and this year was a trifle the better indeed. It is hard to set the dates for a Peony show and the Northwestern was just a few days too early for best results. This is a strictly amateur show, prizes being awarded to amateurs only, although professionals are welcomed for display. Fine displays were put on by Mr. C. W. Bunn, who did so well the week previous at the Northwestern, by Mr. Hauer, Mr. Relf, Miss Wittick, Mr. Schneider, and Mr. Lindgren.

The best specimen flower in this show was Mr. Bunn's beautiful, well-formed bloom of Solange. Second and third went to Souvenir de Louis Bigot from Mr. Lindgren and Mr. Hauer. The latter bloom had passed its best and had become too open to be a good specimen. Mr. Bunn had two wonderful specimens of Milton Hill, and Mr. Lindgren a wonderful Martha Bulloch, any one of which was a far better flower than the Bigot.

Mme. Jules Dessert and Marie Jacquin were well shown by Mr. Hauer. This latter variety is a beautiful and dainty flower, and I often think it is hard to find a flower that will outdo it.

A nice specimen of Mignon, so seldom seen in the show room, came from Miss Wittick. Her flowers were not so large as those shown by Mr. Little at Des Moines last year, but still very good.

Mr. Relf had some good Grover Cleveland, a splendid red, and probably Terry's best; but this variety seems to come good only when planted in certain soils.

There was a fine vase of Mons. Krelage, now so seldom seen. It is a good light red, but still we have so many varieties that are better that I feel we no longer need it.

Mr. Lindgren showed a splendid vase of Martha Bulloch, and also one of Mathilde de Roseneck. This is one of the flowers that I always debate as to whether I shall discard or keep. In the field, it is off in color, and is a sprawly grower with crooked stems. In the show room it is a good flower.

Mr. Bunn and Mr. Lindgren showed their blooms in the pink of condition. Mr. Bunn is a veteran at this business. Mr. Lindgren, I have seen, of late, hobnobbing with Mr. Anderson, wherein lies a tale. When one walks with Wm. Anderson he soon learns to show flowers well.

The professionals showed some wonder flowers. Mr. Ruff had a simply wonderful vase of E. G. Hill, a superb, bright deep pink, another variety that seldom produces fine flowers because the roots are usually diseased. Mr. Ruff's blooms must have come from good stock. Here, also, I saw the best vase of Marguerite Gaudichau that I have ever seen. This variety produces delicate pink flowers with an intensely bright pink center.

Mr. Wilkus showed some splendid Mme. Jules Dessert, a good vase of Aurea, some nice Richard Carvel, and an exceptionally fine vase of both La Lorraine and Milton Hill.

Mr. Edlund showed some fine Archie Brand. One hears much favorable comment on this variety. It is a beautiful flower if grown right but does not want to be forced by heavy cultivation when it becomes coarse and unattractive.

William Anderson's flowers showed up in their usual wonderful form. Here were two of the most beautiful vases of Kelway's Glorious I have ever seen. The blooms were nine inches across by actual measurement, and perfect in every respect. He exhibited some fine Souvenir de Louis Bigot, a good vase of Clemenceau, which is a good show flower, and yet I do not really care for the color, as it is a trifle dull. He also displayed a vase of Nymphaea, a splendid large, pure white flower, opening flat with stamens, giving a Water Lily effect. This variety is a decided acquisition to our list of good Peonies. Mary Brand and Lora Dexheimer were the two best reds in the show. Lora Dexheimer was exceptionally good. Had Mr. Anderson's flowers been shown among the amateurs, it is a question if La Lorraine would not have taken first as the best flower in the show.

Mrs. Stuart, of Mound, Minnesota, showed among the professionals six great superb blooms of Sarah Bernhardt. She also showed a single bloom of the same variety and it would be hard to say which really was the best bloom of the seven.

DULUTH had its show on the 6th and 7th of July. Here, one generally finds wonderful flowers of such intense colors and such great size that it is hard to identify them. But the unfavorable weather conditions hit this locality unusually hard this season, and the flowers were not in their usual form.

Solange was well shown by Mr. Kleitsch. Mme. Emile Galle in Mr. Matter's exhibit was splendid. After all is said, it is pretty hard to beat this old variety for it is about as good a light pink as one could ask for. Mr. Matter also showed some very nice Japanese Peonies, among which were to be seen Alma, Cathedral, Akashigata, Mikado, and Rasho-

(Continued on page 58)

In the spacious Park Lane apartment of Mrs. O. Carley Harriman, Quaker Net Curtains again illustrate the superiority of net or lace for every curtain problem.

"DECORATORS' METHODS OF WINDOW CURTAINING"

In this booklet, by Philip H. Pratt, is presented for the first time, we believe, a practical analysis of the problem of properly curtaining a window. A copy of this will be mailed you on request.

Exclusiveness—Two Kinds You Should Demand of a Curtain

IT is the duty of your curtains to exclude the public gaze from your home—and to do it without destroying your view of garden or street.

But it is *also* their duty to give personality, a touch of exclusiveness, to your windows.

It is the superiority of Quaker Curtains and Nets in these two kinds of exclusiveness that leads to their selection for so many fine homes.

The fine-spun thread and three-thread construction in Quaker Curtains produce a high degree of transparency—a curtain which adequately veils, without smothering, a window.

The personality, the exclusive quality, of Quaker Curtains and Nets is the result of a design department with salaried representatives in two continents and constant touch with the art of five—this, backed by workers many of whom have spent a quarter of a century becoming sufficiently expert to weave and finish your curtains.

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—Steam or Hot Water

Plan Now for Winter Comfort

WHEN the first chill winds sweep around the house, and the thermometer takes a tumble, you'll be glad you planned ahead for cozy, even-tempered heat—supplied by the thrifty Thatcher Round Boiler.

At breakfast the radiators are sizzling hot. Throughout the day there's plenty of warmth in every room—no "ups and downs" in temperature. At night there's just enough heat to keep things comfortable until morning.

And best of all the Thatcher Round Boiler is easy on the coal bin. Every pound of coal does its full share of work. Even the smoke and hot gases are harnessed to heat the house by means of the special Thatcher "Staggered Fire Travel."

It's not a bit too early to see your Thatcher Dealer. Let him figure on your requirements and tell you what size Boiler you need. In the meantime, write for the interesting illustrated booklet, "Helpful Hints on Choosing Your Heater."

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THATCHER
BOILERS · FURNACES · RANGES

(Continued from page 56)

omon. Rashoomon is a particularly desirable sort. The plant is so symmetrical and clean of growth that it is a thing of beauty in itself.

Very fine Phoebe Cary and the best vase of Grandiflora I have seen since the National Show held at Cleveland, Ohio, came from Mrs. Kimball. She also had a vase of Sully Prudhomme that was just about as good as anything in the entire exhibit. This is a delicate, bright, uniform pink. It is strange how freakish certain flowers are. I was never before impressed with this variety, but, grown as these were, it was very good.

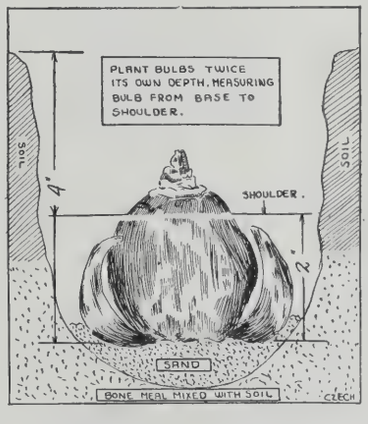
Solange in the sweepstakes class took first for Mr. Kleitsch; Mr. Matter second with Louisa Brand, a splendid flower; Miss Rudolph third with Sarah Bernhardt; Mrs. Green fourth with a superb bloom of Mirielle. Though this was a splendid bloom of this variety, I have seen it better. We had a bloom of Mirielle in our garden last year that I believe was the most perfect bloom of any Peony that I have ever seen. It is a variety that only those who carry the most complete collections should buy, for only occasionally does it come good, but then its flowers are so perfect and so beautiful that we are well repaid for an otherwise disappointing variety. Occasionally a variety produces a flower, the beauty of which is so outstanding that the picture of it will continue to live in one's memory forever. Miriella produced such a flower last year. Another such flower I saw at the National Show at Cleveland, Ohio, in a single bloom of Grandiflora exhibited by the late lamented Mr. Farr.

Planting Bulbs Properly

SHERMAN R. DUFFY

WHAT we have we hold" must be adopted by American gardeners as their watchword so far as Daffodils are concerned from now on as these beautiful spring bulbs, the first large flowers suitable for cutting to bloom outdoors, are barred from importation except by dealers for propagation, under permit by official ukase after December 31st. Daffodils are not the easiest doers in the world, in fact, for the most part this is not a good Daffodil country.

One point to be observed, however, will go a long way towards maintaining them, that is the depth of planting. The Narcissus tribe is more susceptible to conditions of depth than most of the other spring bulbs and particularly to too deep planting. It is better to err on the shallow side as the leaves often come up cramped and malformed and do not make proper growth when planted too deeply.



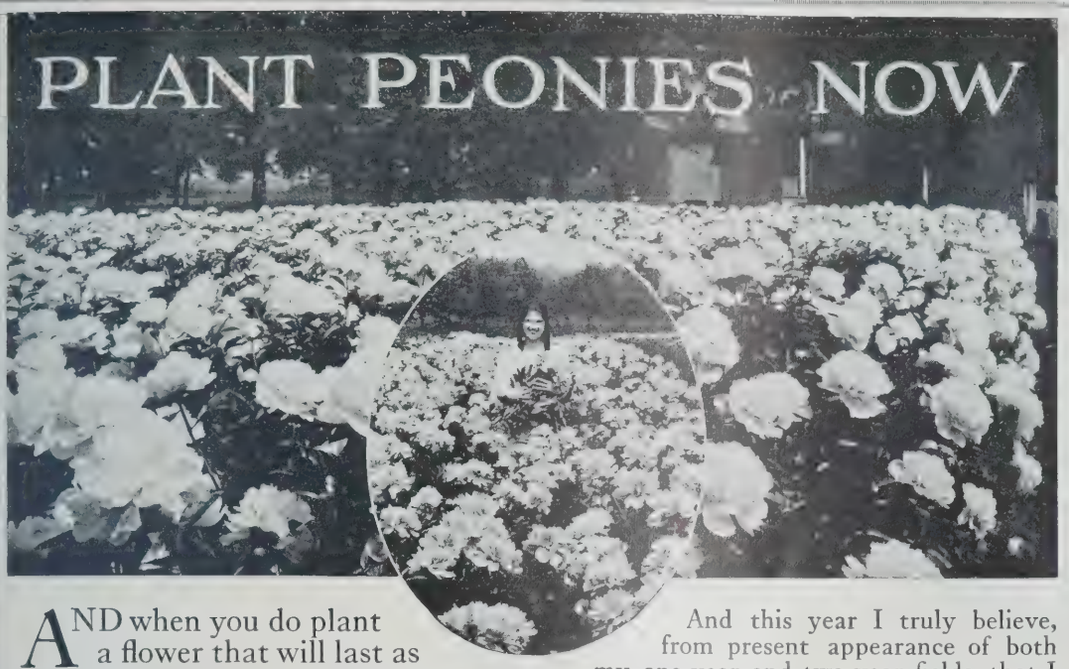
In soil of average texture or in sandy soils the proper measure is twice the depth of the bulb,—that is there should be twice as much soil above the bulb as its total depth. In heavy soils plant once and a half the depth. The catch is in measuring the depth. Casually, this would be taken to be the distance from the tip to the base. The proper measurement is the depth from the base to the shoulder, about the center of the incurve at the top of the bulb. In large bulbs this measurement will sometimes be as much as an inch less than from tip to base and the bulb will be planted that much too deep if the tip-to-base measure is used.

Dig a hole sufficiently wide to permit placing the base in firm contact with the soil. In heavy soil let it rest on a cushion of sand. Bonemeal is the only safe fertilizer. Dig a heaping teaspoonful into the soil under the bulb. However, bonemeal is of practically no value in light sandy soils, as found by tests at the Illinois Experiment Station.

Hardwood ashes which should be spread on the soil should be used on light soils and are excellent on heavy soils as well. Both Daffodils and Tulips like lime, and hardwood ashes furnish this element as well as potash, the necessary fertilizer for the bulbs.

The Trumpet Daffodils are most susceptible to too deep planting and the Poeticus types least. Take special care to get the Trumpets planted at the right depth. The diagram illustrates the way to measure them.

PLANT PEONIES NOW



AND when you do plant a flower that will last as long as you do—and longer, it will pay you to plant the best.

Peterson's Perfect Peonies

have for 20 years been the delight of my customers—the envy of my competitors. They're the result of a lifelong devotion to this flower which has but increased with the years.

And this year I truly believe, from present appearance of both my one-year and two-year fields, that I will be able to serve you better than ever.

The Flower Beautiful

is the title of my 1925 Peony catalog. It is beautifully illustrated from real photographs of my own flowers and will prove a delight and inspiration to you. It is sent to flower planters on request and without charge.

Clarkston, Mich., June 25, 1925
"I placed my first order with you for peony roots in 1917. Every year since then you have received repeat orders from me.
"I have never lost a planting which you have sent to me. The excellent condition in which the roots have arrived, their strong and healthy appearance and their rapid development into large and vigorous plants with magnificent blooms have convinced me of the superiority of your roots."
W. E. BELLOWS

185 Quebec St., Sherbrooke, P. Q., Canada, Sept. 26, 1924.
"I am a garden enthusiast and want to express my surprise and delight experienced on receiving the splendid peony roots you sent me. My gardener, an Englishman who has served the King in his time and is most competent, asked where such fine roots were obtainable and took great interest in the planting."
MRS. F. A. BRIGGS.

11 Park Lane, Evansville, Ind., Oct. 9, 1924
"I can hardly express my admiration for the fine roots sent me. I was persuaded to try some one-eye divisions last year but nevermore will I depart from Peterson—the roots are so much superior."
MRS. GEORGE S. CLIFFORD

822 Quincy Ave., Scranton, Pa., June 28, 1925
"Our head florist here told me my peonies were the talk of the city. I have been buying roots for many years and my advice is—plant Peterson stock and experience joy and no regrets."
MRS. C. W. MATTHEWS

167 Lawrence St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Aug. 1, 1924
"Out of 144 one-year-old peony roots I purchased from you last Fall, 141 had this season from three to seven flowers each. It was a wonderful surprise to me.
GEORGE H. MATTHEWS

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Shrubs with brilliant berries and bright colored bark attract winter birds and add to the garden's charm. Then you want a few surprizes, for who knows when the Jasmine or the fragrant Honeysuckles will open, or the pussy willow expand its silky catkins? The Witchhazels, vernal and Chinese, provide ten weeks' bloom in mid-winter.
Write us, or come to see us, that we may more fully discuss a winter garden on your place. There is no better time than now. Our specially prepared plants are ready to move any time.

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"Some Leaves on Autumn Planting"

IT IS illustrated in natural colors; it explains where to arrange hardy plants upon your lawn; it tells why Fall planting saves time and gives other advantages; it contains some attractive money-saving offers of Lilacs, Peonies and Iris.

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A bit of our New York Sales Rooms, showing Ives Wing Chair and oval table of 1690. American design.

EVERY dollar spent for furniture beyond its mere utility value is spent for something added because of *design*.

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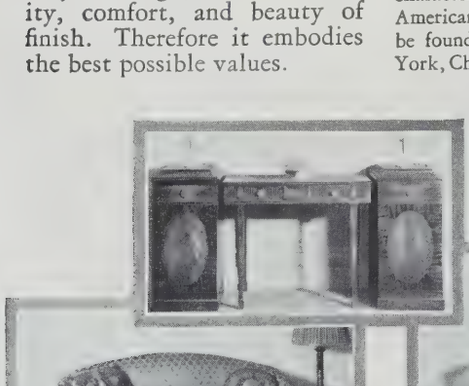
Danersk Furniture stands the test of intelligent criticism not only in design, but in its utility, comfort, and beauty of finish. Therefore it embodies the best possible values.

The original of the Ives Wing Chair, shown at the top of the page, recently sold at auction for more than fourteen hundred dollars. The Danersk reproductions sell for less than one-seventh of that amount, and yet they possess all the strength and beauty of the original.

Whether a dining room of collected pieces from Duncan Phyfe, Heppelwhite, and the English masters; a living room of choicest walnut with here and there an earlier piece of Curly Maple; or bedroom furniture of quaint and interesting character from the earliest examples of American handiwork — they are all to be found in our sales rooms in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles.



A new variation of a Marlboro sideboard, reflecting the best American cabinet-making of the 18th Century, is admirable for the present day mode of home furnishing.

A Sheraton Settee of beauty and great comfort preserves the best traditions of design. Its price is only $195. (Accessories by Scott Robertson.)

An Early American chair of the First Period, of Maple with seat and back of Crewel Embroidery, adds an air of distinction to any living room.

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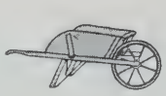

GARDENING FOR THE BEGINNER

The Month's Reminder—September

As to Time and Place: In gardening practice a date can only be approximated as seasons vary and local conditions will have some influence. Generally the latitude of forty degrees at sea level and a normal season is taken as standard. Roughly, the season advances or recedes fifteen miles a day, thus Albany would be about ten days later than New York (which is latitude 42). The latitude of Philadelphia is a week earlier. Also allow four days for each degree of latitude, for each five degrees of longitude, and for each four hundred feet of altitude. Latitude 40 passes through Philadelphia, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Richmond, Indiana; Quincy, Ill.; Denver, Col.

How to Use This Guide: Suggestions as to the most important things of the month are given in this department so as to "remind" the gardener of the current duties. For routine details of such things reference should be made to standard handbooks and guides. It is impossible to make a complete manual of practice in each number of a periodical magazine. Yet timely articles will be found elsewhere in each issue, and references to back numbers will often solve the immediate question. Moreover, the editorial staff stands ready to help any reader with personal advice by mail. A self-addressed stamped envelope should be enclosed with the question.

Who Writes This: The advice and instruction in this department are the gleanings of many years experience in practical gardening matters by competent amateurs and others who have "been through the mill." The contributions are made from various sections of the country: for example, Mr. Jesse A. Currey contributes from Oregon; Mr. Theiss from Pennsylvania; Mr. Henry Gibson from Pennsylvania (formerly from New York); Mr. Sherman Duffy from Illinois; Mr. A. Kruhm from an extensive Eastern acquaintance; Miss Ethel Hutson from the far South; Mrs. E. Urquhart from California and, in addition, occasional notes from elsewhere and by the editorial staff and associated contributors of experience.

IF SEPTEMBER marks the beginning of the end of the garden season, it also brings us to the beginning of the harvest in the fruit garden. Pears, late peaches, late plums, apples and grapes—all are now nearly ripe for gathering. But having fresh fruit to eat in the late winter will depend very largely upon how the crop is handled from now on, as it matures.

GATHERING THE FRUIT CROP

FALL pears should go into storage very soon. Just why it should be necessary to pick pears before they are fully ripe is hard to see but the fact remains that pears must be picked green and properly stored, in order to get the best results. Many persons have Keiffer pears. There are other late pears, too, that are of better quality. Pick these when they are firm and of good color, but long before they are ripe enough to eat. Wipe each pear clean, then wrap each one separately in a piece of oiled paper. Put away in a cool, dark place. Handled this way, you will have prime fruit at Christmas and probably long after that.

GRAPES

THOUGH grapes will stand hard frost, freezing is fatal to them. If grapes are wanted for jelly, they should be picked before they are fully ripe. The unripe grape is rich in pectin, that mysterious substance that causes the jelly to "jell." But don't pick your jelly grapes after a rain, and don't wash them long and hard. Water has a tendency to reduce the pectin content.

It will pay you well to have a proper place to keep your garden products. An outdoor storage room, such as the one under the back porch suggested in July (page 428), is distinctly a *cold* storage place. Home gardeners need also a warm storage place. In fact, all householders need storage facilities, whether they raise or buy their products. The warm storage place is for sweet potatoes and pumpkins. These products do not keep well in the cold. They need warm, dry places. A temperature of about 55 degrees is excellent for this purpose. A thermometer hung in the furnace room shows that this room averages about that temperature. Pumpkins can be stored very nicely on wide shelves, like bookshelves. For sweet potatoes a strip can be fastened along the outer edge of the shelf to prevent rolling off. They will keep best if not piled deep.

The temperature that keeps them well will also serve to sprout winter forced products. I have raised both Udo and Witloof Chicory very successfully in this temperature in the cellar furnace room.

KEEPING THE CELERY

CELERY should be ripening. Long before this a few stalks should have been set to blanching. A drain tile or a paper collar will blanch individual stalks nicely. If you blanch your celery by mounding it with earth, start now to pile your earth high. This is both to whiten and to protect from the cold. Celery stands quite some frost but freezing ruins it. If it is mounded clear up to the leaves, it is practically safe from freezing. Then, if a cold night comes, you have only to throw straw or burlap, or some other covering over the tops to pro-

(Continued on page 62)

It's nice to get up in the morning when *your radiator is hot*

30 day Challenge Test,

Make it yourself: Put a Hoffman Vacuum Valve on one radiator or equip all of them. Hours after you have banked your fires you will find that the radiators you are testing are still hot. In the morning they will be the first to heat. That is because air has been kept out. That is the magic of a vacuum.

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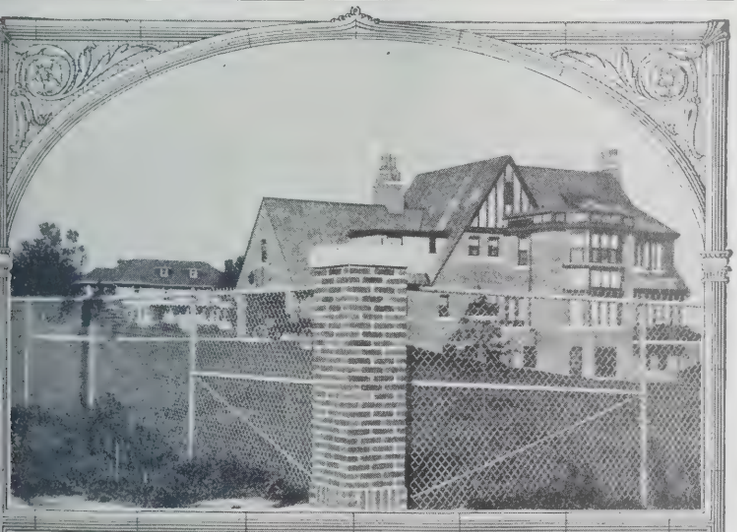

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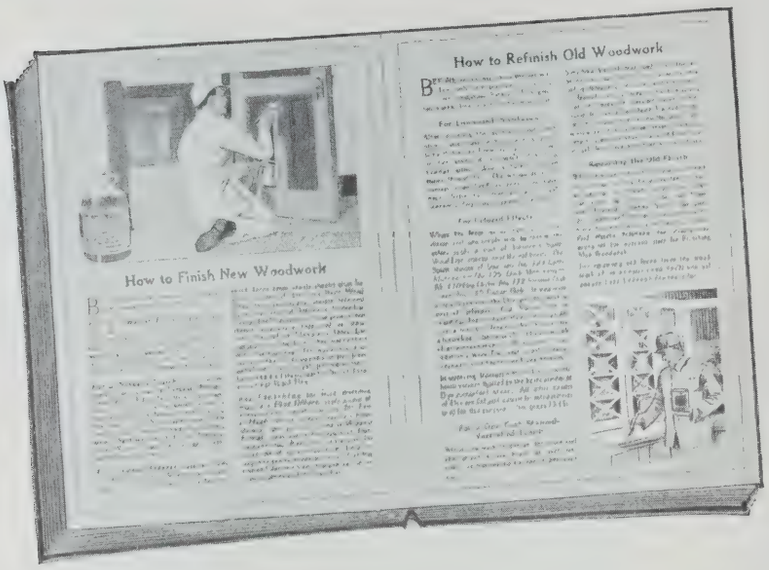

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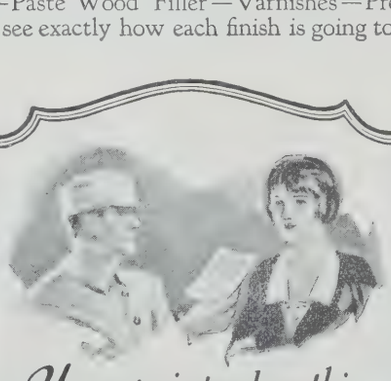

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"The Wood Finishing Authorities"

(Continued from page 60)

tect it fully. By putting clean straw over the celery, and then adding earth as the days become colder, you can both blanch and store your celery where it is. It can then be lifted as needed. This makes very fine celery.

The cellar will answer for celery storage if it is cold. But it must be cold. The suggested storage cellar under a porch is ideal for this purpose. In such a place I have stored large quantities of celery with good success. A good method of doing this is to stack the celery close in one corner, roots on the floor, tops up, with earth about the roots. This can be kept moist. The celery will blanch nicely thus.

THE RIDDANCE-CLEARANCE

BY THIS time many flowers and vegetables are through for the year and the dead stalks can be pulled up and burned. It is desirable to remove all these dead remains from the garden as early as possible. If your plants happen to be diseased, early removal gets the diseased remains away, and the soil is not so likely to become infected.

Potato scab, for instance, will so infect the soil that it will become impossible to raise good potatoes in it. A patch of ground in the land we bought for a garden was thus infected. We did not know it, of course, but we soon found that we could not raise potatoes free from scab, no matter how fine our seed was or what preventive measures we took. As soon as your potato plants are through working, therefore, pull them up and burn them.

Club root of cabbage is another disease that can get into your soil. Pull up your cabbage stalks and burn them. Your early cabbages will have been eaten long ago, or at least will be ready for use now. Get rid of the stalks. When you harvest your winter crop, a little later, repeat the operation.

In like manner watch your asparagus tops. Don't let the seeds mature and fall to the ground. If you do, they will make you trouble. Volunteer plants will spring up everywhere, and if these happen to be directly in your asparagus rows, they will bother you. Allow only the planted roots, set at regular intervals, to stand. Burn the tops. Get rid of everything above ground.

RASPBERRY ANTHRACNOSE

BLACK Raspberry bushes are likely to get anthracnose. It is a deadly enemy of this plant. Make it a rule to prune out your old canes when they are done fruiting. If you have not done this already, do it now and burn the canes.

RABBITS AND MICE

EVEN though you live in a town, don't think that you will be free from mouse and rabbit work during the winter. Towns harbor lots of rabbits, both tame and wild. Recently I was asked by a neighbor to look at two beautiful young apple trees in his garden. A rabbit had simply ruined them. The trees were beautiful plants, and the owner had taken great pride in them. So I bridge grafted them for him. That may save them.

Another friend, whose trees I examine from time to time, had a favorite young Spy tree that he was growing. It had just come into bearing. It was twelve or more years old. The tree was fine and sturdy, with a trunk probably seven or eight inches thick. It began to droop, for no apparent reason. Finally it was discovered that mice had completely girdled it below the ground. The tree stood near the owner's garage, which had once been a barn. Both these cases were in a town of 3500 population.

Clean up your yards. That is your surest protection. Leave no brush or old vegetable or flower stalks or other litter on the ground over winter. Wherever there is such protection, there the mice, if any are about, will nest. And they will live by eating the bark off the nearest young trees.

Flying enemies, as well as walking ones, seek refuge in trash piles. All sorts of moths, and other insects seek these places to nest and lay their eggs. Where weeds, brush, trash, and like litter are left around there insect pests are sure to harbor.

The inexperienced gardener will hardly believe what a difference it will make in his success if he keeps his grounds clean in winter. One end of my orchard adjoins some brush land owned by other people. The other end of my orchard lies next to one of our farm fields used for years as a pasture. This is perfectly free from weeds and brush. Along the pasture side of my orchard I never find a borer in the apple trees. Caterpillars and other pests are scarce in that part of the planting. But along the brush land, my apple trees are always full of borers, caterpillars, etc. I have to fight continually to save these trees from destruction. A few hundred feet distant, along the pasture, I could

(Continued on page 64)

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ELLIOTT NURSERY COMPANY

Established 1889

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(Continued from page 62)

leave my trees untouched for years, and they would still be in almost perfect shape. This is an object lesson worth remembering.

NOW FOR CUTTINGS

BEGIN to take cuttings this month. Gooseberries and Currants will both be sufficiently mature so that you can cut the new wood. Cuttings should be eight inches to a foot long. Strip off the leaves, tie the cuttings in bundles, and put them in moist sand in a cold cellar or a specially prepared place in sandy soil. It is always well to allow the butts of cuttings to stick out of ground for a time, so the cut ends may callus. That hastens root-making later. If your soil is well drained, you can plant your cuttings at once. But the cutting bed should be well prepared, and you will have to mulch the planting when cold weather arrives.

FALL PLANTING STARTS

THE fall planting season begins in September. You can set orchard trees and other plants now. But be sure the soil is well prepared and well drained. Also, there is danger of fall set trees being blown, loose. Stake them if necessary.

SEPTEMBER IN THE FAR SOUTH

IN THE Gulf Coast region September often brings some of the hottest days of summer, though there are likely to be some cool days, too, and cooler nights. According to the records of the U. S. Weather Bureau, the average date for "killing frost" in the vicinity of New Orleans is December 16, and the earliest "killing frost" ever recorded came on November 11, 1875.

True, light frosts which will nip the tenderer annuals may be expected much earlier: but two or three months of continuous growth may be expected after September 1,

So the gardener in the Southern half of the states bordering the Gulf of Mexico begins in September to prepare, not for a dormant period and protection from cold, but for a second springtime—a renewal of growth and blossom after the heat and rains of summer. He will find in the "Timely Reminder" in the April numbers of his GARDEN MAGAZINE & Home BUILDER as many hints suited to his needs, as in the current issue. Unless the soil is too dry, he can begin to plow, spade and plant just as he did in early spring; and after the 15th of the month, he may sow seeds of many annuals for fall bloom, and others for winter and spring.

To beautify the fall garden, plant Phlox, Sweet Alyssum, Calendula, Candytuft (white, not the tinted varieties); Cosmos, Sunflower (the miniature type); Verbena, and even such tender growths as Nasturtium, if willing to risk a possible early frost.

Since the sun is still very hot, and the rains apt to be sudden and torrential, most seeds of small size are best planted in boxes or shady seed-beds, where they can have partial protection from heat, light, and too much moisture; and transplanted into the beds and borders when about two inches high.

Hardy annuals and perennials which may be planted this month and next, to form deep root-systems and bloom from January on to May or June, include a long list of plants usually recommended for spring sowing, such as Pansies, Stocks, Petunias, Pinks (Japan, Chinese, and Carnation); Snapdragons, Calendula, Cornflowers, Sweet Alyssum, and many others. Some of these, which do not like to be moved, such as Sweet-peas, Larkspurs and Poppies, are best planted where they are to remain; the others should be started in the seed-bed. There they may be protected from cold as well as heat and wet; but most of them will weather an ordinary winter, and be in blossom by the time the spring planting-season opens. In fact, such natives of cool climates as Pansies, Columbines and Campanula give best results in this latitude, if planted in the fall.

Everblooming Roses will put out fresh leaves and buds, and if fertilized will form more perfect flowers in the fall than in the spring, as there is less wind and mildew to spoil them.

Chrysanthemums, which are grown in great quantities for use in the cemeteries on All Saints Day, November 1, should now have special attention, being carefully tied up and disbudded to get the desired number of blossoms to each stem, and sheltered by canvas from excessive heat or storms.

It is too early for most of the Dutch bulbs; Freesias and Paper-

(Continued on page 68)

A REGAL DAMASK

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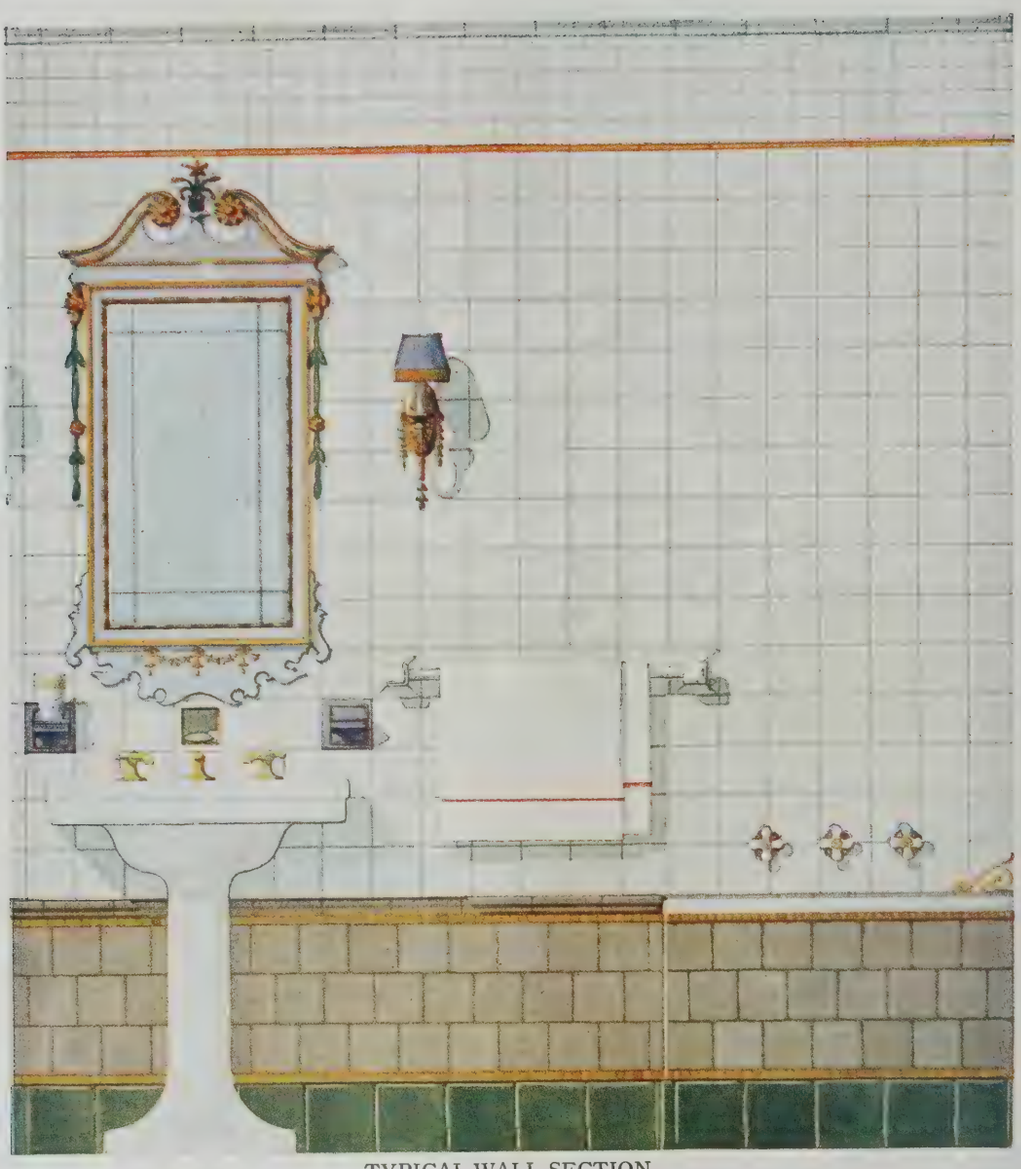
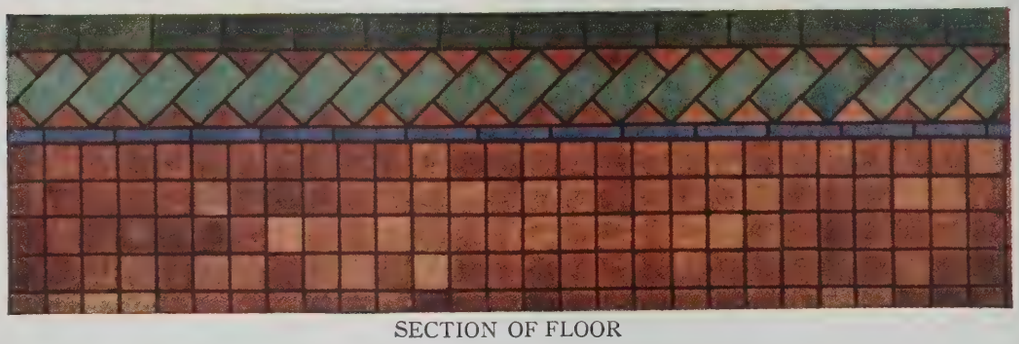


TYPICAL WALL SECTION

Standard size plate illustrations in full colors, with detailed description for specifying the tiles of Period Motifs will be forwarded for 8 cents postage. "Beautiful Tiles" booklet free.



SECTION OF FLOOR

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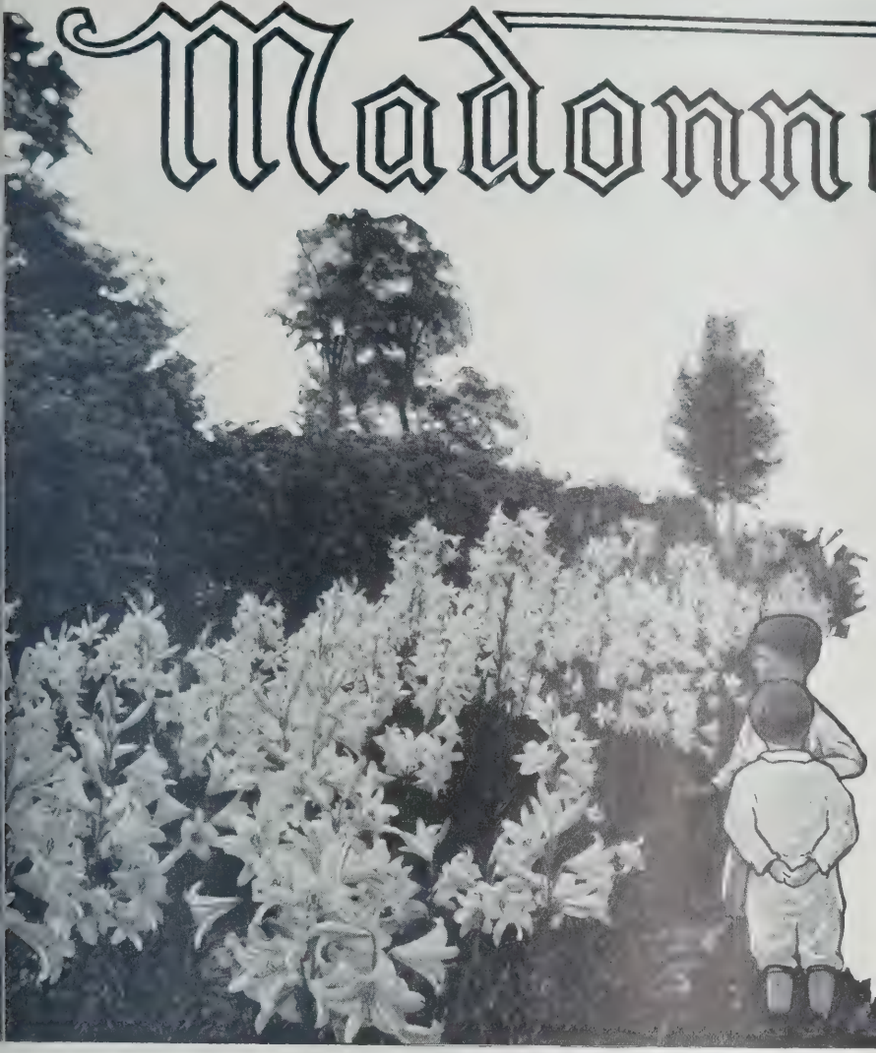
Pittsburgh Dallas New Orleans

NAIRN
GOLD SEAL INLAIDS

Madonna Lilies

(Lilium Candidum)



THE favorite Lily of the old-fashioned garden produces strong, stiff stems, studded with a mass of pure, glistening white flowers that enliven the perennial Flower garden, or, for contrast with the beautiful green shrubs of the June garden, are unequalled.

Plant During Month of October

and enjoy a good crop of flowers next June, or pot up, store in cold frame, and force for early winter in the greenhouse or conservatory.

Our bulbs of this splendid Lily are grown in northern France, and are the true thick-petaled variety, which is much superior in habit and flowering qualities to that of the southern-grown bulbs.

First Size Bulbs.....$3.00 per doz.; $20.00 per 100
Mammoth Bulbs.....$4.00 per doz.; $30.00 per 100
Jumbo Bulbs.....$5.00 per doz.; $40.00 per 100

Our 1925 Fall Bulb Catalog *lists the finest varieties of Dutch, French, and Japanese Bulbs for planting in your Garden or Home this Autumn. "High Quality Bulbs" has been our specialty for the past twenty-five years. Sent on request.*

Stumpp & Walter Co
30 & 32 Barclay St., New York

That Garden of Your Dreams

"A bit of green grass, a few shrubs, and some flowers to care for and watch and make grow."

PERHAPS that is what you have dreamed about but have just never seemed to get to it or maybe you don't know just how to start. That's where Bill (that's me) comes in. I have selected a little garden of plants that I know are hardy under a wide range of conditions and will furnish some flowers practically from spring to fall, and will be just the thing to start the Garden of Your Dreams.

Of course you will want to add to it some each year. A landscape gardener has drawn three different arrangements that he suggests and instructions have been written to go with the plan.

Here is My Special Offer:

10 Choice Mixed Hybrid Delphiniums; 5 Phlox Elizabeth Campbell; 5 Phlox Siebold; 5 Phlox Miss Lingard; 5 Persian Daisies; 5 Giant Daisies; 5 Achillea The Pearl; 5 Baby's Breath; 5 Hemerocallis; 5 Butterfly Weed; 3 Iris Sherwin Wright; 2 Iris Gertrude; 5 Long Spurred Columbines and 1 choice Peony, each variety labeled.

If this offer appeals to you, just write for the $10.00 Dream Garden of 66 selected plants and the blue print, instructions, and the plants will be sent you express paid at the proper planting time.

WHETHER the Dream Garden interests you or not please send for my new illustrated catalogue of old and new Hardy Perennials which is titled:

"Hardy Plants for the Home Garden"

Besides describing all the best standard varieties, the 1925 edition of "Hardy Plants for the Home Garden" tells about the New White Hybrid Delphiniums and other new things from Garrynee-Dule, as well as many very attractive collection offers.

W. A. TOOLE, *Garry-nee-Dule,* Baraboo, Wis.

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WILSON'S O. K. PLANT SPRAY

Recognized as the best insecticide for all insects and bugs on your flowers and vegetables, evergreens and shrubs, etc. In use for years by the most exacting florists and estate superintendents.
Most satisfactory and easily used spray on the market. Absolutely clean, odorless and harmless, both for indoor plants as well as outdoor gardens.
Recommended by the officers of the Garden Club of America.

If not obtainable at your store, write us

Write for Circular

WILSON'S WEED KILLER

The easiest way to kill weeds in walks, drives, gutters, tennis courts, etc. Just spray—so simple, anyone can use—one application a season is sufficient. Clean, comes in concentrated liquid, to be diluted with water.

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Andrew Wilson INC.

SPRINGFIELD NEW JERSEY

Drop all waste here—then FORGET it!

A Step Saver that Costs Nothing to Operate

WHEN you're planning your new home, banish the nuisance and drudgery of waste and garbage disposal forever. The time-tried Kernerator will do it—and the only cost will be the first cost, which is no more than that of a good radio set.

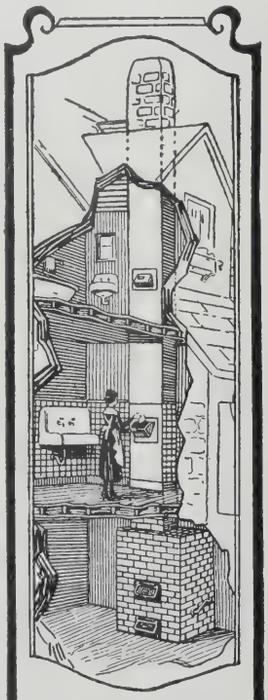
Costs Nothing to Operate—Uses No Fuel

The Kernerator (which must be *built in*, as it cannot be installed later) consists of a brick combustion chamber at the base of the chimney, with a hopper door in or near the kitchen above (also on upper floors if desired.) All waste—garbage, tin cans, sweepings, paper, bottles and the like—dropped through the handy hopper doors, falls to the combustion chamber, where an occasional lighting reduces everything burnable to ashes.

Ask your architect or builder—he knows and recommends the Kernerator—or write

KERNER INCINERATOR COMPANY

1031 Chestnut St. Milwaukee, Wis.



Non-combustibles (tin cans, crockery, etc.,) are sterilized by the flames for easy removal with the fine, dry ashes.

KERNERATOR
Built-in-the-Chimney
Reg. U. S Patent Office

(*Continued from page 64*)

white Narcissus, however, may be planted now, outdoors as well as indoors, in sandy, well-drained soil. Narcissus may be planted all the fall for continuous blooming.

IN THE vegetable garden, Bush Beans may be planted in the early part of the month, and early varieties of Peas; all kinds of Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Salsify, Roquette, Chervil, Parsley, Sorrel, Cress, Lettuce, Endive, Leeks, Turnips, Kohlrabi, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Kale, Celery, Corn Salad, and Mustard. Onion seed can be sown after the 15th. Shallots, Onion, and Chives divided and transplanted.

Some Cabbage seed may be sown this month, but is not likely to do as well as that sown the previous month. If the weather is not too hot and dry, Spinach may be sown, and Lettuce, Beets, and Cauliflower set out.

It is too early to seed the lawn for winter. Mulching is needed for protection against drought and heat rather than cold, and should be light—clippings from the lawn, strewn on the Southwestern edges of exposed beds.

Nor should there be very drastic pruning, though clearing away all unnecessary growth, dead stalks and withered leaves will help in checking hostile insect armies. Local entomologists recommend a clean-up twice a year—in September and in February—cutting away every plant, bough, twig, and leaf not desired, and spraying what is left with lime-sulphur solution, to reduce damage from aphids, scale, and other pests to a minimum.

IN THE CALIFORNIA GARDEN

BULBOUS Iris (English, Dutch, and Spanish), may be planted now, the two last in a dry sunny location, but the English Irises prefer a cool, moist situation. If the European Iris were not moved or transplanted after blooming, they may be taken up now, separated and replanted. Do not plant too deeply so that the rhizomes may get the heat from the sun; and do not put manure near the roots.

Oxalis, Freesias, Snowdrops, Bride Gladiolus, Watsonias, Callas, and Narcissus (Daffodils, Jonquils, Chinese-lilies, and Poet's Narcissus), may also be planted now. Narcissus polyantha will bloom by Christmas if planted now and kept watered. Cyclamen may be planted now in pots with one third of the corm above the ground. Keep them in a cool shady place. If set out in the open ground, plant in the shade and cover with a mulch of old manure or leaves.

All seedlings sown a month ago should be transplanted into larger boxes until ready to set out in the open ground. Sow Sweet-peas now for the blooming in January; plant them in the sun and protect from the birds with netting.

This is a favorable month for making cuttings of shrubs such as, Camellia, Daphne, Myrtle, Barberry, Cotoneaster, Rhododendron, Veronica, and Japanese Privet. Also of herbaceous plants: Heliotrope, Pelargonium, Pentstemon, Petunias, Carnations, and Fuchsias. Make the cuttings about three inches long and plant in boxes in sandy soil, with two thirds below the surface and one third above. Shade them at first, watering daily; then water less often as too much water rots the cuttings. When rooted, transplant to boxes of loam and protect until spring.

Plant Crocus in beds or on the lawn to bloom in December and January. Also in pots, six in a pot for winter house blooming.

Rake up rubbish, dead plants and leaves, saving the best for leaf mold. Spread manure over the beds and after the early rains spade it in, leaving the surface loose and well broken-up, so that the autumn rains will not pack the soil.

All seeds spoken of in this calendar in July and August may also be planted in this month, adding Pansies, Viola, Columbine, Hollyhock, Cineraria and Gypsophila. In Southern California, Lobelia, Nemesia, Linaria and Petunia may be sown for winter blooming. Continue to give particular care to the Chrysanthemums, disbudding them, watering, and mulching with old manure. Also give manure to Roses, encouraging them for autumn blooming. Do not neglect the watering of trees and shrubs while waiting for the early rains.

INDEX TO VOL. XLI GARDEN MAGAZINE & HOME BUILDER. *For the convenience of those who desire to keep and bind their files a Title Page and Index to Contents of Vol. XLI (March to August, 1925) has been prepared and will be sent free on request.*

Hitchings Sunshine Shops

IS IT so that you'd like to have a green-house, but have always thought they cost a bit too much?

Have you ever talked it over with us?

Ever found out what our smallest Sunshine Shop really costs?

Then why don't you settle the matter in your mind by sending for our Sunshine Shop Circular?

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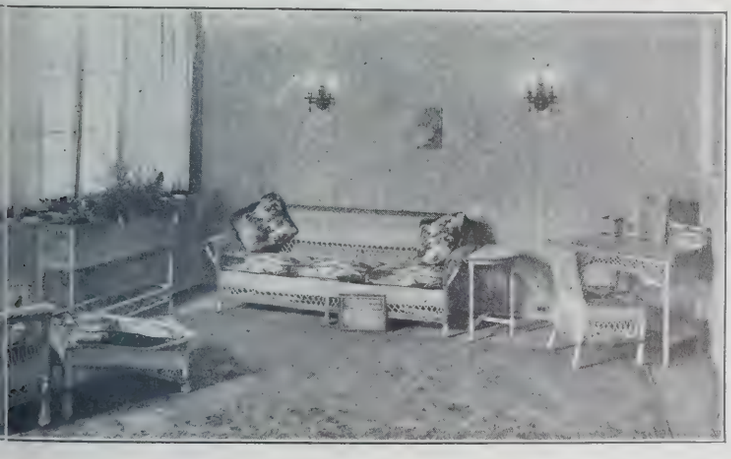

Sun Porch in Morene at Art & Industry Exposition, Million Dollar Pier, Atlantic City.
Furnished by Jno. Wanamaker, Phila., Bombayreed Furniture

This Sun Porch is treated in Morene, in a pleasing texture, and in color to harmonize with the attractive furnishings. The art panels on wall and on writing desk are also made in Morene, showing its decorative possibilities.

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Economical, washable, Not affected by heat or weather conditions.

Send for descriptive literature and samples showing a variety of applications suitable for all types of buildings.

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245 West 28th Street New York City

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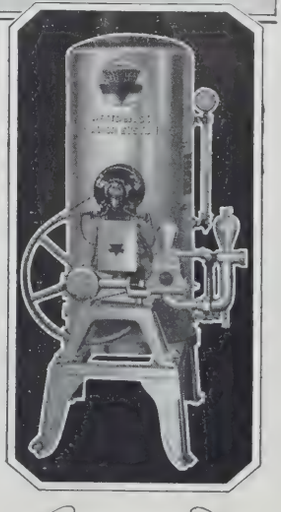
Let DURO *show you*



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Fruit off your own trees—nothing else tastes as good. Extra fine varieties—especially selected stock with wonderfully developed fibrous root systems—will make your fruit trees unequalled in the whole neighborhood.

Mayo Nurseries super size fruit trees (Peaches, Plums, Apples, Pears, Cherries, and Quinces) are well grown trees—soon to bear fruit so that you don't have to wait years for results. They cost a bit more—but they are worth *much* more, for you get fruit sooner—and in generous quantity that will tempt the appetite with its lusciousness and delight the eye with its size and beauty.

Plant "Bearing Age"

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Raspberries—Yellow, Red and Black—New varieties that a few words cannot attempt to describe.

Currants—on charming little trees—an ornamental novelty that will yield heaps of clean, delicious red fruit.

Grapes—Extra fine Bearing Vines with heavy root system and fruiting canes for quick results.

Fruit Trees—Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Apples, and Quinces with wonderfully developed fibrous root-systems. Well grown Trees—soon to bear fruit.

To Harvest the Finest Fruit Plant the Finest Stock!

Plant our Super Size Fruit Trees and Berry Plants this Fall and *gain* a year in Results — Fruit on your table a year sooner.

Don't lose an entire year by waiting until next Spring, but *Plant Now!*

Our New Fall Fruit and Berry Catalogue, *"Make the Indian Summer Golden"*

Beautifully illustrated in colors is now ready for gratuitous distribution. Write for it.

This catalogue offers a selection of fruit trees and berry bushes proven to be the most satisfactory because of their hardiness against climatic changes, prolific yielding, delightful quality of fruit and early bearing.

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Gentleman: Kindly send books designated by (x) below and for which I enclose stamps in amount requested.

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DWARF PEAR TREES
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Regular retail price $287 for only $110

Strong one year plants or 3 to 5 eye divisions one of each of the following 25 Best Varieties.

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Plan *now* for winter beauty and privacy. Erect DUBOIS Woven Wood Fence at once to replace the backgrounds of foliage which will soon lose their protecting charm.

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DUBOIS Woven Wood Fence

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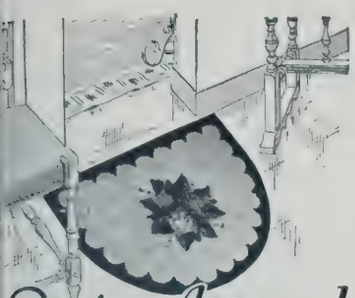

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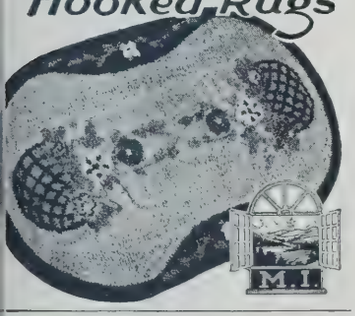


Hardy Phloxes

There is nothing in the Garden to compare with these beautiful Phloxes in brilliance or variety of color. You can not appreciate these beautiful Phloxes until you see them. Many of them combine fragrance with rare and unusual colors. For many years I have specialized in Phloxes and now have over

300 Varieties in My List

Send for this list if you are interested in these unusual Phloxes.

W. F. SCHMEISKE
Hardy Phloxes My Specialty
Hospital Station
Binghamton New York

Iris—Peonies—Phlox

NOW is the time to plant them.
WELLESLEY is the place to get them.

That you may know the kind of stock I send out, as well as the prompt, careful service I try to give I offer a few collections at reduced prices.

12 Irises worth more than $5.00 for $3.00

Alcazar, Archeveque, Demi-Deuil, Helge, Hiawatha, Loreley, Mrs. G. Darwin, Nibelungen, Pallida speciosa, Princess Victoria Louise, Rhein Nixe, Quaker Lady.

7 Irises worth $7.60 for $5.00

Anna Farr, B. Y. Morrison, Isoline, Lent A. Williamson, Monsignor, Palaurea, Quaker Lady.

100 Mixed Irises, all good varieties (not labeled) for $5.00, 1,000 for $45.00. Sibirica alba, Snow Queen, and Orientalis, $2.00 per doz., $8.00 per 100.

6 Peonies worth $6.50 for $5.00

Admiral Togo, Duc de Wellington, Couronne d'Or, Gloire de Charles Gombault, Lafayette, Mme. Auguste Dessert.

10 Peonies worth $13.75 for $10.00

Aurore, Avalanche, Duc de Wellington, Eugene Verdier, Frances Willard, Felix Crousse, Lafayette, Philomele, Rosy Dawn, Marie Stuart.

5 Peonies worth $43.00 for $30.00

Cherry Hill, Chestine Gowdy, Judge Berry, Le Cygne, Tourangelle.

All three collections (with changes so that there will be no duplicate) for $40.00.

Hardy Phlox, in choice mixture, $1.50 per doz., $10.00 per 100.

Now, one more offer, send me $3.00 and I will send you a big dollar's worth each of Iris, Peonies, and Phlox, my selection, all good varieties, correctly labeled. For $5.00 I will send $2.00 worth of each.

Last but not least, if you want WHAT you want *WHEN* you want it, try us, we ship promptly.

May I send you my catalogue? Thank you.

GEORGE N. SMITH *The Peony Man*
167 Cedar Street **Wellesley Hills 82 Mass.**

SCOTT'S BENT MIXTURE

THE development of Creeping Bent has revolutionized standards in lawn-making. This splendid lawn-grass produces wonderful rich, velvety greensward. In years to come the better lawns will be Bent Lawns.

Bent has long been recognized as the best grass for golf course putting greens. It has now proven ideal for lawns.

"Bent Lawns," an illustrated booklet is full of useful information on this wonder grass. A copy is yours for the asking. Please write for it.

O. M. Scott & Sons Company
90 Eighth St. **Marysville, Ohio**

This Book FREE

Plant this fall then your roses can start growing the very first day spring opens—no waiting to order, no waiting till you can do the planting.

This new fall catalog makes selection easy. Only the very hardy varieties are included, sure-to-grow, ripened plants.

Plant this fall: Get ahead of the crowd—be first with good roses next spring. Plant this fall and your plants will have found themselves and be growing vigorously when your neighbors are just ordering.

Send for the new Fall book. It is FREE.
Write to-day.

THE CONARD-PYLE CO.
★ *Formerly Conard & Jones Co.* ★
STAR ROSE GROWERS WEST GROVE, PA.

Schulz's Iris

Our beautiful new folder, *"Your Spring Garden,"* lists a wide variety of IRIS. Special collections, grouped for pleasing effects, priced exceedingly low, offer to flower lovers an unusual opportunity.

Peonies

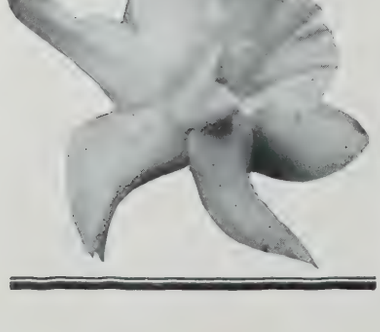
Exceptional groupings, priced low on account of our unusually large stock this year. Only three to five eye root division sold, giving a wealth of choice in our spring flower list. Plant these aristocrats of spring flowers this fall; next spring's blooms will reward you.

Narcissi

The Government Embargo goes into effect on December 31st. We are fortunate in having a large supply of Narcissi to offer to our customers. These are listed in the Spring Garden folder. This is probably the last opportunity for a number of years to buy these flowers at reasonable prices.

Write for our Spring Garden Folder

Jacob Schulz Co., Inc.
Box 489-A Louisville, Ky.



GLADIOLI & DAHLIAS

This has been an unusually favorable growing season. In all our years' experience as growers we have never seen a finer crop of gladioli than is now growing in our stock gardens on fresh, new ground carefully selected for growing bulbs and added to our gardens during the past year. Our dahlias are now in full bloom, insuring a large supply of excellent tubers.

Reserve Your Blue Book

Our new Blue Book of gladioli and dahlias will be ready for mailing this fall. It will include all the best standard and many new varieties, as well as our own creations. Reserve your copy *now*.

Carl Salbach, *Grower*
and Originator of New Varieties
305 Creston Road. Berkeley, California

Large Evergreens
at HEDGE LAWN

We Specialize on Large Specimen Evergreens
Catalogue and Planting Guide on Request

Holland Bulbs
Holland Grown; Order NOW

GIANT DARWIN TULIPS
Choice Mixture, 40 for $1; 100 for $2.
In separate colors, extra large bulbs, 30 for $1; 100 for $3.

MIXED CROCUS
100 for $1.

DAFFODILS
Single or double.
30 for $1; 100 for $3.

HYACINTHS
Mixed or separate colors. Miniature or bedding size, 15 for $1. 100 for $6. Potting size 10 for $1; 100 for $8.

All Bulbs Sent Postpaid.
Send for Wholesale List.

R. J. GIBBINS
Mt. Holly *New Jersey*

ORCHID PLANTS
for sale

A *fine private collection* of 800 plants to be sold at once at a great bargain. Among them many varieties including choice Cattleyas and Laelias. If interested please apply immediately for further particulars to

A. K. % Garden Magazine
Garden City New York

EARLY FALL SPECIALTIES

For every plant there is one time in the year ideally suited for its planting. With the arrival of early Fall, we wish to call your attention to a few items best set at this time:

Madonna Lilies *Peonies*
Iris *Ferns*
Perennials *Evergreens*
Lilies

These should have plenty of time to set their roots firmly before Winter.

Our Fall list is now ready and will be sent to you upon request.

GEO. D. AIKEN NURSERY
PUTNEY VERMONT
"Grown in Vermont, It's Hardy"

Peonies Tulips Narcissi

In many standard varieties
Send for complete list
Specials, all postpaid

Peonies 7 plants, all different, $2.00. 3 for $1.00.

Tulips Grand Mixture of all Colors, $2.40 for 100. Mixed Darwins, $2.80. Ellen Willmott, $3.00. Clara Butt, $3.20. Farncombe Sanders, $3.60.

Also **Snowdrops**, $3.00, and **Stars of Bethlehem**, $2.40.

Narcissi Varied mixture, mostly yellow, 100 for $3.00.

25 bulbs of a kind at 100 rate, provided total of order is for 100 bulbs or more.

ORONOGO FLOWER GARDENS
Carterville, Mo.

Prindle HUMUS

For the Price is the Best and Cheapest
Fertility Maker

will improve the condition of
ANY SOIL
and this means better plants, shrubs, trees, and vegetables.

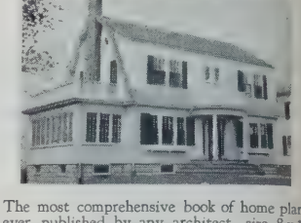
It may be used
AT ANY TIME

$5.00 for 5, 100 lb. bags
f. o. b. Stanhope, N. J.

Send for cultural directions

H. B. PRINDLE
70 East 45th St. New York

BUILDING PLANS
For Modern Homes



The most comprehensive book of home plans ever published by any architect, size 8x11 inches. 165 different designs for colonial and two-family dwellings, cozy bungalows, cottages and other medium cost homes; contains floor plans and all dimensions, photos and approximate cost to build. You cannot afford to build until you have seen this book. Postpaid, only $1.00.

Frederick H. Gowing, *Architect*
101 Tremont Street Boston, Mass.

Try This Assortment

A charming collection of ten excellent plants, field grown and hardy. It includes: Anthemis, Columbine (long-spurred), Lychnis, (Salmon), Shasta Daisy, Coreopsis, Campanula, Grenadin Carnation, Pyrethrum, Gaillardia, Grass Pink.

To prove the high quality of our stock we offer this assortment at $3. postpaid.

Lists of our other plants on request.

HILL GARDENS
217 Wall Street Kalamazoo, Michigan

ANDORRA

High Grade Stock of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

Catalogue on Request

ANDORRA NURSERIES, Inc.
CHESTNUT HILL PHILADELPHIA

DINGEE ROSES
for Fall Planting

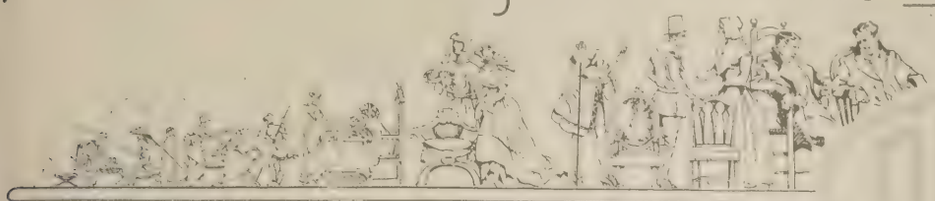
Pot-grown rose bushes on their own roots. Old favorites and new, rare sorts. Safe delivery guaranteed. Also Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Crocus, Lilies, Shrubs, etc., described in Autumn Edition of

Our New Guide to Rose Culture for 1925

Send for copy to-day. It's free. Illustrates the wonderful "Dingee Roses" in natural colors. A practical work on rose and flower culture. Offers the leading varieties of bulbs and plants for winter and spring blooming. Established 1850. Oldest Rose Growing Establishment in America.

The DINGEE & CONARD COMPANY
Box 937 West Grove, Pa.

The NEW DUCO-PERIOD in FURNITURE
in which the design and materials no longer outlast the Finish



DUCO

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Du Pont Duco marks the period of Life-long Furniture Finish

In the store and in the future . . . . life-long newness

Moments of pleasure in selecting a new period piece; hours of waiting until it arrives; and, then, years and years of enjoyment of its original beauty.

So goes the story of Duco-Period furniture. For DUCO, the life-long finish, is proof against the daily use which formerly made furniture grow scarred and unsightly.

Protected by DUCO, the furniture you buy to-day lives on in its original beauty . . . a cherished heirloom of many to-morrows.

FURNITURE bought to last a life-time, fulfills its promise if it is marked "finished with DUCO". This satiny smooth, all-enduring finish was created and is made *only* by du Pont. Steam or boiling liquids do not mar its softly lustrous surface; it does not chip, crack or check; cannot print or get sticky. Heavy objects leave no mark upon it.

And, too, just a damp cloth always revives its original lustrous beauty.

See furniture finished with DUCO at the dealers in every locality who display the products of more than sixty manufacturers.

DU PONT

Complete information regarding DUCO will be sent upon request. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Chemical Products Division, Parlin, N. J., Chicago, Ill., San Francisco, Cal., or Everett, Mass.; Flint Paint & Varnish Limited, Toronto, Canada.

There is only ONE Duco — DU PONT Duco

Photograph by John Wallace Gillies

THE reproduction of this handsome interior is accomplished by the new Aquatone Process of Printing, which leading experts agree marks the biggest advance in quality Printing that has been made since the discovery of the Printing Art.

In conformity with our well-known policy to constantly produce a more beautiful publication and render a more valuable service to our readers, the publishers of this magazine are gratified to announce that from this time on, we will reproduce the advertisements of various representative manufacturers of quality products through this new medium of Aquatone Process Printing.

Is a cent and a half a day too much?

A BEAUTY of texture and richness of coloring, rivalled by only the finest Oriental rugs—a thickness of yarn and double depth of pile you delight to tread—and an ability to serve a quarter of a century or more—isn't all this worth a cent and a half a day?

The cost of the unusual beauty, heavy pile and longer wear of a "Hartford-Saxony" rug is seldom more.

If you could watch, as we have, the thousands of "Hartford-Saxony" rugs that have braved for years the terrible traffic in hotel lobbies and corridors, you would understand why they are able to endure more years of hard wear than any home ever gives a rug.

"Hartford-Saxony" rugs are made in ninety patterns and twenty-eight stock sizes, and special sizes can be made to order. If you have any difficulty in procuring just the patterns and sizes you want, our New York office will be glad to send you a set of pattern illustrations and a new booklet on "Hartford-Saxony" rugs, beautifully illustrated in colors. The full line is also displayed in all our showrooms, at any of which you are always welcome.

Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company
ESTABLISHED 1825

NEW YORK OFFICE: 385 Madison Avenue
CHICAGO BOSTON SAN FRANCISCO PHILADELPHIA DETROIT ATLANTA LOS ANGELES

"Hartford-Saxony" Rugs

REGISTERED U. S. PATENT OFFICE

LOOK FOR THE FULL NAME WOVEN IN THE BACK AS A GUARANTEE OF QUALITY

The "Hartford-Saxony" rug illustrated below is Pattern 1695, Color 41.

SUBSTANCE · FORM · AND · COLOR

Exterior finish of 27 major buildings by John J. Earley, architectural sculptor

Concrete, made with Atlas, beautified this university

THE State of Louisiana has built, at Baton Rouge, a complete university which is an architectural gem. So far as known, this is the first entire university built in one operation. The group, 27 major buildings, would have been economically impossible for the State in any other material than concrete. Concrete solved the problem, for it is economical, permanent, beautiful and adaptable to any form of construction.

The style, Northern Italian Renaissance, was chosen by the architect, the late Theodore C. Link, as most suitable for the aims and ambitions of the university. Originally this type of architecture utilized field stone built into masonry—in ancient times an economical type of construction because it largely permitted the use of ordinary labor.

Concrete, the modern masonry, furnished modern economy of both material and labor. And just as the old time buildings of that type used stucco to give them symmetry and beauty, this modern group used today's stucco, made with Atlas Portland Cement, with even greater possibilities for both beauty and permanence.

The same qualities that made Atlas the preferred material for this achievement in modern building—the same combination of economy, beauty and permanence—also make Atlas the logical material for any other structure of merit, whether it be the home, the industrial building or the elaborate public structure. It is one more indication of the reason Atlas is known as "the Standard by which all other makes are measured."

Between the Atlas plants and the user there is but one distributor—the building material dealer—who brings Atlas to the public cheaper than by any other method. Any architect, contractor or prospective builder is invited to write this Company regarding the possibilities of concrete, made with Atlas.

Atlas Portland Cement

The ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT Company

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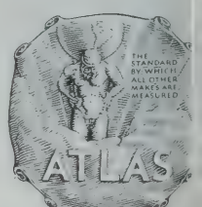
CHICAGO BIRMINGHAM INDEPENDENCE, KANS.
PHILADELPHIA BOSTON ST. LOUIS DES MOINES DAYTON OMAHA
BUFFALO KANSAS CITY JACKSONVILLE, FLA.



Atlas White Portland Cement

PEONIES

A Quality Group of Singles and Japanese

SINGLES and Japanese represent other delightfully distinctive groups of Northbrook Peonies, the Aristocrats of Garden flowers. We offer these three:

Albiflora, The Bride, White, 8.4
Pride of Langport, Pink, 8.9
Mikado, Red, 8.6

(Figures indicate American Peony Society Ratings, on basis of 10 as perfect.)

Group Prices
One Plant of Each

Balanced two eye divisions **$5.50**
Standard three to five eye divisions **9.00**

These are the three highest rated Singles and Japanese (as rated to date by Peony Society)

To appreciate the full joy of spring and its flowers, plant Northbrook QUALITY GROUPS of Peonies—not collections but the best obtainable varieties of their classes. Write for the master list of Peonies, an aid to planning a more beautiful garden.

Our Unique Guarantee

We will replace with three, every plant blooming untrue to description.

Watch for the next quality group, a treat to flower lovers.

NORTHBROOK GARDENS
Paul L. Battey, *Proprietor*
Box JB **Glencoe, Illinois**

PLAN BOOK

HOMES OF CHARACTER

A BOOK OF REAL HELP TO THE HOME BUILDER
CONTAINS OVER 300 ILLUSTRATIONS OF 100 HOMES OF ALL TYPES
MANY ARE PRIZE WINNING DESIGNS
PRICE $2.00

SENT POSTPAID BY PARCEL POST COLLECT IF DESIRED

PUBLISHED BY
ROBERT L. STEVENSON, Architect
522 Paddock Bldg. **Boston, Mass.**

Flower Beds That Should Be Made *Now!*

Remembering that before we can reap, we must sow, it is well to think of next spring's garden in terms of bulbs and roots to be planted *NOW!* Among early spring flowers, the Daffodils, Tulips, Hyacinths, etc., are grown from bulbs that will arrive from Holland this month. Among many varieties available I can particularly recommend the following

Six Superb Darwin Tulips

Fine, big, stately flowers on stems 20 to 30 inches tall. Glorious in either beds or border, as well as cut flowers for indoors.

Clara Butt. Lovely, salmon pink. 12 for 75c; $5.00 per 100.

Dream. Soft lilac of fine form. 12 for 75c; $5.00 per 100. Special price.

Farncombe Sanders. Rose scarlet with white center, marked blue. 12 for 75c; $5.00 per 100.

La Candeur. Also called White Queen. 12 for 75c; $5.00 per 100. Special price.

Massachusetts. Lively pink, with white center. 12 for 75c; $6.00 per 100. Special price.

Pride of Haarlem. (Illustrated above) Rosy carmine. One of the finest. 12 for 75c; $5.50 per 100. Special price.

Combination Offers:

12 each of above 6 fine sorts,	(72 bulbs in all)	for	$ 4.00
24 " " " " " "	(144 " " ")	"	8.00
50 " " " " " "	(300 " " ")	"	15.00
100 " " " " " "	(600 " " ")	"	25.00

For best effects plant them in clumps of 24 each, spaced 3 feet apart through the hardy border.

Six Famous Hollis Peonies

The late George Hollis was acknowledged one of New England's greatest Peony Specialists and Hybridizers. A few years ago I acquired his entire collection, in which I particularly prize these:—

Attraction. Crimson pink of Japanese type. Golden yellow center. $2.00 each.

George Washington. Bright crimson of semi-rose type. $2.00 each.

John Hancock. Rosy magenta with light streaked guards $3.00 each.

Mary A. Livermore. Rose pink, silver and white. Rosy type, $5.00 each.

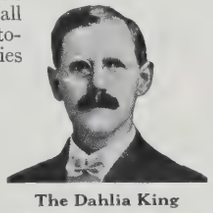
Maud L. Richardson. Fragrant, pale Lilac rose. $5.00 each.

Welcome Guest. Semi-double, bright silvery rose. One of the finest—see below. $2.00 each.

Special Offer: I will supply one strong, 2–3 eye divisions of above superb sextette for **$15.00.**

"A Guide to Making of Spring Gardens"

is the title of my fall catalog describing in detail the balance of the famous Hollis Peonies: the choicest in several classes of Iris, including a very fine list of rare Japanese; the best in Daffodils, Tulips, and other Dutch Bulbs and other bulbs and roots for fall planting. Ready about September 15th, it will automatically reach customers of record. Inquiries invited from those not on my list.



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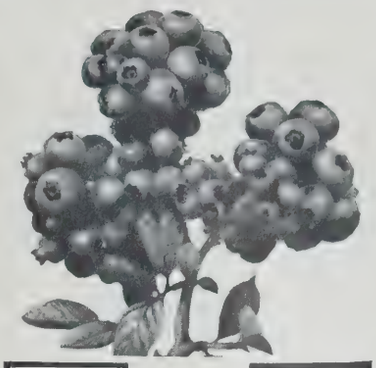
World's Largest Dahlia Grower
27-29 Central St., East Bridgewater, Mass.

The Dahlia King



You Can't *Buy* Blueberries Like These

You Must Grow Them Yourself

—and it's easy if you get the real nursery grown Blueberry plants. Yes, old-fashioned Blueberries—just like Dad had on his "old farm down East."

The joy of growing, picking, and eating blueberries from your own land—the pride of offering them to your guests — only those who know it can appreciate.

The MAYO NURSERIES offer sturdy Blueberry plants grown in the heart of the Berkshire Hills. They are hardy, rapid growers and heavy yielders, bearing usually the first year — not the ordinary small, seedy huckleberry, but large full fleshed *Blueberries* that taste — well, *delicious.*

A corner of your ground can be filled with Blueberry bushes, a pleasing spectacle, with their brilliant foliage reddening the landscape 'till late frost.

Plant Now — Pick Your Own Next Summer

Raspberries—Yellow, Red, White, and Black—new varieties that a few words cannot attempt to describe.

Currants—on charming little trees—an ornamental novelty that will yield heaps of clean, delicious red fruit.

Grapes—Extra fine Bearing Age vines with heavy root systems and fruiting canes for quick results.

Fruit Trees—Peaches, Pears, Cherries, Plums, Apples, and Quinces with wonderfully developed fibrous root-systems. Well grown trees —soon to bear fruit.

To Harvest the Finest Fruit Plant the Finest Stock

Plant our super size Fruit Trees and Berry Plants this Fall and gain a year in Results — Fruit on your table a year sooner.

Don't lose an entire year by waiting until next Spring, but **Plant Now.**

Our New Fall Fruit and Berry Catalogue

"Make the Indian Summer Golden," beautifully illustrated in colors, is now ready for gratuitous distribution. Write for it.

This catalogue offers a selection of fruit trees and berry bushes proven to be the most satisfactory because of their hardiness against climatic changes, prolific yielding, delightful quality of fruit and early bearing.

Mayo Nurseries, Inc.
Nurserymen and Landscape Architects
916 Ellwanger & Barry Bldg. Rochester, N. Y.

A SELECT LIST OF PEONIES

Prices are postpaid

Roots are large 3 to 5 eye divisions or one year plants, that will produce results in the shortest time.

Albatre	White	$1.00
Adolph Rosseau	Red	1.00
Albert Crousse	Pink	1.00
Avalanche	White	1.00
Ben Franklin	Red	1.00
Baroness Schroeder	White	1.50
Charles Verdier	Deep Rose	1.00
Charles McKellip	Red	2.00
Chestine Gowdy	Pink	1.50
Claire Dubois	Pink	1.00
Eugene Verdier	Pink	1.50
Eugenie "	Pink	1.00
Fanny Crosby	Pink & Yellow	2.00
H. F. Reddick	Red	1.00
Harriet Farnsley	Pink	1.00
Karl Rosenfield	Red	2.00
La Perle	Lilac White	1.00
Livingstone	Pink	1.00
Madam Emile Galle	Shell Pink	1.00
Marie Lemoine	Late White	1.00
Midnight	Red	1.00
Margaret Gerard	Cream White	1.00
Mons. Jules Elie	Flesh Pink	1.50
Mons. Dupont	White	1.00
La Rosiere	Early Red	1.00
Rubra Superba	Late Rd	1.00
Sister Annie	Pink	1.00
Susan B. Anthony	White	1.00
Venus	Pink	1.00
Judge Berry	Pink	7.50
La France	Rose White	7.00
Lady Alex. Duff	Pink	5.00
Le Cygne	Milky White	15.00
Longfellow	Fine Red	5.00
Luetta Pfeiffer	Pinky White	10.00
Marie Crousse	Salmon Pink	3.00
Milton Hill	Pink	3.00
Therese	Pink	5.00
Tourangelle	Flesh Rose	6.00
Walter Faxon	Salmon Pink	7.00

Any six Varieties listed at $1.00 each for $5.00, or six any variety for the price of five.

Complete list of Peonies, Irises and other perennials on request

The Pfeiffer Nursery
Winona Minn.

Spray Your Roses

Clean bushes produce the most and the finest flowers.

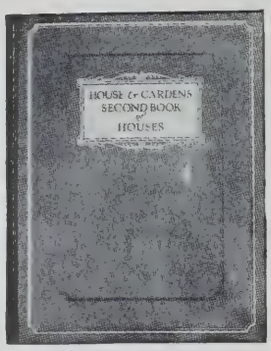
VOLCK produces *clean bushes.* It kills all varieties of scale and many other insect pests, leaves the foliage a beautiful deep green, allows the buds to develop free from blemishes, and produces these results *without injury* to flower or plant.

***Invaluable* in greenhouse or garden for control of pests on plants, trees, berries, shrubs, vines, etc. May be applied any time of year.**

Write for booklet and price list.

CALIFORNIA SPRAY CHEMICAL CO.
204 FRANKLIN ST., NEW YORK

VOLCK 150-132
—a spray for insect pests



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Edited by
RICHARDSON WRIGHT

Practical, detailed, exact, but withal beautiful—that's what House & Garden's editors have made House & Garden's Second Book of Houses. How to do almost anything in the building of a house. Where to get almost anything for the building of a house. A book of tested facts, plans, and pictures. It contains:

Four Ideal Smaller Homes. The complete series that evoked so much discussion when published in nine issues of House & Garden. This portfolio shows the architecture, decoration and garden-setting of four different types of houses—Tudor, Georgian, French, Spanish—by four leading American architects.

Construction of a House. Step by step, from the selection of the site through plans, foundations, windows, wiring, heating, stairs, bathrooms, mouldings. Each step in construction based on the latest advances in building.

Sixty House Plans. A portfolio of fine residences, with complete illustrations. Garages and log cabins, also.

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House & Garden
Greenwich, Conn.

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☐ For $3 enclosed please send me one copy of House & Garden's First Book of Houses. (Only a few copies available.)

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Natives

Maximum, Catawbiense, and Carolinianum. Plants of the best quality.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA
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1 Arborvitae 3 to 3½ feet
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Beauty from the Blue Ridge

Readily Moved to Lowland Gardens

A craving for mountain plants lies deep in the heart of most gardeners. Usually the longing is not gratified because of fear—needless fear—that such plants will not live in other surroundings. For many years I have sent Carolina-grown plants to almost every corner of the country, to the entire satisfaction of customers.

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from the Blue Ridge Mountains are readily moved in autumn. Chief among these are Rhododendron catawbiense (sizes 2 to 8 ft., which I can supply in carlots or less) R. maximum and R. carolinianum, Kalmias, Azaleas, Leucothoes.

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Flowers from April to November

I make a special collection of native plants and bulbs that will give an abundance of bloom.

100 assorted specimens	**$17.50**
50 assorted specimens	**9.00**

Delivered anywhere in the U. S.

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5	of a variety for	$1.75
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Astrild—Deep carmine. A brilliant color.
5 for $2.50
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Baur's Pink—Bright, deep pink. An improved "Sunset."

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Special French—Mammoth flowers of a pleasing soft pink.

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50 of each variety (450 Phlox, Value, $120.00) for $100.00

Phlox should be planted immediately for the best results.

Complete Catalogue sent on request.

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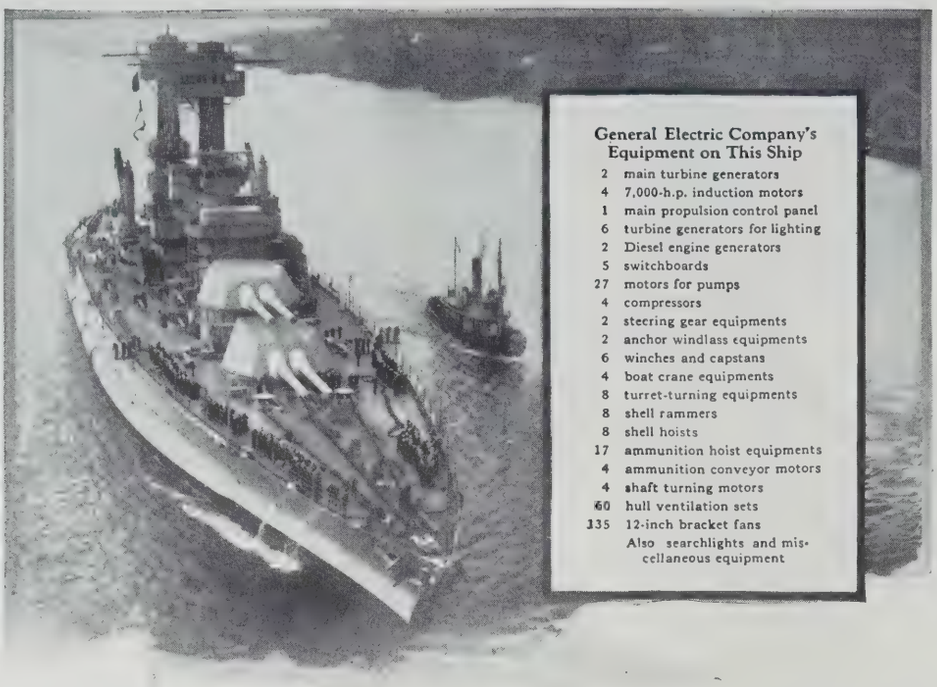

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Year after year, the coveted "Red E," awarded by the Navy Department for highest engineering honors to an American battleship, goes to a ship equipped with General Electric Company's machinery.

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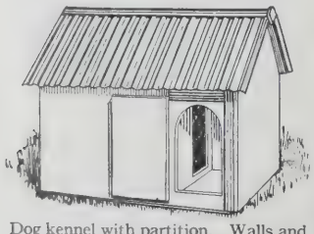
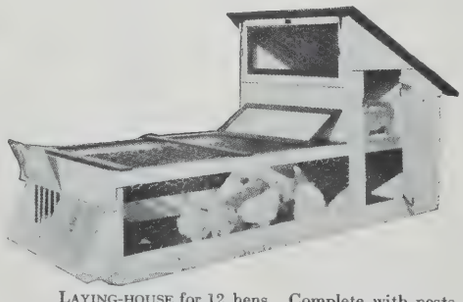
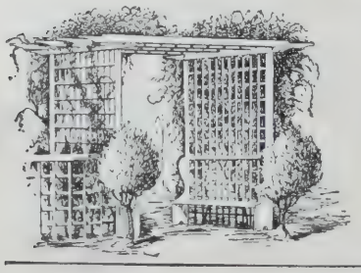


Dog kennel with partition. Walls and roof of cedar. Yellow pine floor.





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wishes to make change. Now in charge of up-to-date private estate, life trained in every branch, early training in Europe. Expert in greenhouses, Thorough landscape man, laying out new or renovating old place, formal and flower gardens. All farming, pure bred cattle and poultry. All crops, practical knowledge of everything pertaining to private estate, thorough manager of men. Scotch. Age 49.

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Easily moved, adaptable, to meet varying conditions. Erected without the necessity of posts, staples, or wire stretcher. Send 6c for Fencing Booklet No. 77-C.

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Add 25 cents per section for initial orders of less than 6 sections.

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Beautiful, hardy boxwood hedges, individual bushes and trees for sale. Taken up and shipped at moderate cost. Send for folder on boxwood.

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UNDERGROUND GARBAGE RECEIVE
keeps the garbage away from Flies, Sun, Fro and Prowling Cats and Dogs. The inside buck is protected by the Metal Receiver. A PERMA NENT INVESTMENT.

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Specialize in rare and fine varieties of Bearded Iris.
Planting Season July.
Send for List.

PLANTING TIME *is here for* PEONIES

Our quality will satisfy you; our prices will please you. Ask for our catalogue now!

Crawford Gardens
Peonies, Irises and Perennials
LaPorte, Ind.

Wagner Flowers

Helpful Fall Catalog for Fall Planting—Free

THE beauty of your garden next year depends very much on what you plant this fall. Wagner Iris, Peonies, Hardy Plants, Bulbs, and Flowering Shrubbery will yield a loveliness of bloom if planted now—Wagner Evergreens and Conifers will give color to your winter landscape. Our Landscape Gardening Department can help you make your grounds more attractive whether you have a large estate or a small town or suburban lot. Please write for full information.

Wagner Fall Catalog is of value to all garden lovers. It's free—Please ask for No. 397

Wagner Park Nurseries, Box 97, Sidney, Ohio
Nurserymen, Florists and Landscape Gardeners

Shumway's "Pedigreed" Bulbs

All Guaranteed Blooming Size

My contracts with the Holland growers specified *largest sizes*. Therefore in ordering from me you are assured the *choice* of their stock.

Plant bulbs in quantity this fall for a gorgeous display of radiant blooms next Spring. For your consideration I have selected a few of the outstanding varieties of Darwin and Breeder Tulips.

Name	*Color*	Price per hundred
Pride of Haarlem	Rose Carmine	$4.50
Clara Butt	Salmon Pink	4.25
Zulu	Almost Black	4.25
Dream	Delicate Lilac	4.50
Bartigon	Carmine Crimson	5.75
Baronne de La Tonnaye	Vivid Pink	4.50
Golden Bronze	Golden Hue	5.00
Cardinal Manning	Rosy Violet	5.00

Special collection of above:
800 bulbs—100 of each . $35.00
400 bulbs— 50 of each . 18.00

Superfine Collections
Largest Size Bulbs

	Varieties	*100*	*50*
Darwin Tulips	12	$3.75	$1.95
Breeder Tulips	10	4.00	2.10
Cottage Tulips	8	3.50	1.85
Crocus	5	2.50	1.30
Narcissus	5	5.00	2.75

All Prices Include Transportation Charges to Your Home

Illustrated catalog lists a great variety of Tulips, Narcissi, Hyacinths, Crocus, Peonies, Lilies, etc. Sent free on request. Write for it today.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Seedsman, Dept. C, Rockford, Ill.
(Established 1870)

Six New Peonies

You can add interest and individuality to your garden by having, in addition to the usual standard varieties, some new ones which are still rare.

These new Peonies, offered for the first time, are *reasonably priced*, even though stocks are small.

Send for list, which also offers high quality old kinds.

At 1924 National Peony Show I took 10 firsts, 2 seconds and 1 third with 14 entries, also Honorable Mention on new seedling "HUMORESQUE," priced at $10.00.

EDWARD AUTEN, Jr.
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Will last for years. Metallic ink marks them permanently. 9 inch size, including bottle of ink, $4.00 per 100, postpaid. 19 inch size, (weight 35 lb.) $7.00 per 100, by express, collect. 1 oz. bottle special metal ink 50 cts.

Descriptive circular free on request.

Mit-Shel Stamping Mfg. Co.
Quincy, Ill.

Bulb and Plant Bargain for Fall Planting

8	Choice Peonies, fine large roots, each one a different variety	$2.00
10	Columbine long spined hybrids	1.00
10	Hemerocallis, Lemon Lily	1.00
10	Delphinium English Gold Medal strain	1.00
12	Superbum Lilies. Our native meadow, fine. One of the most satisfactory Lilies in cultivation	1.00
6	Tiger Lily. The old tiger Lily, very hardy	1.00
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25	Daffodils In fine mixture	1.00
25	Narcissus. In fine mixture	1.00
25	Early Tulips. Extra fine mixture for bedding or forcing	1.00
25	Darwin Tulips. In fine mixture	1.00
25	Single Late Cottage Tulips. Fine mixture	1.00
50	Crocus. All colors mixed	1.00
25	Double Snowdrops	1.00
25	Freesias (Purity)	1.00

Send for descriptive catalog fully describing the choicest in Peonies, Iris, Lilies, and many other plant and bulb specialties suitable for fall planting. Satisfaction guaranteed on every item offered.

Babcock Peony Gardens
R.D. 79, Jamestown, N.Y.

4 glorious PEONIES

sent postpaid for $3

PEONIES—gloriously beautiful, freest flowering, hardiest and easiest grown of all perennials.

We will send you these four carefully selected varieties, large 3 to 5 eye roots, delivered to your door for $3.00.

	Each
Marquis C. Lagergren—velvety crimson	$2.00
Mme. Emile Lemoine—glossy white	1.00
Suzette—bengal rose, silvery reflex	1.00
Sarah Bernhardt—apple blossom pink	2.00

Every root we ship is backed by our nation-wide reputation.

Now is the Time to Plant

To get best results and a quick profusion of bloom, peonies should be planted during the fall months. Order now!

We urge you to take advantage of this special introductory offer, the best we have ever made. Every flower lover, whether he is a peony fancier or not, should have our peony catalog. The most marvelous varieties of this wonderful perennial are described and illustrated. May we send you your copy?

AMERICAN ROSE & PLANT CO.
Producers of Plants That Grow and Bloom
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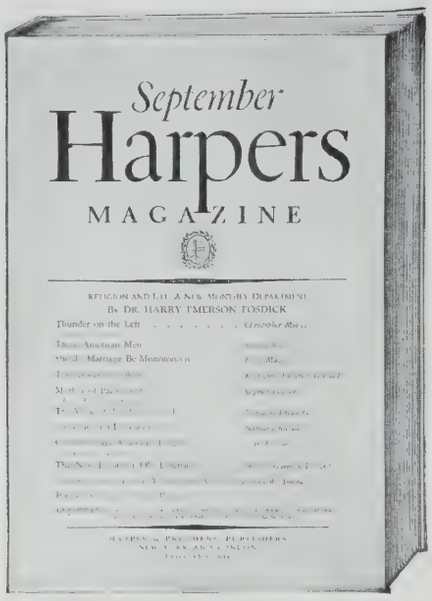

A NATIONAL FIGURE STEPS FORWARD

Harper's Magazine Celebrates Its 75th Anniversary with a Brilliant New Programme

DR. FOSDICK

Beginning in September Dr. Fosdick creates a monthly department — Religion and Life—in Harper's. These articles will have nothing to do with creeds or controversies. Their scope is as wide as life itself. Vital religion, Dr. Fosdick says, is one of the three deepest needs of man, and he talks of it as an urgent present power desperately wanted by men and women everywhere.

WITH the September number comes a new Harper's Magazine. This national institution, which has seen so many changes and has itself changed many times to maintain its position as leader of American thought, has taken another of these important steps. A fundamental one, this time, involving not only a change in physical aspect, but a distinct development in editorial policy.

A vividly arresting cover, a perfect type page, a frontispiece in color, actually more reading matter than before—these are characteristic of the new magazine.

The editorial forecast of the new Harper's promises a magazine of infinite variety, of stimulating and authoritative articles, masterful fiction, provocative and exhilarating approaches to numerous aspects of this extraordinary universe.

In short, the new Harper's Magazine will be the indispensable and sympathetic periodical for the alert minded, sophisticated reader who wants both entertainment and a broadened point of view, who demands a more than casual knowledge of the baffling and challenging problems of present-day life.

CHRISTOPHER MORLEY

THUNDER ON THE LEFT, *Christopher Morley's new novel, puts its author at the top of contemporary writers. It belongs in no known category; its imaginative intensity is overwhelming; its beauty is breath-taking; its comedy breaks your heart; it is far ahead of* WHERE THE BLUE BEGINS.

IN THE SEPTEMBER NUMBER

RELIGION AND LIFE, *by* DR. HARRY E. FOSDICK
THUNDER ON THE LEFT, *by* CHRISTOPHER MORLEY
THESE AMERICAN MEN, *by* REBECCA WEST
SHOULD MARRIAGE BE MONOTONOUS?, *by* ELTON MAYO
THE ARISTOCRATIC WEST, *by* KATHARINE F. GEROULD
THE WIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *by* GAMALIEL BRADFORD
SOCIALISM AND EDUCATION, *by* BERTRAND RUSSELL
STORIES: *by* ALDOUS HUXLEY, WILBUR DANIEL STEELE, ETC.
POEMS: *by* EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY, ETC.

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Gardening—Motoring
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All day in the open.
No time for regular
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2500 Tried and True Recipes—1001 Fascinating and Helpful Pages. This Book Pays for Itself.

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How to balance meals
All about proteins
How to feed children
Why you need minerals
How to make adults efficient
How to save food values
What foods give strength, endurance, energy, superb physique

Doubleday, Page & Co.,
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THE family health is no longer menaced by disease-carrying insects. The annoyance of buzzing, stinging pests is gone. The constant drain of screen repair bills has been stopped.

Jersey Copper Screen Cloth has done the trick. The tiny holes which insects find so quickly in ordinary screen cloths, they seek in vain in Jersey.

Jersey Copper Insect Screen Cloth *lasts* because it is made of copper 99.8% pure. Hence, unlike so-called bronze cloths, every wire is uniform in composition. It cannot rust.

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Jersey is made in both bright and dark finish. But most home owners prefer the latter, because it goes through no weathering process, is nearly invisible and *stays* that way.

Jersey Copper Screen Cloth can be obtained from many of the better hardware merchants and custom-made screen manufacturers. If you cannot readily locate a distributor, write us. We will tell you where you can get it and send you a booklet which you will find worth reading.

THE NEW JERSEY WIRE CLOTH COMPANY
Trenton 626 South Broad Street New Jersey

All Grades of Wire Cloth Made of All Kinds of Wire

TRADE JERSEY MARK

Copper Screen Cloth

Made of Copper 99.8% Pure

For Better Lighting

BETTER lighting brings comfort, beauty and color to the home, efficiency to the office, attractiveness to the shop window and convenience and usefulness everywhere. Back of better lighting is better wiring because one can not exist without the other. Making electrical wiring safe, permanent and trouble-free is the foundation on which the National Metal Molding Company has built a great institution and a world-wide business. The subject of better wiring is not intricate or technical. Details can be told in a simple and interesting way and are told in a book "Better Wiring for Better Lighting."

If you are planning electrical wiring we shall be glad to send you this book. IT'S FREE.

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and add *safety* to lasting servic
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KEYSTONE

Rust-resisting Copper Stee

Galvanized Sheets *and Roofing Tin*

This copper-steel alloy material gives greater wear and rust resistance to all forms of exposed sheet metal work—roofing, siding, spouting, gutters, eaves trough, etc. Look for the Keystone included in regular brands.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets give increased service and added permanence to y building construction. These are unquestionably the highest quality galvanized sheets produc

KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL Roofing Tin Plates make clean, safe, attractive and satisfactory roo Supplied in grades up to 40 pounds coating—specially adapted to residences and public buildin Metal roofs may be painted to harmonize with the color scheme of the building—an import feature which is often overlooked. Keystone quality products are sold by leading metal m chants, and are used by first-class roofers and sheet metal workers. Write for interesting booklet

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, P

MAKE THAT "DREAM HOME" COME TRUE!

That romance there is in creating a home! Long before the walls actually begin to rise, you an have the thrill of building the home in imagination, let it rise before you—the pleasures of nticipation—the satisfaction of knowing, when you begin to build, that you have provided erything, that you have made your home, in fact, the "Dream Home."

means much to you to have your me right, for you probably will ild but once in your life-time. If u want real success in your new me, then make a study of home ilding—and what better way is fered than with Keith's, a maga-ne coming to you every month th a real message, with new ideas, magazine of national reputation trough whose columns you can k up bits of valuable informa-n as you go along. Study home-ilding even before you buy your . Do not wait until you are ready t build. Make a beginning now.

r those, who are ready to build, re are many reasons for taking eith's. It will help you to decide on the type of home; on the kind of exterior finish; on the materials for its construction; the interior arrangement; its decoration and furnishings. Keith's is a magazine that tells how to secure the many conveniences to be had. It is a magazine that will inspire and encourage you, a magazine that will help you to successfully meet the various problems and answer questions which arise. It is a magazine well established, and for over 25 years has helped home builders and home owners, who have found its practical, skillful suggestions worth hundreds of times its small cost.

A special feature of the January, February, March and April issues of Keith's will be the showing, in each number, of 32 plans for small homes. Throughout the twelve numbers of Keith's you will receive nearly 200 plans of artistic homes, including suggestions for two-family houses and garages.

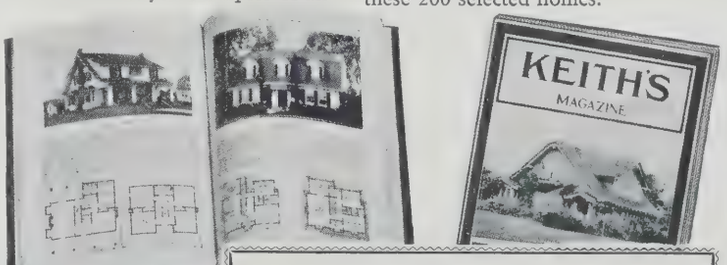
"Beautiful Homes"

—a complete home builders' book of 278 pages, handsomely illustrated with plans of 200 homes, showing the latest architecture. Gives you examples of all types of construction for the bungalow, cottage and two-story home.

Special Two-for-One Offer

The subscription price of Keith's Magazine is $3 per year, single copies 25c, at news stands. But for a limited time, we make this offer—to send you Keith's Magazine for one year, together with Keith's De Luxe Plan Book—both for the cost of one, $3, plus mailing cost on the book.

Think of the opportunity which Keith's makes possible for you to secure a copy of this big De Luxe Plan Book. Let us give you, now, the advantage which you would get from an immediate visit to these 200 selected homes.



KEITH'S
MAGAZINE
– on Home Building

MAIL THIS COUPON

KEITH'S, *Dep't 109, 100 N. 7th St., Minneapolis, Minn.*

☐ Send me Keith's Magazine for one year, also your 278-page De Luxe edition, "Beautiful Homes," postage prepaid, for which I enclose check [or money order] for $3.25.

☐ Send me as above C. O. D. for which I agree to pay the postman, upon delivery, $3, plus a few cents postage.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... *State* .....

DUTCH BULBS

FROM GROWER TO CONSUMER

Van Bourgondien Bros., Box B, Babylon, N. Y.

Nurseries: BABYLON, LONG ISLAND, N. Y., *and* HILLEGOM, HOLLAND

In our Holland Nurseries we grow the finest quality Dutch Bulbs. When you secure Van Bourgondien Bulbs, you get large, healthy, well matured bulbs that under normal conditions will produce only the finest flowers.

Our 1925 Bulb Book

Is a complete guide to the standard and novelty varieties of Tulips, Daffodils, Hyacinths, Crocuses, Scilla Sibirica, Grape Hyacinths, Snowdrops, and other Bulbs for Fall Planting. Ask for copy.

LE REVE

Giant Darwin Tulips

12 of the Most Distinct

	Doz.	100
Baronne De La Tonnaye. Carmine-rose	$ .70	$5.00
Clara Butt. Salmon-pink	.65	4.50
Dream. Lilac	.70	5.00
Farnscombe Sanders. Brilliant scarlet	.85	6.00
Inglescombe Yellow. Large yellow	.70	5.00
La Tulipe Noire. Maroon black	1.00	7.00
Nauticus. Deep rose	.75	5.50
Pride of Haarlem. Brilliant rose-carmine	.70	5.00
Psyche. Old rose	.70	5.00
Remembrance. Lilac	.85	6.00
Rev. H. Ewbank. Lavender-violet	.70	5.00
Sieraad Van Flora. Vivid Pink	.70	5.00

5 bulbs each of 12 varieties, (60 bulbs) $ 3.50
10 " " " 12 " (120 ") 6.50
25 " " " 12 " (300 ") 15.00

Tulip Le Reve (Hobbema)

The Tulip illustrated herewith is Le Reve, undoubtedly one of the most beautiful of all Tulips. It is an unusual Hybrid, in that it cannot be classed as a regular Breeder Tulip, but blooms earlier and continues almost to the end of the blooming period for the Breeders and Darwins. The color is a soft old rose suffused with buff, distinctive and delicate. The flower is of enormous size and splendid substance. Prices of Le Reve $1.00 a dozen, $7.00 a hundred, $65.00 a thousand.

Lily-Flowered Tulip Sirene

This graceful Tulip is considered by many Tulip lovers as the most beautiful of all Tulips. The color cover of our 1925 Bulb Book is of Sirene. This will give you a fair idea of its brilliant rose pink color.

	Doz.	100
Sirene. Brilliant rose pink, a prize winner	$1.50	$10.00

Daffodils

The Largest Commercial Collection in America

In our Babylon (Long Island) Nurseries, we grow close to 200 varieties of Daffodils to supply our customers with the choicest Daffodils regardless of the shortage caused by Quarantine Regulations.

Special Collection

	Doz.	100
Conspicuus (Bar.) Pale yellow perianth, deep yellow cup, bright scarlet edge	$ .85	$ 6.00
Emperor. Deep primrose perianth, rich golden trumpet	1.35	10.00
Empress. Pure white perianth, deep yellow trumpet	1.35	10.00
Gloria Mundi (Inc.) Bright yellow perianth orange scarlet cup	1.00	9.00
Glory of Lisse. (Poeticus) Pure white perianth, scarlet cup	1.00	7.50
Golden Spur. Golden yellow trumpet	$1.25	$9.00
Laurens Koster. (Poetaz) Pure white perianth, delicate orange cup.	.90	6.50
Mme. de Graaff. Pure white perianth, delicate primrose white trumpet	1.25	9.50
Pheasant's Eye (Poeticus) Snow white perianth, scarlet eye; sweet scented.	.75	5.50
Sir Watkin. (Inc.) Immense all yellow	1.35	10.00
Von Sion. (Dbl.) Golden yellow	1.10	8.00
White Lady. (Leedsii) Broad white perianth, pale canary cup	1.00	7.50

5 Bulbs each of the above 12 varieties, (60 Bulbs) $ 5.25
10 " " " " " " 12 " (120 ") 10.00
25 " " " " " " 12 " (300 ") 24.00

Our Guarantee

We guarantee all our Bulbs, Roots and Plants to grow and to be true to name and we will replace any Bulb, Root or Plant if found otherwise.

Write for Bulb Book

VAN BOURGONDIEN BROS.

Box B Babylon, New York

THE COUNTRY LIFE PRESS, GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK

GAM

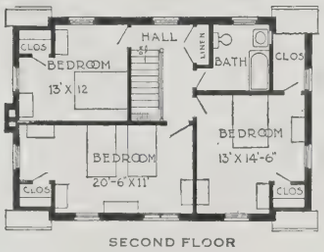
OUR PRIZE OFFER HOUSE—*Page 98*

GARDEN & HOME BUILDER

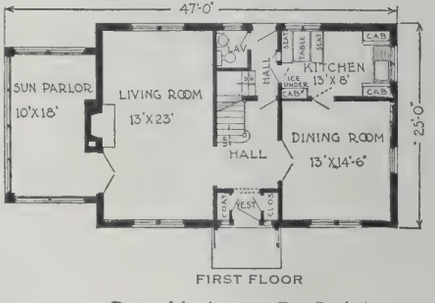
OCTOBER 1925
35 CENTS

FALL BUILDING NUMBER

Boston — *Doubleday, Page & Company, Garden City, N. Y.* — *Chicago*



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

SIX-ROOM HOUSE NO. 627-A

Designed for American Face Brick Association

This house has just been built in Chicago by the Chicago Federation of Women's Organizations, in co-operation with "Better Homes in America," in its effort to stimulate better home building. Two years ago "Better Homes in America," of which Secretary Herbert Hoover is president, built the "Home Sweet Home" house in Washington, D. C.

Beautiful Homes—Economical to Own

THE many color tones and textures in Face Brick—the artistic effects possible with various bonds and mortar joints—give a varied beauty unapproached by any other building material. The savings of the Face Brick house in repairs, depreciation and painting, in insurance rates and heating costs, in a few years wipe out its slightly higher initial cost and make it the most economical to own. The facts are more fully detailed in "The Story of Brick."

Booklets You Ought to Have:

"The Story of Brick" is, as one reader says, "a liberal education in home-building." It gives just the information the prospective builder wants. Sent free.

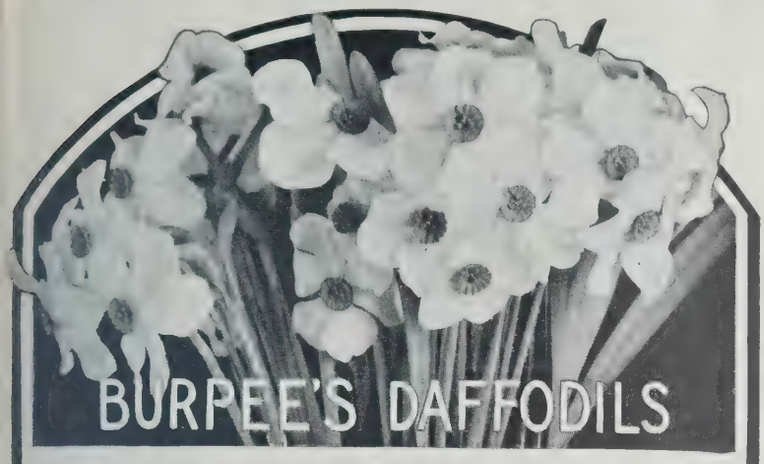
"Face Brick Bungalow and Small House Plans" in four booklets, showing respectively 3 to 4-room, 5-room, 6-room, and 7 to 8-room houses, in all 104. Unusual and distinctive designs combined with convenient interiors. Any one booklet, 25 cents. The entire set, one dollar.

"The Home of Beauty" shows fifty two-story six-room houses selected from 350 designs submitted by architects in a nation-wide competition. Sent for 50 cents.

"The Home Fires," a most attractive fireplace book, with many designs, gives full directions for fireplace construction. Sent for 25 cents.

"A New House for the Old" will tell you all about restoring an old house with a beautiful, permanent overcoat of Face Brick. Sent free.

Address, American Face Brick Association, 1748 Peoples Life Building, Chicago, Illinois.



The Federal Horticultural Board will establish a quarantine against all importations of Daffodils beginning in January, 1926. That means that this fall is likely the last chance many of us will have to make a permanent planting of Daffodils.

Because only very few Daffodils are grown in this country, next year's prices are sure to be extremely high. We therefore suggest that you plant plenty of Daffodils this fall. They will last almost indefinitely if given proper care.

Our **Fall Bulb Catalog** contains complete descriptions of the best varieties of Daffodils, Hyacinths, Tulips, and other bulbs which must be planted in the fall. Write to-day for your copy—it will be sent to you free.

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.

Seed and Bulb Growers **Philadelphia**

A Garden Full of Darwin Tulips for $2.00

IN anticipation of again placing before our customers a collection of Darwin Tulips we have had a sufficient quantity grown so that we can offer

50 Giant Darwin Tulip Bulbs
Finest Mixed, for $2.00

Selected from fifteen named varieties

Few Spring flowering plants rival the Darwin Tulip. They are a wonderful addition to the flower garden.

Plant any time before the ground becomes frozen, and they will bloom from the middle of May to Decoration Day.

Mail this advertisement or present at our store, with check, money order, cash or stamps and secure this exceptional collection, sent prepaid to any point in the U. S. east of the Mississippi. **For points west and Canada, add 25c. ($2.25).**

For those desiring Darwin Tulips in separate varieties, so the colors may be studied, we offer a Collection of ***10 each of 10 varieties separately labeled for $5.00.***

Our Fall Bulb Catalogue containing a complete list of High Quality Bulbs for Autumn Planting sent on request.

Stumpp & Walter Co.

30-32 Barclay Street **New York**

Tulip Planting Time Is Here!

SCATTERED through the hardy border, in clumps of 15 or 20, the stately Darwin, Cottage, and Breeder Tulips produce pictures of indescribable loveliness. Moreover, this is also the correct time to plant Daffodils, Crocus, Hyacinths, and all other spring flowering bulbs. And while you are planning to order bulbs let us suggest that you

"Get them at Dreer's"

We import quality bulbs in large quantities, enabling us to offer them at reasonable rates. For 87 years we have been looked upon as a reliable source for the best in bulbs. If you are not acquainted as yet with the scope of Dreer Service, please write for our

Free Autumn Catalogue

A comprehensive 96-page guide designed to encourage fall planting of all such bulbs, roots, plants, and seeds as should logically be planted at this season. Thirty of its pages are devoted to a select list of the best Tulips, Hyacinths, Daffodils, and many other spring flowers including Crocus, Iris, Peonies, etc., etc.

Fall planting of Roses is becoming deservedly popular. We offer strong, 2-year-old dormant plants which can be shipped with perfect safety to the most distant points, at low rates. Eleven pages are devoted to the choicest novelties and standards among Hybrid-Teas, Hybrid-Perpetuals, Ramblers, and all other worth-while Roses.

And then, of course, there is our 16-page offer of Dreer's Select Flower Seeds for both outdoor gardening and underglass. Hardy Perennials, Shrubs, House Plants, Fruits, and Vegetable Plants, Roots, and other items are all adequately dealt with in this catalogue, for which please write, mentioning this publication.

HENRY A. DREER

1806 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Penna.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST

BEING ardent enthusiasts, we consider all PEONIES wonderfully beautiful. But among the hundreds of varieties which we grow, we have a few that we consider more exquisite than the rest—the elite of the Peony aristocracy, so to say. Our stocks of them being good—*and true*—we offer a small surplus in our

TOP-NOTCH COLLECTION

Jubilee, Nearly white, shaded rose. Fragrant..... $ 5.00
LeCygne, Creamy white, rated 9.9 by A. P. S..... 18.00
Lady Alexandra Duff, Very light rose, most talked of..... 5.00
Martha Bullock, Deep rose pink, the largest..... 12.50
Sarah Bernhardt, Mauve-Rose, silver tipped..... 2.50
Tourangelle, Flesh pink with deeper center..... 7.50
$50.50

Special Offer:—We will send one each of the above six Peony Masterpieces for $45.00 postpaid. Everyone guaranteed true to name.

For those interested in less expensive varieties we will call attention to the following:—

WONDER COLLECTION

A revelation of Peony beauty in variety of best colors

Albatre, Milk White..... $1.00
Andre Lauries, Tyrian Rose..... 1.00
Atrosanguinea, Rosy Magenta..... 1.00
Claire Dubois, Satiny Pink..... 1.00
Dorchester, Hydrangea Pink..... 1.00
Felix Crousse, Ruby Red..... 1.00
Jeanne d'Arc, Tricolor..... 1.00
Jules Calot, Rose Pink..... 1.00
La Rosiere, White..... 1.00
Venus, Sea Shell..... 1.00
$10.00

Any 6 for $5.00, or the entire collection, 10 Peonies for $8.00 postpaid

OLD GARDEN COLLECTION

Should be planted by the entire nation—vigorous growth and lots of bloom

Edulis Superba, Mauve Pink..... $ .75
Souv. de l'Ex. Universelle, Violet Rose. .75
Rubra Superba, Crimson..... .75
Meissonier, Cherry Red..... .75
Madame de Verneville, White..... .75
$3.75

The entire collection for $3.00 postpaid

MOTHER'S COLLECTION

Here's the flawless, exquisite collection for the artistic taste

Albert Crousse, Shell Pink..... $1.00
President Taft, Blush Pink..... 1.00
Linne, Cherry Red..... 1.00
Monsieur Dupont, White..... 1.00
Couronne d'Or, Snow White..... 1.00
$5.00

The entire collection for $4.00 postpaid

"*Peonies for Pleasure*" is a book dedicated to winning more friends for Peonies. Freely illustrated from photographs, it gives many valuable hints on how to get the most out of this truly wonderful perennial. Two hundred of the finest varieties are described and every word in "Peonies for Pleasure" is the gospel truth about Peonies. Please ask for your free copy of this treatise which is *not* a catalogue.

DARWIN TULIPS—THE LONG STEMMED VARIETIES

Bartigon, Fiery Clear Red
Baronne de la Tonnaye (Caliope), Bright Rose
Clara Butt, (Appleblossom), Soft Salmon Rose
La Tulipe Noire, The Real Black Tulip
Pride of Haarlem, Brilliant Scarlet Salmon
Reverend Ewbank, Silvery Heliotrope

1 dozen any variety, 75c. 3 dozen, any variety, $2.00.
The entire collection—6 dozen for $3.75 postpaid.

THE GOOD & REESE COMPANY

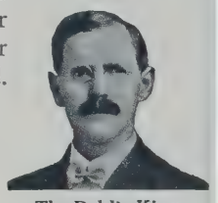
"The House of Service"

DEPARTMENT 14 SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

I lose if *You* Don't *Gain!*

This briefly expresses my business creed! All my customers are assured substantial service as the only means to retain their continuous patronage. The "come again" customer turns the wheels of business machinery and I am delighted to be able to say that I have served thousands of loyal customers for many years.

And so you are invited to write for my *Guide to Fall Planting of Spring Gardens.* It offers the famous Hollis Peonies; a choice collection of Dutch Bulbs, especially Darwin Tulips. Daffodils and Hyacinths. You may find cheaper offers but you cannot find better merchandise at lower prices than mine. Your call for the free catalog will be appreciated.



The Dahlia King

J. K. ALEXANDER

World's Largest Dahlia Grower

27-29 Central St., East Bridgewater, Mass.

For Color Brilliancy

Hunt's Perfection Darwin Tulips

Lead the Spring Parade

FOR beds and borders Darwin Tulips stand supreme. Brilliant scarlet and blood-red, pastel shades of rose and pink, light lavender and violet-black, only hint at the marvelous colors.

Royal Darwin Collection

100 Bulbs each of 10 best varieties (a thousand bulbs) express paid for - **$47.50**

This royal Collection of Darwin Tulips includes those here named—the cream of all the Darwins—

	100	*1,000*
Baronne de la Tonnaye – Blush-rose	$5.00	$45.00
Clara Butt, Deep rose-pink	5.00	45.00
Dream, Pale heliotrope	5.00	45.00
Europe, Deep scarlet	5.00	45.00
Massachusetts – Pale rosy carmine	5.00	45.00
Pride of Haarlem – Brilliant crimson	5.00	45.00
Psyche, Silvery rose	5.00	45.00
Rev. H. Ewbank, Bright violet	5.00	45.00
Sieraad van Flora – Soft lilac-rose	5.50	50.00
Zulu, Violet-black	4.50	40.00

Smaller quantities furnished at prices quoted. Not less that 25 at the 100 rate.

Hunt's Perfection Bulbs, our new catalogue, lists the finest Tulips, Narcissi, Hyacinths, and other bulbs for autumn. Send for a free copy.

Wm. M. Hunt & Co., Inc.

148 Chambers Street New York City

The GARDEN & HOME BUILDER. October, 1925. Vol. XLIII, No. 2. Published monthly by Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City., N. Y. Subscription price, $3.00 a year. Entered as second-class matter at Garden City, N. Y., under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

FARQUHAR'S QUALITY BULBS

We strongly advise those who are interested in the naturalization of bulbs to plant liberally this season as many of the best varieties may not be obtainable after this year.

Collection of *Narcissi* in 10 named varieties suitable for naturalizing. One thousand bulbs $85. Five hundred bulbs $42.50. delivered.

Collection of *Miscellaneous Bulbs*, for *Naturalizing* including *Scillas, Snowdrops, Grape Hyacinths, Fritillarias* and *Chionodoxas*. One thousand bulbs (two hundred of each variety) $45.00. Five hundred bulbs (one hundred of each variety) $22.50 delivered.

A copy af our Bulb Catalogue may be obtained on application.

R. & J. FARQUHAR COMPANY

6 So. Market Street **Boston, Mass.**

Ten Magnificent Peonies

(All very highly rated)	Each	Doz.
BARONESS SCHROEDER, late. White, baby-pink center	$1.50	$15.00
CLAIRE DUBOIS, rich satiny-pink, mid-season	1.00	10.00
FESTIVA MAXIMA, best pure white of all times, early	0.50	5.00
KARL ROSENFIELD, mid-season, generally admitted the best red	1.50	15.00
MARIE CROUSSE, mid-season, salmon-pink	2.00	20.00
MIKADO, best of all Japanese Peonies, rich crimson	2.25	25.00
MONS. JULES ELIE, early. Immense glossy lilac-pink	1.25	12.50
MONS. MARTIN CAHUZAC, darkest of all peonies, rich maroon, mid-season	4.00	40.00
REINE HORTENSE, mid season, lovely hydrangea-pink, immense flower	1.75	17.50
THERESE, mid-season. Soft shell-pink. (Scores 9.8)	5.00	50.00

***Entire Collection, one each,* $19.50**

HARDY PLANT ANNUAL and SPECIAL PEONY and HOLLAND BULB ISSUE FREE ON REQUEST

The Cottage Gardens

Hardy Plant Specialists

Lansing, Mich.

It Blooms When Flowers are Scarce!

When all other flowering shrubs have spent their blooming power; when early flowers have gone and it's too early as yet for the late bloomers, then it is that *Azalea viscosa* shines like a bright star on a somber firmament. Also called *Sweet White Honeysuckle* because the flowers somewhat resemble the regular Honeysuckle blossoms *and* it's *the* most fragrant of all Azaleas.

When blooming during early July, the foliage is completely hidden by the pure white flowers. But even after the 2-week flowering period the plants are most ornamental, with their deep green, glossy foliage. Equally attractive in borders or for foundation plantings, we suggest liberal plantings of this gem, in most any soil and situation.

Azalea viscosa—Selected clumps (see illustration) securely burlapped to keep the fine root balls intact.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
18-24 in.	$2.00	$12.50	
2-2½ ft.	2.50	17.50	$150.
2½-3 ft.	3.25	22.50	200.
3-4 ft.	4.50	30.00	275.

Above prices include careful packing in strong cases, f. o. b. Southwick. A special discount of 25% from the 100 rate will be made on carload shipments holding 400-600 plants. Correspondence invited from landscape architects.

Fall Planting Suggestions

will gladly be mailed on request. Throughout October soil and season are ideal for transplanting all broadleaved Evergreen shrubs as well as native deciduous shrubs such as Azaleas, Blueberries, Huckleberries, etc. It will be a pleasure to have you ask for my complete catalog which will prove helpful in your garden plans.

EDWARD GILLETT

Fern and Flower Farm

3 Main Street, Southwick, Mass.

At Your Service

The bulbs are here —fresh from the bulb fields of Holland. Tulips in shiny coats of rich brown hues; Daffodils with hearts bursting with blooming power; Hyacinths in their white, pink, blue, yellow and purple jackets and all the minor bulbs for lawn and hardy border. They've done the job well, over in Holland, and we are satisfied that the bulbs will perform as well as those we sent out in years gone by.

No Special Offer, But Special Service

Last October's advertisement got us into trouble galore. Before half of the month was over we were "sold out" of half the varieties. So this year we invite you to write at once for list of surplus stock which will be mailed together with catalog. Or better still:—Tell us about what you would like—Tulips, Daffodils, named varieties or mixed for naturalizing, Hyacinths for pots or beds—in short, express your wishes as to kinds and amount of money you desire to spend and we will treat you in such fashion that you'd become a loyal Zandbergen booster. You need not send money (unless you want to)—bill will be rendered in due time.

About the Bulbs You'll Get

They'll be "In a Class All Their Own." They are guaranteed to bloom true-to-name or will be replaced free of charge another season and bulbs supplied previously are yours, with our compliments. Since it is getting rather late in the season, we suggest prompt action.

ZANDBERGEN BROS. ***"Tulipdom"***

Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York
Nurseries at Valkenburg, near Leiden, Holland

For Fall Planting

A Collection of Beautiful Flowering Shrubs

At Special Prices

Coral, Gray, Red Osier, and Golden Bark Dogwood. Pearl Bush, Golden Bell, Silver Bell, Hydrangea, Honeysuckle, Mock Orange, Nankin Cherry, Jetbead, Sumac, Golden Elder, Bridal Wreath, Purple Lilac, Tamarix, Cranberry Bush, Arrow Wood, Nannyberry, Kentucky and Double-flowered Viburnum.

Any 10--2 to 3 ft. $ 5.00; 3 to 4 ft. $ 6.00; 4 to 5 ft. $ 7.50
100--2 " 3 " 45,00; 3 " 4 " 55.00; 4 " 5 " 65.00

Deciduous and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs—Roses—Perennials—Vines—Smaller Fruits—Fruit Trees.

800 Acres—A Century of Successful Operation.

Our Catalog is yours for the asking.

THE AMERICAN NURSERY COMPANY
70 East 45th Street, New York

Rare Plants from Hicks

English Effects in American Gardens

Those old stately Yew hedges—for years the pride of England, and which you have longed to have in your garden—can now be reproduced in America with

Hicks New Hardy Yew

(*Taxus media hicksi*) raised from seed in our nurseries. Hicks new Yew has almost the identical habit of the Irish Yew and the hardiness of the Japanese Yew.

1 to 1½ ft. specimens $5 each

Plant hunting for the newer, rarer sorts is a great pleasure in Hicks Nurseries, for there are many unusual kinds of great beauty and usefulness.

HICKS NURSERIES
Box M. Westbury, L. I., N. Y.

Send for a list of the Rare Plants offered by Hicks

BOBBINK & ATKINS

Ask for Catalogs

World's Choicest Nursery & Greenhouse Products Grown in America

Visit Nursery

ROSES
AUTUMN PLANTING

"The Rose Lovers' Opportunity"

For this Autumn contains several collections of well known varieties of Roses at special, reduced prices as an inducement for Autumn planting. We realize more than ever the importance of planting Roses in the Autumn.

ROSES
by Bobbink & Atkins

Is the title of our entirely revised, newly illustrated Rose Catalog for Autumn and Spring, ready to mail in October. In this Catalog you will find described the merits and less favorable points of every variety of Rose which we grow. Among the novelties we are introducing for the first time the beautiful Shrub and Climbing Roses originated by the well-known Rosarian, Captain George C. Thomas.

Our new pamphlet of Peonies and Irises, also our equally attractive catalogs of Herbaceous Plants, Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, Vines and Rock Garden plants will be mailed upon request.

In your request for catalog it is important to state definitely what you intend to plant.

BOBBINK & ATKINS

Nurserymen and Florists **Rutherford, New Jersey**

The Hobby That Keeps Mankind Young

GOING strong at eighty-three, selecting and perfecting the flower he loves best—that's Dad's perfect hobby, one that cannot be beaten for filling the days with widely varied action. Gardening is a delightful hobby for old and young alike. To encourage fall planting of more Delphiniums, I make the following favorable offers:—

White Delphinium Summer Cloud—the largest flowering single white hybrid Delphinium, $1.00 each, six for $5.00. With each order for six plants, I will send 200 seeds of this variety with my compliments.

White Delphinium Hybrids. The run of the field. No two exactly alike. Some with green tints, others with rosy hues, still others with contrasting "bees." $5.00 per dozen; 6 for $3.00. All plants are strong, field-grown clumps. All prices postpaid.

Extra Special

With every order for 6 White Hybrid Delphiniums ($3.00) plus 1 plant of Summer Cloud ($1.00) — a total $4.00 order—I will mail a complimentary packet of White Delphinium Seeds.

"Hardy Plants for the Home Garden"

is the title of my free catalog which you'll find a rather "chummy" sort of book. It abounds with liberal offers of the best perennials I know, grown the best way. Please write for the catalog to-day.

W. A. TOOLE Garry-nee-Dule Baraboo, Wis.

A Red Letter Day

For and By the Adv. Man

It was August 19th. The occasion—My annual visit to Wayside Gardens. Accustomed to unusual sights and exacting methods, it was nevertheless a revelation to study the conditions under which this company's greatest and foremost perennial plant nursery operates.

After a brief inspection of the evergrowing "underglass" part of the nursery, we set out for a tour of inspection of the 120 acres holding over 5 millions of Hardy Plants. The outstanding impressions gathered during the ensuing 5 hours (the time it takes to *hastily* cover the miles of roads and paths) were, above all, cleanliness, thorough culture, correct and concise system of marking every row and, last not least, the gratifying absence of rogues or plants not true-to-name.

As to cleanliness (meaning freedom from weeds) the scores of men are employed throughout spring, summer and fall to direct the soil's fertility (due to liberal manuring) into the plants, so (as the Manager puts it) that they will be "full of pep to bloom."

Perfect culture means correct culture for the hundreds of classes, no two of which have exactly the same cultural requirements. Back of this stands a lifetime's study of perennial requirements.

Correct labeling and the absence of rogues are the features especially appreciated by those who want what they want. And the spirit behind the entire enterprise broke through the customary reserve when J. J. Grullemans, the efficient conductor exclaimed: "Man, you can see for yourself that Wayside Gardens' customers get better, cleaner, bigger plants and that we do more and give more in every instance than anybody else!"

A Wonderfully Good Catalog

Listing thousands upon thousands of hardy perennials, both old and new, will gladly be mailed upon request. More will be said about Novelties in subsequent announcements. Kindly remember: If it's a worth-while perennial you'll find it here.

We also have ready for delivery the season's crop of the famous Grulleman Strains of Dutch Bulbs—Tulips, Hyacinths, Daffodils—as grown on our farms in Holland. A lifetime's experience is put at your disposal through our catalog. It will be a pleasure to have you ask for it.

The Wayside Gardens Co.
Largest Growers of Hardy Plants in America
Mentor. Ohio.

E. H. Schulz, Pres. **J. J. Grullemans, Sec., Treas.**

Cherry Hill Peonies

Beauty *Quality*
Vigor *Dependability*

THESE are the characteristics of the CHERRY HILL STRAIN the achievement of more than half a century. Among our seedlings are to be found those ranking with the best of the European and American productions.

The high awards of past years have been duplicated during this season.

NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Six first prizes—two second prizes.
Silver medal for best display

NEW BEDFORD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Silver medal for best display

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Five first prizes—one second prize
First prize best collection of double peonies, one of each, rating at 8.5 and over.
Silver medal for effective display
Silver medal for Cherry Hill seedling No. 69
Bronze medal for Cherry Hill seedling No. 58
Silver medal of American Peony Society for best collection of double Herbaceous Peonies, named, not more than one hundred varieties.

NORTH SHORE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
Silver medal for peony display arranged for garden effect.

Our catalogue also lists choice collections of hybrid lilacs, phlox, Japanese and German iris, rhododendrons, azaleas, shade trees, shrubs, ornamental evergreens, and hardy garden perennials.

CHERRY HILL NURSERIES

T. C. Thurlow's Sons Inc.
West Newbury **Massachusetts**

(Catalogue on Request)

It Was Planted in the Fall

"You certainly have an attractive place" is the usual comment of friends who come to see us. "Almost every plant I have came from Moons'"—this from a customer of five years' standing.

Comments like the above give evidence that Moons' are a dependable source of supply, no matter what kind of hardy plants you need for beautifying your home grounds. Moons' Evergreens, Shade and Flowering Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Vines and Perennials were used on the lawn pictured.

You'll enjoy reading our catalog and making selections of plants for decorating your lawn. Our new booklet in color features some specialties for Autumn planting.

Now is the time for action. Write for Booklet and Catalog "G"

Moons' Nurseries

THE WM. H. MOON CO.
MORRISVILLE PENNSYLVANIA
which is 1 mile from Trenton, N.J.

Plant "Glenwood" Iris *Now!*

and enjoy their exquisite beauty next June

IRIS (the rainbow flower) makes beautiful borders, along walks and driveways, on the banks of streams and ponds, around garden pools, and in rock gardens. They grow larger and more beautiful each year.

We have an unusually large stock of ***Iris,*** which if sold at regular prices would take us years to dispose of, but in order to move them quickly we are offering these fine sturdy plants to our customers at a remarkably low price:

10 STRONG CLUMPS - $1.00
100 STRONG CLUMPS - $9.00 **1000 STRONG CLUMPS - $75.0**

An assortment of varieties and colors in each order

Send your order now for early shipment !

FREE –*Our beautiful 32-page catalogue in colors. Over 50 illustrations of fru nut and ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, evergreens, vines and perennial plant Everything necessary to beautify the largest estate or the small lawn.*

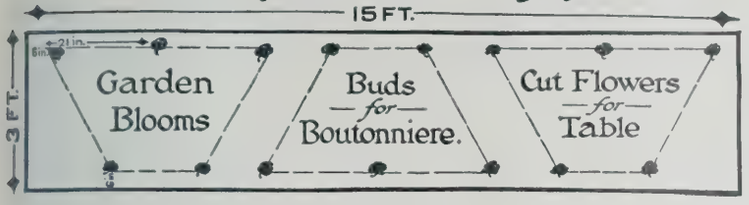
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE "G"

GLEN BROTHERS, Inc.

Glenwood Nursery *Established 1866* **Rochester, N. Y.**

The "Three Fifteen" Rose Bed

A Triple-service Selection that you will enjoy.



Fifteen Rose Bushes of three varieties planted as per plan will give you a worth-while showing and serve you in these three ways:

1. Five Bushes of one variety will give you Buds for Boutonnieres.
2. Five Bushes of one variety will furnish Flowers for the Table.
3. Five Bushes will supply a showing in the Rose Beds continuously.

We will make a selection from our first quality bushes of Everblooming varieties that will meet all of your conditions and in addition give you this three-way enjoyment at the moderate cost of $10.00.

Fifteen Everblooming Rose Bushes for $10.00

Transportation Prepaid and Delivery Guaranteed.
One or more groups may be ordered at this rate.

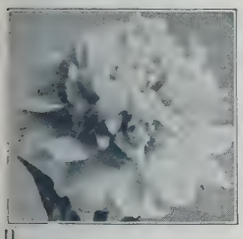
Our Catalog describing over 100 selected varieties on request.

All N. B. Roses, fall planted, are fully insured. Ask for Insurance Policy.

New Brunswick Nurseries

Lincoln Highway **South of New Brunswick, N. J.**

Fred D. Osman, *Prop.*



SCHULZ'S Peonies *and* Iris

With Spring and its flowers gone—*now is the time to think about next Spring's garden.* Order early and prevent possibility of disappointment and at the same time assure prompt delivery and satisfaction for fall plantings. We have a complete list of *Peonies* and *Iris,* including many rare varieties, as well as the more common ones. Trans-planting time is near at hand enabling us to offer remarkable values to the flower lovers.

AN UNUSUAL OFFERING

We have an unusual offering of *Iris* and *Peonies,* in our new folder. It shows Schulz's complete Garden Collections offered to you at remarkably low prices. Our extra large stock permits these values.

Write for Our 1925 Catalog

also for the new Peony and Iris folder. Plan for next Spring's flowers now. We also have a complete list of Ornamentals, Shrubs, Flower Seeds, etc., described in our catalog.

JACOB SCHULZ CO., INC.

Box 489-A **Louisville, Ky.**

Tulips! Tulips!! Tulips!!!

DARWINS and Cottage, single and double, early and late, — their lovely cups brimming with color and nodding a merry "good morning" to you every day for weeks—from early April to June in fact—How can you afford to miss them!—

You just can't have too many—and this is your last chance to plant them for next Spring—Order now and generously, plant before cold weather and we promise you a winter of pleasant anticipation, a springtime full of delightful surprises and years of happy memories—But you must order *NOW.*

Here are a few of our choicest collections and many more to select from in our *Bulb Book*—yours for the asking.

Schling's Special Border Collection

Of gorgeous Darwin and Cottage Tulips

	Per 100	Per 1000
Clara Butt—Exquisite salmon pink Darwin	$4.75	$43.00
Picotee—White cottage, petals edged with pink	4.75	43.00
Pride of Haarlem—Darwin, American Beauty color	5.50	50.00
Dream—Charming lavender Darwin	5.50	50.00
Bronze Queen—Buff tinged with golden bronze	6.50	63.00
Zulu—Enormous size Darwin of deep velvety purple	5.50	50.00
Golden Beauty—Glorious golden yellow cottage	5.50	50.00

25 Bulbs at 100 rate; 250 Bulbs at 1000 rate

VERY SPECIAL—100 Bulbs each of 7 varieties above (700 in all), $34.00 or less than 5c each

Ten Splendid *"Get Acquainted"* Offers

Each a wonderful value—*at present prices*

100 Single Early Tulips in 10 named varieties	$5.50
100 Double Early Tulips in 10 named varieties	6.50
100 Darwin Tulips in 10 named varieties	5.50
100 Cottage Tulips in 10 named varieties	5.50
100 Breeder or Art Tulips in 10 rare named varieties. Wonderful shades of Bronze, Buff, Orange and Apricot	7.50
100 Parrot or Orchid Tulips in 5 named varieties	6.50
100 Crocus—largest, in 5 colors	3.50
100 Grape Hyacinths Heavenly Blue for Rockeries, beds or borders	4.50
100 Glory of the Snow earliest blue spring beauties	4.00
100 Snow Drops Single, in bloom when the snow melts	5.00

*VERY SPECIAL—**1,000 bulbs—$50.00*** Combination offer of 100 bulbs each of the above ten varieties—1,000 in all, furnishing bloom from the time the snow melts to beginning of Summer—A 3 month Processional of Beauty and a $54.00 value for only $50.00.

Extaordinary Offer

100 DARWIN TULIPS $4.00

Choicest, first-size bulbs, sure to bloom. Schling's Special Mixture made up especially for us *from ten of the finest named varieties*—not at all the ordinary field-grown mixture usually sold.

A $6.00 value for only $4.00, or, if you prefer, 50 bulbs for $2.50

☞ ***5% Discount—only if cash accompanies order***

Schling's Bulbs

Madison Avenue, at 58th Street

New York City

A group of scarce new varieties. With such choice ones, no wonder we get orders from many Peony Specialists.

Plant Perennials For All-Season Bloom

The joy of springtide, the calm of summer, the ripe fullness of autumn—all these find delightful expression through Hardy Flowers. Plant them freely for all-season bloom. At Rosedale, we have a large and varied collection. Some low and creeping, like Phlox subulata (Moss Pink); others tall and shaftlike, such as the blue Delphinium. Our own enthusiasm is keenest for Peonies and Irises. To these we have devoted a quarter century of study, and experts tell us that we have one of the finest collections to be found anywhere.

The best book on the Peony, by Mrs. Harding, free with every order for Peonies and Irises amounting to $15.00 or more.

PEONIES

Gorgeous Japanese and single Peonies "like great wild roses with hearts of gold," double varieties in every conceivable hue from pure white to purest crimson. Heavy healthy roots in two sizes. Even the smaller sizes will give you some blooms next Spring—if planted this Fall.

If you are not particular about names, we will send you good, strong peony roots at $3.00 a dozen. $20.00 a hundred. A bargain for mass planting. Order to-day, we'll ship in time for Fall planting.

IRISES

Choice Japanese varieties with flowers from nine to twelve inches in diameter—most regal of Irises, Victory (German) Irises in rich variety.

Special Offer:—Twelve superb Irises giving full range of colors for $3.50. These include: Alcazar, Eldorado, Col. Corwin, Fairy Kochii, Monsignor, Niebelungen, Pal Dalmatica. Loreley, Mrs. Neubrunner, Pal Albert Victor, Pal. Speciosa. Order to-day—only $3.25. Usually priced at $4.00 to $5.50. Substitutes allowed. You'll be delighted with these.

Our Autumn Booklet—Now Ready

describes all these Hardy Flowers in detail. It also lists one of the most complete lines of Nursery Stock to be found in the Empire State. Evergreens in large sizes, Shade Trees, and Fruit Trees big enough to bear. All these have been repeatedly transplanted to develop heavy-root growth. Write for your copy of our Autumn Booklet—to-day. It teems with helpful suggestions.

Visitors welcome—any day except Sunday. Come and fill your car with choice material for immediate planting. On the Sawmill River Road, 1¼ miles north of Westchester County Almshouse.

ROSEDALE NURSERIES

"Outfitters for the Home Grounds"

Box A **Tarrytown, N. Y.**

"Prices as Low as Consistent with Highest Quality"

THE MOST UNCOMMON KINDS — *Duckham's Hardy Plants* — AND MOST GOOD COMMON KINDS

"Duckham for Delphiniums"

BECAUSE of their most uncommon and delightfully delicate shades, their unique flower formation and gigantic size of spike, my Delphiniums have found a hearty welcome among the floral aristocrats that make the old-fashioned borders "the wonder spots" of our greatest American gardens.

From all States in the Union, gardening enthusiasts are buying my Delphiniums.

People are talking about them wherever and whenever "Gardening" becomes a social topic. At leading American Flower Exhibitions

Duckham's Delphiniums have been awarded Special Medals.

Their merit is acknowledged by the greatest judges. Just try a dozen to start—then, you'll want more.

Large field-grown clumps now ready for fall delivery—many new colors, *only one quality.*

Per dozen $10.00; per 100 $85.00

Write for Special Autumn List of these and other Hardy Plants

William C. Duckham

Rose and Hardy Plant Specialist

***Box G,* MADISON, NEW JERSEY**

GARDEN & HOME BUILDER

Contents for October, 1925

LEONARD BARRON, *Editor*
LUCY E. HUBBELL, *Associate Editor*

Volume XLII, Number 2

Forecasting November

"Now do Autumn gardens spin"

THE year's swift wheel brings us again to our Special Southern Annual richer than ever in its promise of things practical and things aesthetic to please the gardener's palate.

In "Fruits for Home Gardens of the South" Mr. Parker T. Barnes reveals new possibilities for that prolific section of our land where all the gods seem to be playing on the home owner's side of the game. Why limit yourself to the commonplace when the rare and choice may be grown at your own doorstep!

Floridians will welcome word from that most distinguished of American horticulturists, Dr. Liberty H. Bailey, author of "The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture" which may truly be called the gardener's Bible. For a number of years Doctor Bailey has been studying tropical and semi-tropical flora and presents in the forthcoming November issue some very illuminating suggestions about their place in gardens.

"Architecture of the Old South" by Arthur W. Page, whose own roots run deep into North Carolina soil and whose forebears helped make its history, is an interpretation worth lingering over in these hurried days which have overlaid so much of our rich heritage.

Making new plant varieties through hybridization and selection never loses its thrill, and gardeners everywhere will find Miss Ethel Hutson's story of a Louisiana "Creator of Fairy Fabrics" fascinating reading.

"Roofs that Blend with the Landscape" by Lewis E. Welch, Architect; "Combining Greenhouse and Garage;" "The Passing of the Iceman," the story of modern refrigeration; "Lilliput Gardens Indoors"—these are but part of November's promise.

Readers' Service Department

Help will gladly be extended to any one desiring information on garden planning, home building, community planting, and other topics discussed on these pages or of special interest to readers. It will expedite matters if inquiries are sent direct to the Editors of GARDEN & HOME BUILDER, *Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y., and accompanied by stamped addressed envelope for reply.*

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W. & J. SLOANE

47TH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK — SAN FRANCISCO — WASHINGTO

Specialists in paneled rooms
antique and modern furniture
floor coverings and fabrics · ·

GARDEN & HOME BUILDER

Vol. XLII, No. 2 — *OCTOBER, 1925*

George H. Van Anda, Photo.

"October in my own land . . .
I know what glory fills
The mountains of New Hampshire
And Massachusetts' hills."

Odell Shepard

Beautifully friendly and serene and part of the countryside seems this cottage designed by Prentice Sanger, Architect, for Mrs. Helen T. B. Crocker at Fitchburg, Massachusetts

E. J. Steer, Photo.

"Here is a perfect thing that you
May love and own an hour or two."
Louise Driscoll

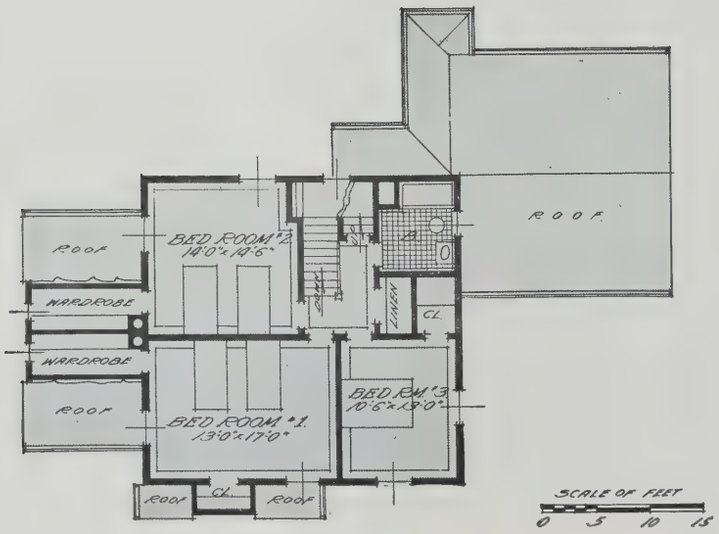
Gladiolus debilis, one of the small lovely wild sorts that grace the Cape of Good Hope; creamy white with a clear-cut design etched in lilac on the lower lip which has won for it from the South African urchin the amusing designation of "Painted Lady" (*See page 115, Dr. McLean's article*)

Tebbs & Knell, Photo.

"Each hour is with quiet happiness replete,—
There is a golden glamour on the days"
Elizabeth Scollard

With a backward look at English architecture and yet distinctly American in its forthrightness is this pleasant house designed by Dennison & Hirons, Architects, for Mr. J. R. Thomas at Charleston, West Virginia

Garden & Home Builde



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Designed Especially for Garden & Home Builder Readers— Complete Plans for $25 upon Application to the Editors

---

WE ARE OFFERING

$500 for the First House Built from These Plans

Prize Offer House

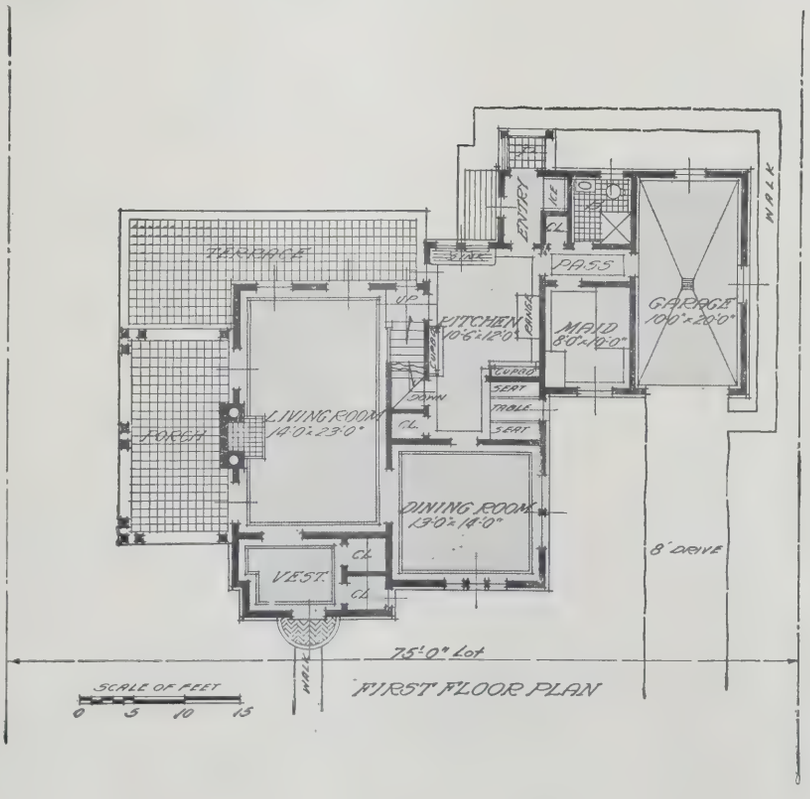
(For Details See Page Following)

Designed by

R. C. HUNTER & BRO.

Architects

Two Renderings from the Same Ground Plan Finished in Either Colonial or Modified English Cottage—Garden Plan and Planting Lists to Follow in an Early Issue



THE GARDEN & HOME BUILDER HOUSE

Pictured on Preceding Pages and Designed Especially for Garden & Home Builder Readers——Detailed Plans and Specifications Prepared by the Architects, R. C. Hunter & Bro., Now Available Upon Application to the Editors

"Oh, to have a little house!
To own the hearth and stool and all!"
Padraic Colum

TO MEET the persistent inquiry from people at all four points of the compass for an up-to-date house which falls within possibility for the limited purse these designs have been prepared for the exclusive use of our readers and are now placed at their disposal. In making the plans the architects were asked to bear in mind the following specific requirements:

(1) *Maximum cost $15,000* in the metropolitan district which means, of course, that in other sections of the country where construction prices scale downward the house may be built for considerably less. To be more specific: in the country districts of the Middle West building runs from 20 to 25 per cent. lower than in the New York region except near the larger cities as Cleveland and so on, where it is about 10 per cent. less than in the East. In the South construction drops from 25 to 35 per cent.—these are, of course, only approximate figures and are undoubtedly subject to local fluctuation though true in general of the different sections.

(2) *Planned for the garden lover*, i.e., with living quarters facing as much as possible away from the street and either living-room or dining-room opening on a paved terrace for outdoor living.

(3) *A seven-room arrangement* for utmost convenience and space-saving. A study of the plans on the preceding pages will show provision for filling icebox without tracking through the kitchen, a special little labor-saving breakfast alcove, excellently placed cupboards, sink, linen closet, and other things specially designed for the comfort of the housewife.

(4) *Attached garage*—a feature rapidly growing in favor particularly on the small place because it gives the gardener greater opportunity to develop his property attractively; is architecturally advantageous, making the house seem larger than it really is and creating more interesting general line and shape; and finally because it reduces heating and lighting expense and is altogether more economical and convenient.

(5) *To fit on a 75 x 150 ft. lot* without waste of ground and so as to give full advantage to the garden element. The plot is assumed as being level. Variation in grade will, of course, affect the garden but not the plan layout of the house.

THE plans as developed by R. C. Hunter & Bro. have the additional distinctive feature of being available in two styles, the very popular Colonial and the rather more unusual English cottage type. Furthermore, by agreement with the architects GARDEN & HOME BUILDER is privileged to offer its readers complete sets of blue prints at the very nominal charge of $25 for the first set purchased by any reader and $10 for each additional set. The working plans will consist of about seven uniform sheets, size 16 x 24 inches, and specifications will comprise about 22 sheets, size 8½ x 11 inches.

So far as possible windows, doors, trim, etc., are to be stock patterns to keep down cost except perhaps the front entrance door. Suggested color schemes for the two styles are as follows:

Modified English Cottage:

Walls—white stucco with rough trowel finish to give play of light and shade. The brilliance of whitewash affords a fine foil for the planting.

Roof—Stained in various shades of red, brown, green, and black with a few yellows to give a lively mottled roof of a dark tone and contrast with the white walls.

The window shutters to be stained black with tops painted a brilliant hue of red.

The entrance door stained black and the window sash painted canary yellow. These touches of color will liven up the walls.

For the interiors we plan simple cottage treatment. Rough plaster walls, narrow trim and such.

Colonial:

Walls—White or a very light ivory tint (either siding or shingles may be used).

Roof—Stained a deep weathered brown (wood shingles).

Cornices, trim, etc.—painted to match walls.

Shutters—sky blue.

Porch ceilings, etc.—pea green.

For the interior: plain plastered walls, papered or painted in light cream tints, for first floor; and papered for second floor.

All trim, etc., to be painted butter color.

Floors to be stained dark.

For blue prints of the plans or further information please write the Editor of GARDEN & HOME BUILDER, *Garden City, New York.*

$500 for the First House Built!

BELIEVING that the building of better homes is a matter of nation-wide concern and of vital interest not only to the individual owner but to the community at large GARDEN & HOME BUILDER is backing its belief by the offer of a $500 award for the first account in form suitable for publication of the erection of this house (see pages 98–99) with detailed schedule of actual cost and photographs of both exterior and interior after completion.

We are further glad to announce that a garden plan with detailed planting lists is now being prepared by Mr. Loutrel W. Briggs, Professor of Landscape Architecture at the New York School of Art, and will be published in one of the forthcoming issues. For, after all, the dwelling without its garden is only half a home!

Fourth Observance of National Garden Week, April 18th-25th, 1926

Thoroughly domestic in spirit and feeling, brick weathers well and blends beautifully with nature's own works. It is offset by a judicious use of stone and wood in this North Carolina home designed for Mr. G. Barsch at Raleigh by J. M. Salter, Architect

THE BIG FOUR IN BUILDING MATERIALS

The Distinguishing Merits of Brick, Stucco, Wood, and Stone

Photographs by Sigurd Fischer, Kenneth Clark, Tebbs & Knell and by courtesy of the American Face Brick Association

ALL the basic building materials have, as Mr. Hunter, in the subjoined article, points out, certain recognized excellences and some discernible drawbacks; in other words, they are part and parcel of the whole order of things which may approximate perfection but never actually attain it. This group of articles strives to lay frankly before the prospective home builder the pros and cons of the question. We do not attempt to define a decision; that, of course, is the pleasurable work of each individual. But we do hope to give him food for thought and solid fact to go upon.

At some time or other almost everyone visualizes his or her "dream house." Side by side with personal preference looms the matter of practicability. What is going to happen to that house when it is translated into terms of the actual? Will it suit its site? Is it durable? Does it fall within cost limit?

These are all considerations that need an answer *in advance!* And because they are things that the average layman has little opportunity to learn about firsthand, we are glad to place at our readers' disposal the experience of men who have made the designing of homes a life study, letting them "say their say" without editorial interpolation or hindrance, because we believe that architects, like other people, have a right to their predilections and that the man without decided tastes is—in the creative world at least—the man without force and his work will reflect this lack; though it may sometimes be pleasant it will never be distinguished. Furthermore, on this occasion it is not merely a case of predilection but of predilection plus knowledge; choice resting upon an understanding of the use of materials as acquired in the course of practice. And, as individual experience in no two instances can ever completely overlap, naturally there will be varying viewpoints among architects as to the desirability of this or that material.

Consequently, it would be well for the prospective home builder to keep an open mind until the subject as a whole has been presented. In this article, the first of a series, the case of brick is ably advocated by Mr. J. Duncan Hunter of the firm of R. C. Hunter & Bro., and the merits of the other materials—stucco, stone, wood—will be discussed in later issues by such able and conversant architects as Mr. Russell Whitehead and Mr. Henry Polhemus of Polhemus & Coffin.—THE EDITORS.

I—Why I Like Brick for the Country Home

By

J. DUNCAN HUNTER

Of R. C. Hunter & Bro., Architects

BRICK as a building material has come down through the ages and stands to-day supreme in the field for domestic architecture.

Of the three other basic materials suitable for domestic buildings, stone, stucco, and wood, each has decided advantages but each is not without drawbacks, although stone, if properly employed, makes a very desirable material. It lacks, however, the elasticity of treatment of brick. While the other two materials are deficient in the matter of permanency.

These are broad general statements to which there must need be certain well-defined exceptions. In the selection of a suitable material of construction each and every phase of the problem must be given consideration that the selection may be *really* suitable, for in materials as in all works of art or science, there must be fitness to purpose and things.

Fitness, at least in so far as regards beauty, may be considered a matter of taste, and, as the Oriental proverb goes, "there is no disputing about taste"; still even so flexible a thing as taste must be confined within certain broad boundaries beyond which one must not trespass or he wanders into the realm of absurdity.

The test of fitness must be applied to every factor affecting the selection of a building material which must be suitable to the locality and fit well in the landscape. Materials foreign to a given locality do not blend harmoniously with their setting, and it must be borne in mind that the walls of a house, or, in fact, the entire house, are but a minor part in the picture, and must be properly subordinated into the surroundings.

Brick is a material that fits well in most localities, it is a man-made product in sympathy with his ambitions and tastes. It is thoroughly domestic in spirit and feeling and as time goes on it weathers and blends into beautiful harmony with nature's own works. Age brings out the varied but harmonious colorings and softens the textures. It is beyond art to counterfeit the beauty of old brick masonry.

Stone also weathers well and blends with age, but in spirit it is often reserved, cold, and haughty and lacks the warm friendliness of brick. For many types of buildings, the austerity of stone is eminently fitted. During the Middle Ages, the cathedrals were built of stone, stone that was created before the time of man, with all the depth and mystery of the unknown, unyielding, and impressive—well suited to ecclesiastic architecture. For such structures brick is too domestic, too friendly, too modern.

But it is houses we are considering, not churches, and certainly a country house cannot be too friendly in appearance and any trace of chill reserve immediately throws it out of tune with the natural surroundings.

IN EUROPE one finds many charming houses of stone, but most of such houses have been erected for generations and the mellowing effect of time has had full play; a house that has not been built at least forty years is a new house, and three hundred years or so are required to make an old house. While in America thirty-five years means an old house and one or two years a new house. The ever-changing conditions in American social life, the invention and adoption of household appliances and conveniences, render houses in a few years obsolete, to be either remodeled or demolished. They do not have the time to age as in European countries.

Wood as a building material lacks permanency from both the artistic and the practical

A little new home at Hackensack, New Jersey (left), designed by R. C. Hunter & Bro.

"Brick is a material that fits well in most localities, it is a man-made product in sympathy with his ambitions and tastes." A modern Milwaukee, Wisconsin, dwelling (right)

"You will respect and love your home of brick for it has those great qualities of strength, character, life, color, vigor, honesty and durability." A very fine modern American handling of this century-old medium is the home of Mr. J. J. Levison at Sea Cliff, Long Island; Harrie T. Lindeberg, Architect

sides. It is true that most of the old Colonial houses were built of wood, but only on account of the poverty of the colonists and the availability and cheapness of wood as compared to other materials. A wooden house requires painting every two or three years, thus defeating time in her effort to tame the house and fit it harmoniously to the surroundings, for only a house that has been softened by the hand of the master artist, time, will blend and charm. Every time a house is newly painted it becomes like a new house and stands out glaringly, entirely out of tune with its setting. Brick, on the other hand, may be left to increase in beauty as time goes on, each year adding to its charm.

Of course, brick that is suited to the purpose must be selected, and in some instances, where the surroundings are very dark, as in densely wooded sections, it is advisable to go to the extreme of painting the brick to get a light house that will act as a foil for the natural verdure. This matter of painting may be also resorted to with certain types of stonework. Many good examples of whitewashed stone or brick cottages are found in both Europe and America. But these are extreme cases, for the blended colors of natural weathered brick or stone wall will fit into most surroundings.

Stucco, either over a frame or a brick foundation, gives much the effect of painted brick or stone but has not the natural textural beauty of either of the other two although some of the trowelled stucco textures give a pleasing surface and there is no need for painting.

Since there are, from the æsthetic standpoint, good features in all of the several materials, we come logically to the consideration of a combination. And herein seems to lie a happy solution.

THUS far we have given consideration to the various materials as they relate to the construction of the walls of a house, but there are other features, the doors and windows in the wall proper, and the roof. These require the use of other materials than brick or stone. The windows and doors are in most cases wood, while the roof may be wood, slate (a form of stone), tile, or of one of the various manufactured products such as asphalt, asbestos, or metal.

Now, let us see what this means. If we use brick for the walls and wood for the doors and windows, we still have a choice of several materials for the roof, and since the roof is a most important element in the effect of any country house, we cannot but give it consideration along with the material for the walls. Slate seems to be the best, it gives a permanent appearance and weathers well, keeping pace with the brick walls. Wood shingles produce a softer effect than slate but lack a sense of permanency and do not form a fitting crown for a brick house. Tile (a clay base product similar to brick) can be used to good advantage. The metal and composition

Friendly and colorful and increasing in charm as time goes on is the house of brick. Pleasant and of a dignified simplicity is this Knoxville, Tennessee, home (rear perspective shown at left) designed for Mr. Tate by Barber & McMurray

roofs are, we feel, too cold and hard in appearance to produce artistic effects in combination with brick.

Since other materials must need be combined with brick to complete the house, it leads to the consideration of a combination of materials for the walls themselves, and herein lie untold possibilities. Regarding brick as the basic standard, we may decorate and ornament it by the judicious use of stone as one may wear a piece of jewelry; stone quoins at the corners or around the openings, or if the all-brick wall seems a trifle dark, we may liven it with a stucco and timber bay, as a swan brightens a dark pool. In the larger houses a combination of the several materials can thus be worked out that gives great variety and interest and that runs the gamut from the sober depths to the fantastic heights. For a thoroughly domestic feeling the brick house can have a frame wing added, without conflicting elements.

With material other than brick such combinations do not give pleasing results. A stone house is a stone house, and to use brick trim would be degrading, although stucco combines well with stone, where cold reserved effects are sought.

THE æsthetic side has thus far been given all attention. Let us now see what the practical side of the question of brick holds in store.

Firstly, consider the matter of durability. Brick stands second to none, examples of brickwork date back into antiquity several thousand years. Wood at the best lasts but a few centuries, and the wood now available is of such poor quality that it will not last one century except in rare instances. Stucco is not permanent although stone is.

Secondly, consider the matter of repairs. Brick needs no repairs. Wood requires painting every two or three years and repairs and often replacements in a few years.

Thirdly, the availability. Brick is readily available in almost every locality as are skilled workmen.

Fourthly, the cost. Brick construction costs slightly more than frame or stucco, but less than stone, broadly speaking; but the slight extra initial cost of brick is soon more than offset by the necessity of painting and repairing of wood, not to mention the annoyance such repairs must cause.

And even when a wood house is kept in repair, it deteriorates more rapidly than a masonry house and the ultimate value greatly shrinks.

There are, of course, various types of combination construction for walls that have a brick finish, such as brick veneer over hollow tile or brick veneer over frame, both of which give substantially the effect of a solid brick wall at a reduced cost. With the brick veneer over hollow tile the walls do not require furring and lathing on the inside if one is building for economy. The inside of the hollow tile can be damp-proofed and the plaster then applied direct. In the case of the brick veneer over frame, the frame is erected complete and then the brick veneer is built and anchored to the wood frame. This construction gives the effect of a brick wall on the outside and the advantages of insulation from the air space of the frame wall on the inside. It provides good sound construction, if properly done, at reduced cost.

Brick for the walls—that is the material for the house. You will respect and love your home of brick, for it has those great qualities of strength, character, life, color, vigor, honesty, and durability. Brick for the castle or cottage! Why not?

The Backbone and Background of the Small Garden

HUGH FINDLAY
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Shrubs for Shelter, Screen, and Picture

Photographs by Mattie Edwards Hewitt, A. M. Prentiss, and Christine Emery

SINCE our mode of travel has been keyed up to such a pitch that we can hardly work or rest comfortably in our gardens without being disturbed (especially if the garden is open to the public view or close to the highway) it is most advisable to have some form of a garden enclosure. Walls of stone or brick have not the friendly spirit about them that shrubs used as a screen possess. For hedge work select shrubs that give a compact growth, that are harmonious in color and texture and charming at all seasons.

In the suburbs, or in the open country where there is danger of dogs or cattle getting into the garden, one may construct a hedge of Japanese Quince (Cydonia japonica) planted fifteen inches apart or Cockspur Thorn (Crataegus crus-galli) planted from twenty to twenty-four inches apart. English Hawthorn (Crataegus oxyacantha) if planted every two feet makes an excellent barrier. The old-fashioned Osage-orange and long thorned Honey-locust have long since gone out of use for hedge building.

Where the soil is fairly dry it is difficult to find suitable shrubs, but the Hawthorns (Crataegus), False Indigo (Amorpha), and Oleasters (Eleagnus and Shepherdia) will stand more drought than any of the other shrubs.

EDITORS' NOTE: *A newcomer to our pages, Prof. Findlay is not a stranger, however, to many of our readers, for as a lecturer he is familiar to a large group of garden club members for his plain, practical, instructive talks. Our readers will recall his excellent "Practical Gardening," the outstanding volume of the multitude that came with the war garden movement. He is preparing a new book "Garden Making and Keeping" for the modern day pleasure garden in its broader and more delightful aspect, from which this article is an extract.*

FREQUENTLY the flowering shrubs are looked upon as plants that are beautiful only during the growing season, an opinion which hardly holds good when we see the

Where shrubs give friendly shelter and a foil for flowers in their season; garden of Mrs. Shelton Hibbs at Ardmore, Pa.

Cork-barked Euonymus (Euonymus alatus) with its orange-colored berries against the snow and certainly the Red-barked Dogwood (Cornus alba sibirica) gives a bright touch to the landscape during winter. The Snowberry (Symphoricarpos racemosus) with its white berries, and the Coralberry (Symphoricarpos vulgaris) with its purple berries, the Highbush Cranberry (Viburnum opulus) with its scarlet berries, add much to brighten the shrub border in winter.

Let us plant shrubs and more shrubs and in every way try to develop a civic pride both in city and country with well selected and arranged plantings of shrubs along the highway, in our parks, as boundary lines, and about our homes.

A well selected and arranged grouping of deciduous shrubs gives character to a garden. One must keep in mind the height of growth especially and arrange the plants accordingly: The tall shrubs in the background and the dwarf ones to the front. There should be a blending of color and a selection of shrubs that bloom at different seasons. The shrub material should also be such that it does not bend down over the walk when wet or weighted down with snow. For example, plant Crabapple or Hawthorn in groups for the tall center plants. These shrubs bloom in April and May. Also mass with these tall sorts, but more in the foreground, the Flowering Almond or Japanese Quince for April and May bloom. The pink Weigela will bloom from June to July but should be set well back from the edge on account of its habit of growth. The Tartarian Honeysuckle is a fast grower and a most attractive shrub that may be used in place of Weigela. All of these shrubs have pink bloom and may be combined with some of the pink Azaleas in the foreground and also the dwarf varieties of Deutzia along the edge of the border.

The combinations of blue shades are quite limited. The False Indigo, blooming in June, will grow to a height of from twenty to twenty-five feet. Persian and common Lilacs come into bloom in May while the Smoke Bush (Rhus cotinus) sends out its attractive purple bloom in June.

The yellows are more plentiful and one may plant for a tall variety the Cornelian Cherry (March-April) or the Siberian Pea (June). Early in April the Golden-bell (Forsythia) and Fragrant Sumac come into bloom. These are followed by the Bush-honeysuckle (Lonicera tatarica albida), Burning-bush, and Siberian Dogwood. June finds the Persian and Harison Yellow Roses in full bloom while the St. Johnswort demands attention in July.

There are many white flowering shrubs that bloom from early spring until fall ranging in height from fifteen to twenty-five feet (white Fringe, Silver-bell, and others) down to the dwarf sorts like the Button-bush which blooms from July to September, eight feet tall, and still more dwarf, the Deutzias.

Deciduous shrubs are useful to connect the house with its surroundings in the form of foundation planting, and to make the transition from the perennial border to adjoining tall trees. One of the best uses of shrubs is to shut out buildings, the view of which is not in keeping with the landscape. Besides being used for boundary lines shrubs may be employed for beds and for specimen planting, and indeed there is a special charm about individual shrubs as they show their spring dress of soft green dotted with delicate flowers. But do not have the lawn dotted with these "specimens." Keep in mind that the best effect is realized

SHRUBS FOR SHADED OR PARTLY SHADED PLACES

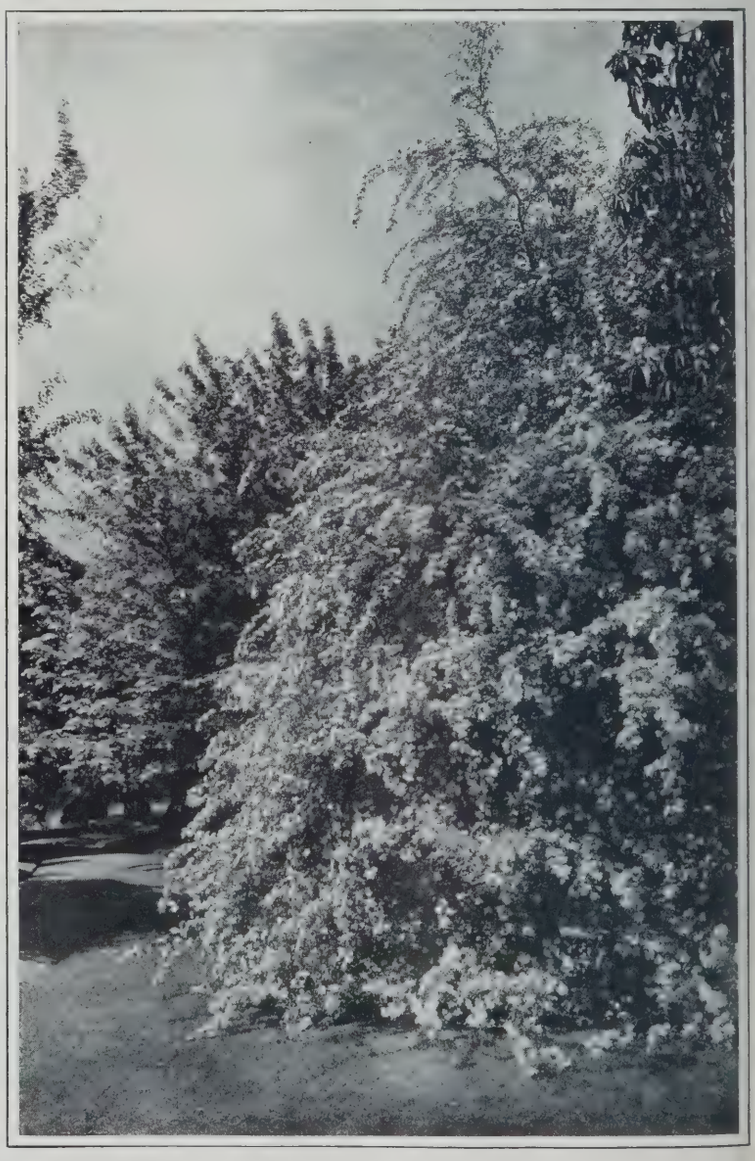
POPULAR NAMES	SCIENTIFIC NAMES	HEIGHT FEET	COLOR	DATE OF BLOOM
Azalea	Azalea, spp.	3—8	Various	April-July
Bush Honeysuckle	Lonicera tatarica	5—10	Pink	June
Common Elder	Sambucus canadensis	5—10	White	June
Coralberry	Symphoricarpos vulgaris	3—5	Pink	May
Deutzia	Deutzia, spp.	3—7	White, pink	May
Dogwood	Cornus stolonifera	7—9	White	May
Golden-bell	Forsythia in variety	7—10	Yellow	May
Globe-flower	Kerria japonica	4—5	Yellow	Autumn
Japanese Barberry	Berberis Thunbergi	3—4	Yellow	May
Juneberry	Amelanchier alnifolia	5—7	White	April-May
Mahonia	Berberis aquifolium	3—7	Yellow	May
Mountain Laurel	Kalmia latifolia	5—10	Pink	May
Purple-flowering Raspberry	Rubus odoratus	3—7	Purple	June
Pepper Bush	Clethra alnifolia	3—10	White	June
Privets	Ligustrum, in variety	5—15	White	May
Red Chokeberry	Aronia arbutifolia	3—6	White	May
Rose Bay	Rhododendron, in variety	3—5	Various	June
Smoke Bush	Rhus cotinus	8—12	Purple	May
Snowberry	Symphoricarpos racemosus	3—7	Pink	July
Snowball	Viburnum, in variety	10—20	White	May-June
Spirea	Spiraea arguta	7—10	White	June
Sumac	Rhus canadensis	4—9	Yellow	May
White Kerria	Rhodotypos kerrioides	4—7	White	May
Lily-of-the-Valley Bush	Leucothoe Catesbaei	3	White	May-June
Sour-wood	Oxydendrum arboreum	4—6	White	July

SHRUBS SUITED TO MOIST SOIL

POPULAR NAMES	SCIENTIFIC NAMES	HEIGHT FEET	COLOR	DATE OF BLOOM
Button-bush	Cephalanthus occidentalis	5—10	Yellow	July
Black Alder	Ilex verticillata	6—10	White	May-June
Bush Dogwood	Cornus, spp.	5—10	White, pink	May
Elder	Sambucus, spp.	7—14	White	June
Leatherwood	Dirca palustris	2—5	Yellow	April
Pepper-bush	Clethra alnifolia	5—10	White	July
Pussy Willow	Salix caprea	7—10	Catkins	March
Swamp Honeysuckle	Azalea viscosa	4—6	White	June-July
Smooth Alder	Alnus rugosa	7—15	Scarlet	April
Spice-bush	Benzoin aestivale	5—15	Yellow	March
Shad-bush	Amelanchier canadensis	5—7	White	April-May
Spirea	Spiraea japonica	4—5	Pink	June
Witch-hazel	Hamamelis virginiana	10—20	Yellow	October

SHRUBS THAT WILL THRIVE IN DRY SOIL

POPULAR NAMES	SCIENTIFIC NAMES	HEIGHT FEET	COLOR	DATE OF BLOOM
Buddleia	Buddleia Lindleyana	4—7	Purple	June
Hydrangea	Hydrangea paniculata var. grandiflora	20—30	White	August
Privet	Ligustrum, spp.	5—8	White	July
Honeysuckle	Lonicera Standishi	4—7	Pink	April
Mockorange	Philadelphus coronarius	5—10	White	June
Spirea	Spiraea, spp.	6—12	White	June
Japanese Rose	Rosa multiflora	6—8	Various	June



The Hawthorns withstand severe winters, may be fall planted, and are among the loveliest of flowering shrubs. This fine specimen is growing on the Pacific Coast at Tacoma, Washington

Gracefully framed in shrubbery is Mrs. J. P. Cooke's garden of Roses at Portland, Oregon

by social groups planted in such a way as to give the individuals freedom of growth.

For most of our flowering shrubs the soil should be a loam made up of one half garden loam and sod, one quarter decayed stable manure (never use fresh manure) and one-quarter decayed leafmold. Most of our flowering shrubs are gross feeders and it is most advisable to sprinkle into the soil, and have it well incorporated to a depth of two feet, considerable coarse bonemeal. The Azaleas and Rhododendrons require a soil containing considerable leafmold or woods earth. A good combination is two fifths garden loam and decayed sod, one fifth well-decayed cow manure, and two fifths decayed leaf loom. These, be it understood, express ideals, not imperatives.

THE date of planting and method of planting are of greatest importance. When first the shrubs arrive from the nursery, separate them and heel in (i.e., cover the roots with soil). Do not crowd the shrubs or plant them in straight rows. Make the hole large enough so that the roots are fitted in a downward position without twisting or crowding. It is more practical to cut off the long roots than to bend them to fit the hole. Cut off all bruised or injured roots. Fit the plants into the soil a little deeper (say 1 inch) than the soil mark made by the nursery soil. Fit the soil tightly about the roots. All air spaces mean not only a drying out of the root but frequently fungus finds a lodging place and decay sets in. After the hole is almost filled with soil it is well to give each shrub a good watering and this will help to settle the soil close to the roots. After the water soaks into the soil level the surface. If shrubs are planted in late fall, mulch with two inches of horse manure or rye straw. In the spring the straw may be removed, but the manure litter should be spaded into the soil about the shrubs.

Opinion differs as to the best time to plant. Shrubs set out in the fall, if protected from the cold drying winds and from freezing and thawing of winter, become established early in the soil. While the buds appear dormant the root system is active. Such shrubs as Forsythias, Spiraeas, Lilacs, Hawthorns, Weigelas, Hydrangeas, and Mockoranges will stand severe winters. The California Privet will frequently winter-kill while the Ibota and Regel's Privets are very hardy. Most of these shrubs may be successfully transplanted in October. Shrubs shifted in the fall should have a heavy mulch of manure shortly after the first few light frosts.

April is considered the best month for shifting shrubs in the spring so they may get the benefit of the early spring rains and become well established before the summer's drought sets in.

IT IS not easy to advise one about the pruning of shrubs. Usually they are cut back about one third when planted. If Privet is planted for a hedge, alternating in two rows, it is cut back to about four inches; the second year to ten inches; and the third year shape it up into the desired form. Barberry, on the other hand, should only be trimmed up to give it form.

Ornamental flowering shrubs that are planted as specimens or in mass belong to two general classes according to the season of blooming: (1) shrubs that bloom in the spring; and (2) those that bloom in the summer or fall. Each group is treated differently. With the spring flowering sorts, the bloom is borne on the wood of the previous season's growth, while with the shrubs that flower during the summer or fall bloom is borne on the wood of the current season's growth. The method of pruning is governed by the habit of the shrub and the period of bloom. The summer and fall flowering shrubs may be pruned late in the winter or very early in the spring, all dead, dying, and weak shoots being removed. With such plants as the Sweet-pepper-bush (Clethra alnifolia), False Indigo (Amorpha fruticosa), Rose-of-Sharon (Althaea), Carolina Allspice (Calycanthus floridus), Japanese Rose (Rosa rugosa), Bush-Honeysuckle (Lonicera in variety), Red-berried Elder, and Sambucus in variety, cut back to six good buds. Even cutting back to three or four good buds will not do any harm and is sure to bring a better quality of bloom. With the Hydrangea it is advisable to cut back to two good buds.

For the spring blooming types, prune immediately after flowering. First cut out all weak shoots close to the crown. Next, cut out all dead and dying branches. Cut out one or two old canes close to the crown and encourage the growth of new wood, thus establishing a renewed system of growth. Cut back the remaining branches so as to give symmetry to the bush without destroying its characteristic form. Some of the most attractive of the spring flowering shrubs are the Hawthorn (Crataegus in variety), Deutzia, Weigela, Forsythia, Lilac, Mockorange (Philadelphus in variety), Redbud (Cercis in variety), Flowering Crab (Malus in variety), and Viburnums in variety. Keeping flowering shrubs within bounds means thinning rather than shaping up to any form.

The National Garden Association

Formed to promote the annual observance of National Garden Week

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A Moving Picture Travelogue of Holland, Four Reels Divided Into Three Pictures: A Pair of Wooden Shoes, Let's Go Fishing, In Tulip Land

FOR each of us the real discovery of any given part of the world comes when *we* see it! Explorers may have been there for centuries. We may have read any number of books about it and know its history well, but when we *visit* it then for us comes the real discovery!

To many of us that thrill has been denied. Circumstances have held us to the adventures about our own hearthstones—modern Mahomets who could not go to the mountain. Our travelling had to be done vicariously.

But the old order has been reversed to-day and the mountain has been brought to us by means of the screen, that modern carpet of Bagdad. We can now sit in our chairs at the theater and "discover" almost any portion of the world as it is unrolled before us.

One country that holds an ever-increasing interest for each of us is Holland, that little land not only *once* successfully wrested from the sea but held by daily battles and ceaseless, constant vigilance, a story of perseverance that has invested that country with a romance that thrills us all.

There are other reasons, too, for the especial interest of Americans in this land of windmills and wooden shoes. There was the settlement by the Dutch of our own Hudson Valley and the permanent contribution that land has made to our gardens in Tulips and Daffodils and Narcissus, all the well-loved bulbs that bring us such beauty and cheer in springtime.

Realizing this deep and abiding interest and sensing the wish of thousands of garden-loving folk to visit this little country by the Zuyder Zee, we went to Holland to film the millions of flowers grown there; the canals winding through the cities and bulb fields; the quaint folk dancing; the castles and moats and rock gardens; so that each of us may visit and "discover" this interesting country for ourselves.

TYPICAL SCENES FROM THE HOLLAND TRAVELOGUE

Four reels of pictures were taken which have been made up into three separate pictures, "In Tulip Land," "Let's Go Fishing," and "A Pair of Wooden Shoes." These may be rented separately or the three may be used all together. Each scene has a whimsical, illuminating caption by Beth Brown (author of "That's That") and those of flowers and gardens will be horticulturally correct as they have been made by the Editor of GARDEN & HOME BUILDER, who also selected the special garden features to be photographed and himself made the "skills" here reproduced. The actual photography and direction of the motion picture were by Cranfield & Clarke, that firm noted for making "the picture that is different."

For further information about the film or for free constitutions, by-laws, and programs for Garden Clubs address the National Garden Association, Garden City, New York.

ELLEN D. WANGNER, *Secretary.*

Bird Gardening from Cosmos to Crocus

FRANK M. CHAPMAN

Curator of Birds American Museum of Natural History; founder and editor of "Bird-Lore"; author of "Our Winter Birds," "Bird Studies with a Camera," "A Color Key to North American Birds," etc., etc.

The Place of Birds in the Garden Cycle—Mutual Dependence of Man and These Cheerful Winter Visitors Who Richly Repay Hospitality by Reducing Next Season's Crop of Weeds and Insects

THE first bit of bird-lore I can remember hearing impressed me deeply. It was in verse and ran:

The north wind doth blow
And we shall have snow
And what will robin do then
Poor thing.
He will go to the barn
To keep himself warm
And hide his head under his wing,
Poor thing.

With distinctness I recall the mental pictures created by these lines: Of a winter storm and the birds exposed to it; of the shelter offered by the roomy haymows of our barn; and of the not complete assurance of warmth and comfort conveyed in the final "poor thing." I even recall an earnest effort to make barn rhyme with warm!

It was, I think, more than the appeal to the sympathy of a child always keenly responsive to bird-life that won for these lines a lasting place in my memory. It was the birds' dependence upon us when "the north wind doth blow." And this dependence is emphasized by their apparent freedom from care during the greater part of the year. Plant as he will, the bird gardener has but little real control over his potential crop in summer. Wrens, martins, bluebirds, and other box-nesting birds may accept the homes we erect for them; robins and catbirds will not want for an invitation to visit our berry patches; our bird-baths may be well patronized, but it is rather as a favor to us that the birds accept of our bounty. We feel honored by their presence and report to others the good fortune that makes an oriole or grosbeak our tenant.

But in the winter all this is changed. Then we have it in our power not only to bring the birds to us but we may stand between them and starvation. To be responsible for the life of a wild creature is to become its special providence. This is a rôle which not only increases our intimacy with our feathered wards, but also adds to our self-esteem. It establishes our kinship with nature. It proves the sophistry of Thoreau's "I am something to Him that made me, undoubtedly, but not much to any other that He has made."

Just as we are of more importance to birds during the winter than at any other season, so they are then of greatest value to us. We need them to animate an otherwise apparently lifeless world; we need them as emblems of faith, courage, and good cheer, and for the spirit of friendliness they create.

The tapping of a woodpecker or call of a nuthatch will brighten the gloomiest winter day. We never miss the sun when we hear the merry, tinkling notes of tree sparrows. No depression is proof against the cheerfulness of chickadees, and should one of these friendly little sprites perch upon our finger-tips we are thrilled by an experience which seems definitely to set us apart from those who have never been so signally honored.

THERE is no limit, large or small, to the size of a bird garden. It may cover an estate or be confined to a window-sill. But since our object is bird comradeship as well as conservation, let us assume that it occupies a yard —back or front. A host's first thoughts are for the comfort and safety of his guests. We should, at the outset, therefore, consider the question of shelter which will provide protection from the elements as well as from cats, owls, and other living bird enemies. This may be afforded by evergreens, vine-covered arbors, hedges, and densely massed shrubbery.

Coaxed by the promise of suet comes the Downy Woodpecker whose friendly tapping will brighten the gloomiest winter day

Such an environment is not to be developed overnight, however, and while awaiting its growth we may provide various artificial substitutes. A very serviceable birds' hut may be made of a pile of brush. If it has been used for peas, leave the old vines on it. Grain scattered beneath the branches will make this safe and effective shelter doubly attractive. Song sparrows, juncos, and white-throats will use this retreat in winter. If it can be left the year around and concealed with vines in summer one may count on either a catbird or thrasher nesting in it.

With equal ease more picturesque winter quarters may be made of lima bean poles (also with the old vines attached) stacked in the form of a tepee. If you are not so fortunate as to have lima beans at least you may get the poles, and if the situation permits, place them in position early enough for Morning-glories both to adorn and thatch them.

It is well also to leave some nesting-boxes in position for possible occupancy by downy woodpeckers, nuthatches, and chickadees. Small openings affording access to outbuildings are sometimes discovered and regularly used as doorways to the dormitories within. A correspondent in southern New Jersey was the honored hostess of a Carolina wren which nightly entered her conservatory through a tiny hole, and on occasions even ventured into the dining room.

SO MUCH for lodging. Now for the important subject of board. Before the advent of the starling one might hope that even midwinter would still offer birds a goodly supply of the year's fruits. The tip of nearly every branch of a Dogwood just outside my window bears a whorl of berries. The gentle hermit thrushes would find abundant fare here for weeks, but I know that in their own time the starlings will come and strip the tree in a day. At the best, fall is the harvest time and if we wish for many winter guests we must set a generously supplied and frequently replenished table. Nevertheless, cones for crossbills and Birch catkins for redpolls can be offered only on the tree. So, too, we may leave the Sunflowers nodding on their stalks until they are awakened by a flock of gay-voiced goldfinches.

For the benefit of the bushes as well as the birds let us spare the rake beneath the shrubbery where a mat of fallen leaves will always suggest possibilities in the way of seeds, insect eggs or larvæ, and give birds exercise as well as food. It is not well to make life too easy for our guests. However, nature, itself, seems to impose certain checks here, making birds methodically erratic in their feeding habits. We may keep our feeding stations stocked with an unfailing supply of everything birds love best, and still they will visit them only at intervals and consequently take but a part of their daily fare from them.

This is an obvious preventive of overfeeding with resultant sluggishness, making birds more easily susceptible to the attack of their enemies. Our feathered visitors, therefore, will never become depauperate pensioners. Nor will our ever-set table prevent them from taking toll of the seeds, insect eggs, and larvæ which constitute their normal fare in winter. Thus wholly aside from their companionship, birds will more than repay our hospitality by reducing next season's crop of weeds and insects.

A garden food-stand should be placed in a sunny, sheltered situation, if possible near shrubbery. There is no reason why its appearance should not be just as attractive to man as its contents are to birds. Ease of access and protection from the elements are the main requirements. Given these and one's taste and ingenuity may be left to do the rest. A miniature rustic thatched "summer" house makes a more appropriate design than its name would imply.

A window-stand may range all the way from one formed by nailing a strip on the outer edge of the sill to a glass-sided box projecting into the room through the half-opened sash which closes tightly on it. Under any circumstances a small conifer set at one side of the window will be useful as well as decorative.

Having set the table let us consider the fare. For the seed-eaters it is clear we should provide seeds, but for the insect-eaters it is perhaps not so obvious that we should have suet. The seeds may include mixed chick-feed, cracked corn, hemp, millet, canary and sunflower seed. The suet should be enclosed in wire mesh to prevent jays and starlings from helping themselves too liberally. Crumbled bread, crackers, or dog biscuit and nuts of any kind are also welcomed.

In Norway, from time immemorial, a sheaf of oats or barley, attached to a high pole or the gable of an outbuilding, has been given the birds on Christmas Day. While it might rob the act of a measure of its significance, it would unquestionably add to its value if we should make our Christmas present to the birds in November and repeat as often as it is required.

AS FOR the guests, they may well announce themselves. But at least we may give the prospective host a hint of whom he may expect and how to know his visitors when they arrive. Let us assume that the region is the central Eastern States, the place any home with sufficient vegetation to afford birds at least standing-room. Of European sparrows and European starlings we may be assured. Only an American Indian can logically protest at their presence and, after all, even sparrows are better than no birds at all. But when they crowd native birds from the board we resent their intrusion. Starlings are chubby birds, as large as robins but with short tails and a glossy black plumage at this season spotted with whitish. They are familiar figures in our bird world now, but for the first two decades or more after their introduction into Central Park, New York City, in 1890, they occasioned much excitement among bird-lovers who were unable to find them described in books on American birds.

The most regular native patrons of our window food-shelves are chickadees, blue jays, white-breasted nuthatches, and downy woodpeckers. The black cap and grayish fluffy plumage of the first and striking blue and white costume of the second are as familiar as the brick-red breast of the robin. Both speak their names too distinctly to be misunderstood and have, in addition, various clearly whistled calls; the chickadee's is a musical *phee-be*, which more than one person has attributed to the phœbe; proof they are not acquainted with either. The nuthatch and downy are both climbers, but while the former climbs either up or down and never uses his short, square tail as a prop, the latter hitches his way only upward and braces himself when at rest with his pointed, stiffened tail-feathers. The nuthatches' *yank-yank* and woodpeckers' sharp *peek* and metallic rattle are equally characteristic and unmistakable.

Slate-colored juncos, the size of sparrows, and the somewhat larger white-throat sparrows may come to the window, but they are loth to go far from shrubbery and prefer the ground to a foodstand. The former flaunts a white pennant on each side of its tail in flight, the latter is less easily known. Old birds have a square white throat-patch and a bit of yellow over the eye, but these marks are not well developed in birds of the year who must be known by the company they keep.

In well-sheltered places song sparrows, our only winter sparrow with a streaked breast, may be found. They, too, will not venture far from the protection of undergrowth.

That wandering minstrel, the purple finch, travels on too irregular a schedule for any one to predict his movements, but sooner or later he will come and probably in numbers. Mature males will be recognized by their color; like that of sparrows dipped in pokeberry juice, Burroughs called it. The streaked young males and the females, like the immature white-throats, may be known on the "birds of a feather principle," even if their plumage is gray instead of reddish.

To present an adequate "Who's Who" of the birds which may visit us in winter would, however, require a textbook rather than an invitation to join the ranks of winter bird gardeners. Double the number of birds I have mentioned may be looked for and always there will be possibilities ranging from an evening grosbeak of the North to a mocking-bird of the South. It is remarkable how a feeding-stand enlarges the boundaries of one's garden. It is remarkable, too, with what varied interests it fills the months from Cosmos to Crocus.

The newer roofings come in a diversity of shades, and red shingles add color to this Seattle, Washington, home of Mr. C. K. Poe

Some Roofs Which Meet Modern Requirements

CEDRIC START

Photographs by Tebbs & Knell and by courtesy of Johns-Manville, Inc., American Insulation Co., Mohawk Asbestos Slate Co., Inc., Barber Asphalt Co.

Recent Accomplishment in Roof Making that Reduces Fire Hazard and Affords the Home Builder a Wide Choice of Color and Style

NATURALLY in the general evolution of building toward something characteristically American, characteristically Twentieth Century—and we are not now talking of architectural styles but of construction processes—the roof too has come in for its share of development.

It is inconceivable that the art of building houses should remain static when everything else is pushing on toward high mechanical perfection. We are a nation of practical people and are proud of it—rather justly so, perhaps, since it means a constantly rising and wider-circling level of comfort for the millions, a chance for the average man to rest under his own rooftree in circumstances of physical ease undreamed of even a half-century ago. Those of us who love beauty, and so many of us do, have a way of looking back to the days of our forebears with rather envious eyes, of fancying, perhaps, that life was easier and more simple, then. Certainly it was more simple—and also more stern! Out of every hundred dreamers of bygone days not a half dozen, I wager, would be willing to go back and "stand the gaff" of actual daily discomfort.

We cherish the old Colonial homesteads; we like to look at them, sometimes even to buy them—and then promptly bring them up-to-date! They are beautiful because they were honestly built to meet the needs and dreams

Fireproof and eminently practical for the modern dwelling are the various types of asbestos shingle (pictured above and at right)

of their makers, a sincere expression of their own time and place. But the long story of man's progress is by no means finished — the needs of to day are quite other than those of yesterday and we are bending our wits and our machinery to the successful solution of new problems.

The swing from rural to suburban living has been a forceful factor in the recent development of roofings—the risk of conflagration in districts where houses almost touch elbows, as it were, is too great to be neglected and all the modern-made roofings, ordinarily grouped under the somewhat loose designation of prepared roofings, reckon among other serviceable qualities the quality of fireproofness. The asbestos types have greater resistance to fire than slate, tile, or metal which flake, crack, and melt respectively under intense heat, and all types—barring, of course, those made up of tar paper with a gravel surface and those which do not advertise themselves as fireproof—are at least more fire resisting than wood shingles.

For two centuries recklessly prodigal of our national treasure, we are commencing to face the fact that our forests and quarries cannot prove inexhaustible and we are beginning to handle our products with more intelligent restraint. "Conservation" has at last found foothold in the public consciousness, not merely as an idea but as a practice, and the value of manufactured roofings, viewed from this angle, becomes apparent.

MORE immediately pertinent, however, to the man who is planning to build is the matter of cost, under which head properly come both initial expenditure and later upkeep. Among these roofings, as among all materials, there is a variation in price depending upon quality, weight, difficulty of manufacture, etc. But, generally speaking, it is safe to say that the home builder attempting to shave down expenses would do well to give such roofings careful consideration. The cheaper kinds are less expensive even than wood shingles and the most expensive usually slightly less than slate or tile. Also the lighter types can be supported on much lighter framing which means a measurable initial saving. Those of asbestos weigh less than tiles and about equal thin slates; with some of the better makes, however, the saving in weight would be negligible.

Whether we bemoan or stoically accept the impermanence of most present-day domestic architecture, particularly in the suburban districts, the fact remains and the shifting process goes forward merrily — from the real estate boomer's point of view; or dismally—from the viewpoint of folk who crave ancestral roots or aspire to thrust down roots of their own. Patently, it is beyond the power of the indi-

Very convenient is the asbestos cement shingle (see below) which can be used for re-roofing over old wood shingles and thus insure the owner against danger from flying sparks

The prepared roofings with their range of color are well adapted to the semi-tropical sections of the country where brilliance seems to belong by right both of inheritance and of natural conditions. Home of Mr. H. Sausen at Birmingham, Alabama; Warren, Knight &Davis, Architects

idual to stem the whole tendency of the imes and the average age of a modern uilding is commonly computed to be between wenty and thirty years. Any of the good repared roofings will last that long with omparatively little upkeep; the cost of naintenance during the period being decidedly ess than wood and about the same as slate nd tile.

CLEARLY an outcome of necessity and of logical effort to meet certain specific nodern requirements, these newer roofings re rapidly being perfected. Not only is the rimary idea of practicability now an accomlished fact but an increasingly wide range of olor effects and of shapes is at the disposal the home builder. In Florida, California, nd other semi-tropical parts of the country here brilliance seems to belong by right both inheritance and of natural conditions, these oofings will be found adaptable. There are ecial reds for the Spanish-style dwelling, id a diversity of shades to blend harmonisly with the more subdued palette of nature the north.

There have been many attempts to use ese roofings so as to imitate thatch, tile, and ate, with somewhat varying success. The ief difficulties seem to be in getting the thickness of the butt and a satisfying texture, as it is the horizontal and vertical shadows on a roof, the irregular surface of uneven textures, and the unsystematic blending of color that give charm. These are the factors that make such an appeal in an old roof. A flat roof surface lacking in shadows is uninteresting, does not attract the eye. This is not made up for by the painting of artificial shadows nor by the spotting of different colors all over the roof. Manufacturers are realizing that the charm of this new way of covering the roof must be attained not through imitation but as an individual development like the development of the new type of architecture which has grown out of the skyscraper and the zoning law.

ROUGHLY, there are two general divisions among prepared roofings. The first is the roll kind that is applied in horizontal or vertical strips. This has as its chief talking points, ease of application, lightness of weight, and cheapness. This roll type comes also in strips of a width equal to the length of an ordinary shingle and has its exposed edges cut to look like separate shingles. There is also a type that lies diagonally. Roofing of this sort is best suited to buildings of a light character or those in shade, as under trees, where the direct rays of the sun do not accentuate the flatness. Then there comes the matter of color choice—this is best kept simple, using one tone or, if in different colors, using those of blending tones. Reddish brown, lead color, and weathered green are all good and most of this group of roof materials are available in the above colors.

The other division includes the asbestos and the cement shingles which are individual and, laid like slate, can be put over old shingles, are fireproof, and lend themselves more readily to charming effects. Some of these have the thick butt and uneven texture and make very attractive roofs. The heavier types are especially fitting for buildings of sturdy character and are always enhanced by the addition of shadows either from trees or adjoining buildings. Again in the matter of color, it is best to keep to the dull browns, greens, purples, and grays. Care should be taken not to spot greens or purples or reds on a dull-toned surface or in any way bring out a contrast which startles the attention and thus detracts from the dignity of the house as a whole. Mellow color blending gradually over large surfaces is more agreeable and creates a pleasant restfulness. Assuredly jazz has no place on a roof and freakish effects in architecture quickly prove tiresome!

Embargoed Bulbs: Lest We Forget!

ACCORDING to the fiat of the Federal Horticultural Board no imported stocks of any of the bulbs named below may be had for garden planting after this season. In view of the fact that only an infinitesimal quantity of any of these embargoed bulbs have hitherto been produced in this country, real shortages are sure to be felt and wide-awake readers will act accordingly: Glory-of-the-Snow (Chionodoxa), Winter Aconite (Eranthis hyemalis), Crown Imperial (Fritillaria imperialis), Guinea-hen Flower (Fritillaria meleagris), Snowdrop (Glanthus), Ixia, Grape Hyacinth (Muscari) Squill (Scilla), Daffodils, Jonquil, etc. (Narcissus).

SWITCH PLATES IN DECORATION

WILLIAM H. DEY

Up-to-date-Designs That Make This Once Prosaic Device an Integral Part of the Color Scheme of the Well-planned Room

Photographs by courtesy of the General Electric Co., Connecticut Electric Co., H. L. Judd Co., Nature Studio, and the Tork Co.

THE necessity for some device to control artificial lighting has been evidenced from the snuffer of the tallow candle to the turn screw of the kerosene lamp. With the coming of electricity, new methods had to be applied all along the line and the light-controlling device has progressed from the key at the socket to pull chains and finally to independent wall switches that from certain points will turn on or off the lights in other parts of the house.

This seemed the ultimate goal, but there was still another to be attained. Utility alone was insufficient—these switches must be decorative as well. The modern fixture is something that has been created by artists, mechanical geniuses, and illumination experts for the purpose of being both scientifically correct as a light-giving unit and harmonious as a fitting.

During this evolution of attractive fixtures, switches have, until recently, shown but slight change from the original design which was (if the writer is not mistaken) a simple push-in-and-out affair with a wooden knob and a nickled cover. When the convenience of wall switches was realized and each day saw more and more of them in use, it was deemed high time that they, like the fixtures, be either definitely decorative or made altogether inconspicuous.

In thinking of the gradual development of switches and plates and fixtures it is most interesting to look back to those first days of the use of electricity in the home. Who does not recall the time when the wiring was either exposed, strung along on porcelain knobs, run through partitions in porcelain tubes, or laid in wooden raceways placed on the surface of the wall! Where switches were used they were placed on top of these raceways or mounted on porcelain bases in the case of open wiring.

When the science of this new method of lighting brought about concealment of the wires, there came a change in the switches. Iron boxes were provided to fit into the wall and switches were made to fit into these boxes. Thus came the first call for an escutcheon plate to cover the box, bringing the now so-familiar brass switch plate $2\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, a size that is still standard to-day.

THE first of these flush switches, as they are called, was the rotary type in a new form, the plate being depressed. The next development was the push button switch with black buttons, one having a mother-of-pearl insert to indicate "on"; the other little black button turned it off.

Then came the tumbler or toggle switch, a single handle switch pushed up to turn on the light, while down pushes it off. The newest style of this switch has a square handle pivoted at the base, the handle moving through the switch plate.

Inserts of radium luminous material may be had to-day in place of mother-of-pearl in the push button type of switch—a saving in time and in temper at night. Luminous markings are sometimes built into the handles of tumbler switches, and in one type of switch is supplied in the form of a glow tip applied to the handle by means of a screw thread. In this way, if a non-luminous type of switc is in use, this improvement can be easily adde

Handles of switches are also made of trans parent bakelite and a rod of luminous materi is placed in the center so that the entire hand is luminous. Other conveniences are luminou plate screws which are easily substituted f ordinary screws.

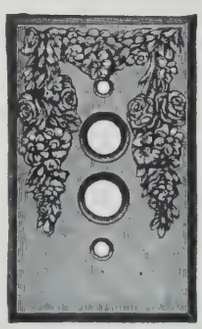
So much for switches which in the tumbl models with luminous locators represent th maximum of convenience. While they ma not be the last word in such equipment, it w probably be a long time before any improve style displaces them.

SWITCH plates, however, are still unde going great change. When these we first made of brass, it was both cheap a plentiful and easy to work in. But t polished solid brass of those earlier days h gradually given way to a cheaper grade, thinner brass and lacquer finishes.

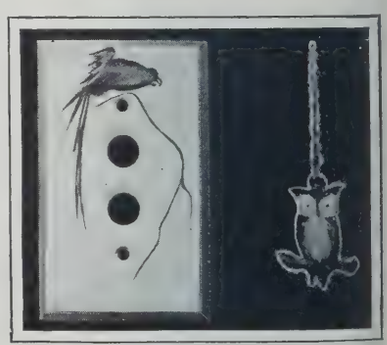
As in so many other fittings of t house it was found that utility need n preclude beauty and that if switches must covered with plates, at least they need n jar on the sensibilities.

As a result, these plates are no longer bright metal. Often they are painted over become an unobtrusive part of the wall its or they may be given a two-tone effect blend with woodwork as well as walls. Anot excellent idea is to have the wallpaper co all but the handle of the switch. C artist has conceived the idea of painti these plates in any number of odd design cretonne and chintz motifs for country hon or sun parlors, others with characters fr

Fixtures of untarnishable material in orange, ebony, amber gold, pottery green, and so on are made nowadays to fit various decorative schemes, and the one shown has both switch button and a concealed outlet for plugging in a vacuum sweeper or other household appliance. Floral patterns (see right) too are available in pleasant designs and colors to blend with wallpapers of similar motif



Unobtrusive and in good taste is the rectangular bakelite switch plate (see below left) which is available in a half-dozen shades and numbers among its other good qualities that of being absolutely shock-proof. For small rooms and places where the inconspicuous is sought the little "pony" oval switches (below) come in brush brass and a variety of other finishes



The hand-painted switch plate above comes in several combinations, as ivory with the parrot done in pink and gray, or a green bird on a background of black. The push buttons are radium treated and thus readily located in the dark, as is the little owl (right) which proves a most useful locator when hung on the individual fixture

Mother Goose for nurseries and little folks' rooms.

Other plates there are of cast iron with raised floral designs and finished in natural colors, while a Southern manufacturer is making them of heavy plate glass. Some of these are left transparent so that the wall or its paper design shows through; others have mirror backs and some of these are grained to imitate wood and some have luminous markings.

One plate that is very pleasing is made of moulded glass and one manufacturer of fixtures is offering switch plates with a design around the edge like that used in the canopy of the fixtures themselves and finished in the same color, producing a very pretty effect.

Porcelain enamel plates there are too in a variety of colors—white, black, blue, ivory, etc. The white ones are particularly pleasing in bathroom or kitchen, the others lending themselves for use in other rooms having a definite color scheme. Iron plates finished in various colors of lacquer with stenciled floral design, or with luminous markings, are highly decorative and durable, and since these may be purchased blank, can be finished to please the individual taste.

The luminous switch plate screws already referred to can be used with any of these special plates, or screws to harmonize with each make can be had.

Special luminous glass screws to go with glass plates are being made as well as other luminous screws for all the various types of plates.

SINCE all metal plates and those using metal screws are not shock proof, it is interesting to learn of one that is, or, as the electrician would say—"dead front." This is one of bakelite which is non-conducting and is one of the finest of common moulding materials. The screws, while of metal, have a head cast over them of bakelite so that with bakelite handle, plate, and screws they are non-metallic and absolutely shock proof. More than that, they may be had in many attractive shades and colors. Luminous locating screws for such plates are made of bakelite to preserve the dead front effect and add the convenience of luminosity at the same time.

Ivori-Craft, a casein preparation, moulded into sheets, makes another type of non-metallic plate. This is a product of milk or cheese, usually confused with celluloid but it is non-inflammable.

First used abroad, it is now produced in this country as well. It can be made in any color and in all shades, and in combinations of colors in mottled and iridescent and in wood grain effects to match any wood. Manufacturers will have difficulty in selecting the several dozen to which their line must be limited.

These improvements in switch plates apply equally to the convenience outlet, so that there is no longer any excuse for clinging to the unornamental, always tarnished, old-fashioned conventional brass plate. Not if one is susceptible to new ideas or has any of their own.

Incidentally, these modern plates are not in any way "wired"—two screws loosen them and nothing else comes apart. In two minutes you can change from the old type to any modern kind.

"PAINTED LADIES" and "BLUE BELLS" of SOUTH AFRICA

FORMAN T. McLEAN

Author of "How the Gladiolus Behaves in the Tropics" (August, 1923) and "Where the Gladiolus Got Its Spots" (February, 1925)

Rebellious, Graceful, Miniature Gladiolus Species That Are Planted in Fall and Endure Frost

Photographs by E. J. Steer, Fred. L. Delkin, and the Author

AMONG the most graceful and airy, but least known, of the Gladiolus are the group of dwarf, early flowering sorts. They might be characterized as the Irish among Gladiolus, for they are veritable rebels and refuse to conform to the standards of merit established by gardeners. But like other rebellious spirits, they have many endearing qualities. The Dutch growers, though themselves disciples of neatness and regularity both in their gardens and in their homes, early recognized the value of these spring blooming, easily grown, and dainty sorts. Most of the varieties are products of the genius of the gardeners of the Low Countries. The Dutch have striven, indeed, to make these flowers conform to their ideals, and they even picture in their literature the regular spikes that occasionally develop among them. Fortunately they have had little success in changing the artistic irregularity in both flower and pose which seems ingrained in this group of Gladiolus from the Cape of Good Hope. The Primulinus

Among the smallest and earliest of the dwarf Gladiolus is the pink Peach Blossom, very graceful and dainty for indoor arrangement

G. hastatus, pink with dark throat blotches, one of the wild ancestral forms of the Dwarf Gladiolus which has little in common with the more flamboyant modern garden Gladiolus but whose wavy, recurved petals give an engaging effect of grace

but the demand of the showman for large, full blooms in the Gladiolus is not the last word on the subject by any means. Smaller flowers with pointed petals and greater individuality have distinct merit and are more artistic. One visitor to the greenhouses last winter remarked: "Are those Gladiolus? I would not have guessed it; most Gladiolus are so stiff!" She would not have made that remark if she had known more of these attractive little Dwarf Gladiolus.

HOW TO GROW THEM

IN THEIR habits of growth the Dwarf Gladiolus are quite as distinctive as in their form and size. The usual demand of the American bulb grower is for a big, vigorous plant which withstands the heat of the summer, and a large rugged bulb which winters well in storage. The Dwarf Gladiolus quite refuses to conform to any of this. Large, round No. 1 bulbs, one and a half inches in diameter, are practically unknown among them, as their bulbs are in proportion to their size in other respects. But when a bulb an inch or even three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and lopsided at that, will yield three to five spikes of graceful little flowers, who would really want a large bulb of them, anyway? It is usually foolish to buy bulbs for their size, like a youngster buying candy, for some of the finest kinds have relatively small bulbs. This is specially true among the Dwarf Gladiolus. The bulbs of these sorts are not as resistant to drying as the ordinary kinds, and should be stored during summer in boxes of sand or earth. Never try to store them in the cellar over winter as you do other Gladiolus,

A variety of G. ramosus, the so-called "Baby Gladiolus," with typically slender curved spray of star-shaped pink flowers which face horizontally; one of the fascinating sorts which may safely be fall-planted (¼ natural size as shown here at left)

hybrids constitute another group of miniatures, but they are entirely different from the dwarf sorts in every respect, and cannot be treated in the same way at all.

Should the ideal Gladiolus have strong, erect stems? The Dwarf strain, descendents of wild sorts adapted to the blustery winters at the Cape, have bent wiry stems, leaning to every breeze, and depending on flexibility rather than strength to survive the spring storms. A bent spike of the large Gladiolus is often a sorry thing; with its flowers hanging down or distorted it has a ragged appearance. This is not so with the dwarf nanus, Colvillei, and ramosus, the so-called "Baby Gladiolus." Curved, swaying spikes being expedient for them in their native haunts, they have evolved a flowering habit to fit them. The flowers always face horizontally or slightly upward whatever the position of the spike, and they usually are set at a slight angle to the stem, so that if it is horizontal, the flowers face forward in two rows, one on each side of it, the adaptation of the flowers to any position of the stem goes so far that, if the stem is broken and hangs down, the flowers still stand horizontally and are right side up. When the spike is cut and turned erect, the flowers will then be upside down on it, giving a most interesting effect. I have such a spike of Peach Blossom on my table as I write. Each flower of it is inverted, the throat blotches being on the top petals instead of the bottom ones, and the lowermost petal stands out straight from the spike, giving a truly orchid-like effect to the entire spike.

The curved spikes of the Dwarf Gladiolus, with each of the flowers poised and facing forward from all sorts of positions, make a very graceful, attractive bouquet, particularly effective for the luncheon table and in other places where tall flowers would be out of place. The slender, wiry stems leaning in all directions lend themselves readily to artistic arrangements with other foliage and flowers. They are not popular with the florists—and why? Because their crooked stems are difficult to pack closely in boxes for shipping,

Red Colvillei, one of the cultivated Dwarf Gladiolus (pictured right, ¼ natural size) which follows the earlier nanus in flower (see page 118) is larger and more erect due to its admixture with the mountain species cardinalis which is of taller, more robust habit than most of the Cape (i. e. Cape of Good Hope) species

for they will only deteriorate and most of them will die.

Their habit is to start growth in autumn, and to make roots and sprouts in the soil during the winter, in readiness to push quickly forward with the first warm days of spring. This habit is another harking back to the ancestral traits of the race. At the Cape of Good Hope the wild Gladiolus grow slowly during most of the cool moist winter. Their descendents, the dwarf "Baby Gladiolus," approach this as closely as they can in our more rigorous climate by getting all ready during the winter, and making the most of their active growth during the cool of the early spring. Indeed it is a wise precaution with the majority not to plant them out too early in the autumn, lest they shoot above ground before cold weather. An occasional frost in the spring is no calamity to them; the foliage of some of the hardiest will withstand a temperature of 20° without harm. But if the leaves start in the fall, then are frosted back, they are always deformed. So the proper treatment of these Dwarf Gladiolus is to plant them late in October or November, just before the approach of freezing weather, in well-drained and well-mulched beds or coldframes. The bulbs are so small that they should not be planted too deeply. The temptation is to plant deeply, as a protection from frost, but two or three inches is better than deeper planting. If they are thoroughly mulched, first with brush and coarse material which will not mat down, and a layer of finer material, either leaves, grass, or straw, on top, they will winter quite well. Uncover them with the first warm days of spring, and give them only slight protection in case of hard freezes thereafter. Treated in this manner, they may be expected to blossom early and freely.

G. blandus, justly known as the Fairest Gladiolus and nicknamed "Painted Lady" by the urchins of South Africa. It flowers late in the spring and comes in several color varieties, i. e. white, flesh, and pale pink (see ruffled form below)

THE wild ancestral forms of the Dwarf Gladiolus require the same treatment as do the garden sorts, and they constitute an interesting and very ornamental group in themselves. They are so diverse and many of them have such odd shapes that they do not seem like Gladiolus at all; they have little in common with the usual garden varieties. Many of the commoner sorts of these wild species have bright color designs on the lower lip of the flower, and accordingly have been named Painted Ladies by the children of South Africa.

G. alatus (left), the Winged Gladiolus, one of the oddities of the Gladiolus world; flowers bright red with yellow lower petals sharply tipped red. A ruffled form of blandus (above), among the loveliest of the small South African Gladiolus; the unruffled type appears in the upper right-hand picture

The earliest flowering of these is GLADIOLUS DEBILIS, which is creamy white, with a clear-cut design etched in lilac on the lower lip. G. HASTATUS has pink flowers with dark throat blotches. G. BLANDUS, the Fairest Gladiolus, is the Broad-leaved Painted Lady of the South African urchins. It flowers late in the spring, and comes in several color varieties: white, flesh, and pale pink. Some of the forms have distinctly ruffled petals—a characteristic which it shares with G. CUSPIDATUS and some others. One of the oddest forms is G. ALATUS, the South African Kalkoentje. Its huge upper petal and distinctive coloring atone for its low stature. The flowers are bright red, the lower petals being yellow with a sharply outlined red tip to each. Among the rare and unusual forms are the highly prized "Blue Bells," most of which are protected in the wild state by the South African Government. G. SPATHACEUS, the Caledon Blue Bell, is one of the finest of them. The blue G. GRACILIS and pink G. BOLUSI, the Tulbagh Bell, vie with it in graceful form. The lily-like Afrikanders and many other sorts are equally interesting. But these wild species are rare in cultivation,

and it is fortunate that the garden hybrids derived from the Cape species share with them many of their most attractive traits.

The Caledon Blue Bell (Gladiolus spathaceus), one of the most highly prized of the wild species in its native home, but so unlike the cultivated varieties that what gardener of the New World would guess it to be a Gladiolus?

THERE are three groups of cultivated sorts among this class of Dwarf Gladiolus. Each of them has its own season of bloom, and its definite place in the garden. Each is of slightly different origin and distinctive habits.

The NANUS group has the smallest and earliest sorts, and includes such dainty little blooms as pink PEACH BLOSSOM, white BLUSHING BRIDE, red CRIMSON QUEEN, several of the wild species which are still in cultivation, such as G. VITTATUS, TRISTIS, BLANDUS, and others of the species from the lowlands of the Cape of Good Hope and hybrids between them. They usually have the stalks bent into a swaying spray of blossoms, each far enough from its neighbor to be distinct and to show its graceful form to advantage. The star-shaped flowers face horizontally, and are wide open with distinct dark-bordered spots or blotches on the lower petals. The prevailing colors among them are white, cream, pink, red, and purple. The stems are usually short, seldom more than eighteen inches tall, and both leaves and stalks are slender. Each spike bears six to ten or twelve blooms, with three to six of them open at one time.

Larger and freer blooming than the Blue Bell is the Tulbagh Bell, a pink flowered sort which vies with it in grace. G. Bolusi Burchelli.

The second group, slightly later to bloom, is the COLVILLEI. These have a distinct admixture of the strain of G. cardinalis, the Superb Gladiolus, a mountain species of taller, more robust habit than most of the Cape species. The Colvillei sorts are accordingly of taller and more upright growth than the Nanus, the spikes being often straight and erect. The flowers are more numerous, larger, and face somewhat upward instead of horizontally. Most of them show their relationship to Cardinalis by the characteristic long, canoe-shaped blotches of white or cream on the lower petals. Each blotch is bordered with a darker shade than the ground color of the flowers. Among these varieties, the pure white BRIDE, red COLVILLEI, and red BRILLIANT are good examples. Many other equally beautiful kinds are grown in Holland, but few of them are known in this country.

A third group of these fall-planted Gladiolus is the RAMOSUS strain, taller, later, and freer flowering than either of the others. They have an admixture of the large, summer-flowering Natal species, G. oppositiflorus, and accordingly are larger, slower growing plants and the bulbs are more resistant to drying than most of the others of the dwarf types. But they nevertheless need to be autumn planted, and are relatively early flowering compared to the spring-planted sorts. The flowers are star-shaped, and face horizontally from curved, often branching spikes. Some of them are quite hardy, and one pink variety has survived the winter outdoors along the New England coast with only a slight protection of a thin mulch of leaves over the bed. It is even possible that a hardy race of Gladiolus may be developed from the hardier varieties. One of the Ramosus Gladiolus has another interesting trait. The variety INSIGNIS has bright crimson flowers with darker centers, arranged on an arched spike with the flowers along the top and facing upward in a spray effect, which is odd and pleasing.

The very peculiarities which are most at variance with the accepted standards make these miniature Gladiolus attractive. Flowering as they do at the end of the springtime and the beginning of summer, their airy grace makes a cluster of them in a vase or along the garden border like a bit of the spirit of the spring itself. Just as the huge Show Gladiolus belongs to the pomp of the midsummer flower display, so we associate slender, graceful flowers, nodding in the breeze, with the spring season. These Dwarf Gladiolus thus belong among the spring flowers, in a class with the Snowdrops, Grape Hyacinths, Daffodils, and Columbines, and they prolong the lovely pageant of early flowers.

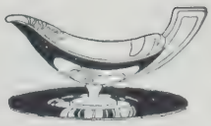
If they might be grown the year around, as are Roses and Carnations, they would fill as important a place in home decoration, for they are among the few lily-like flowers of small size, graceful habit, and good keeping qualities. They are well suited to modern homes of small rooms and light furniture. Where five-foot stalks of greenhouse Roses, Snapdragons, or tall Gladiolus are out of place, these artistic little blooms with their star-like shapes and graceful poses are more in keeping with modern needs.

Fitting the Shrub to the Soil

BEFORE making out a list of shrubs to be ordered, consider the soil of the site. If you must plant in a heavy clay you are limited in your choice. The shrubby Cinquefoil, Lilacs, Altheas, Dogwood, Wild Roses, Viburnums, and Hawthorns will do fairly well in a clay if the soil is well drained and enriched with well decayed cow or horse manure. This soil should be cultivated to a depth of from twelve to fourteen inches, covering a surface of from four to five feet. Dig in the manure in the fall and leave the soil in the rough over winter. In the spring, mix in a liberal amount of coarse bonemeal two or three weeks before planting and then fit the shrubs into their permanent places.—H. F.

"HEIRLOOMS OF TO-MORROW"

ELLEN JEFFREY



The Story of Solid Silver and Its Place in the Present-day Home

Photographs by Mattie Edwards Hewitt, and by courtesy of Georg Jensen, International Silver Company; Crichton & Co., Ltd.; The Gorham Co.; Rogers, Lunt & Bowlen Co.

A DINING table may have all the charm and delicacy resulting from fine linen; glassware and china may lend it color and sparkle, but it is from its silver that is gained a sense of richness and elegance, and—one might almost say—of rank.

Nor is this a modern conception. The use of silver for drinking vessels and dishes was a symbol of riches long before the Christian era. The Romans ate from silver dishes in their day of power, and in the lands they conquered they established their sophisticated table manners.

The Anglo-Saxons made huge silver salt cellars the dividing-line between the great and those of lesser degree. The Incas and Aztecs used silver in unbelievable quantities and when these treasures were torn from them by the conquering Spaniard, the silver travelled from Spain to Britain, to the countries along the Mediterranean Sea, and getting bolder, Spanish galleons finally carried it across the Indian Ocean to the mysterious lands of the Far East. And ever underlying the demand for this metal was the quest for beauty in the things of daily life. Even Shakespere deemed it worthy of mention and Romeo speaks of the valuable "plate" on the court cupboard.

One of the most interesting and unusual pages of history is bound up in the story of silver for the table since it—very naturally—kept pace with the table manners of various times. We think with delight of the great stone halls in the olden castles with groaning, festive boards adown their lengths, piled high with venison pasties and meat pies. Then to be a "good trencherman" was rated a desirable quality. But we forget that there were no forks to eat with and that meat was cut in huge "gobbets" the better to be lifted out of the pie or the dish by the hands and held with the fingers while eaten! When forks were introduced from the land of the luxury-loving Italians, the clergy of "merrie England" preached against them and the people were warned not to use these implements sacrilegiously designed to take the place of the fingers which had been provided by an all-wise Providence to eat with.

The carving knives of those far-off days were apt to be the hunting knives or swords of both hosts and guests to cut off that portion of the spitted roast of which they were so fond. Indeed—so an old doggerel runs—they loved one roast so well that it was knighted and became "Sir Loin." Some say Elizabeth delivered the accolade, but—somehow—this old version smacks of greater authenticity:

"The merrie Charles of fame facete
On loin of beef did dine.
He held his sword high o'er the meat,—
'Rise up, thou proud Sir Loin.'"

No matter which way we turn in this study of old table manners and the accompanying old silver, we find such amusing incidents springing up to show us anew how closely each act of our present-day lives and each of our customs is bound up in and part of the same old tale.

Most of the early settlers in our own land brought their treasured silver with them; or if they had left it behind as a matter of prudence, they sent for it as soon as the settlements promised permanency. In a letter dated 1686 one Virginia colonist wrote to a London merchant: "I esteem it politic and reputable to furnish myself with an handsome cupboard of plate which gives myself the present use and credit, is a sure friend at a dead lift without much loss and a certain portion for a child after my dicease."

In which quaint phraseology he summed up all that solid silver stands for—a credit to its owner, a fortune in time of need, and a precious inheritance for coming generations.

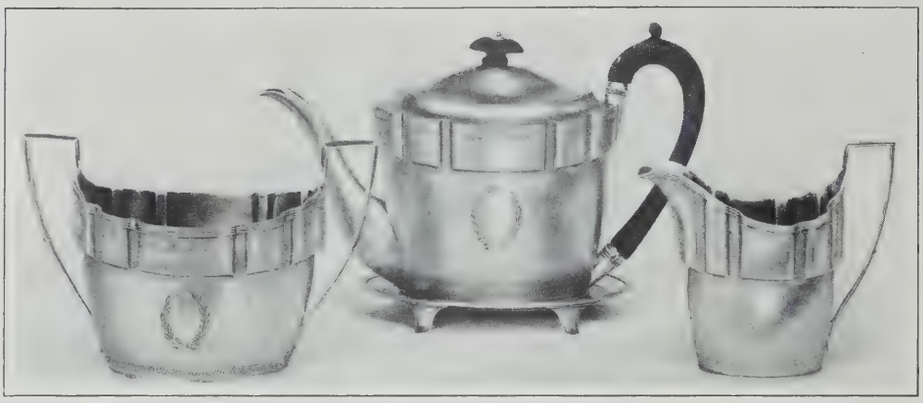
In purchasing silver this matter of the "heirloom of to-morrow" is well worth considering and it may not be amiss to warn

A few pieces of hand-wrought silver which in their simplicity of detail carry the mark of a master-craftsman who has turned to nature for the motif for each bit of ornamentation. The beauty of an opening flower, the clinging tendrils of a vine furnish inspiration for bowl or vase or a handle, creating beauty in the simple, serviceable things of the household

against the purchase of freakish designs. Simplicity not only indicates good taste but is most apt to mark the silver which is the product of the finest artists. Some of the most cherished of the old silver that has come down to us through the ages was made by those rarely skilled craftsmen of old, the silversmiths who knew so well the beauty of simplicity.

Not all of the old silver is good, however, for silverware like furniture was influenced by the styles and fashions of the period in which it was made. The severe though well-proportioned designs dominating the Gothic period are found in the beakers or chalices of that day. In the time of the Renaissance, design assumed a florid character to develop in the later Jacobean dishes an entire surface embossing. The low, flat-topped, stocky pieces of the Stuarts gave way to the simplicity and solidity of the Queen Anne period and these, in turn, to the early Georgian silver with its domed lids and scrolled handles. In the late Georgian period when the Adam Brothers were stamping their impress on the furniture and furnishings, the silversmiths quickly saw the beauty of this classic design and produced ware that was simple and restful with slender lines and graceful curves, a style which, in modified form, appeared in the American Colonies and which is called Colonial.

Nothing could more fully prove the actual attainment of ideal by the modern silver manufacturer than this tea set which holds both in shape and decoration all the charm and delicacy of the hand-wrought silver of other days



During the late Georgian period the work of the silversmith reached such heights as to be definitely recognized as an art. This tea set made in 1799 in the reign of George III is true to the best traditions of that time—the graceful handles relieving the solidity of its shape, as do also the careful restraint of engraving and the beauty of the fluted top of each piece

THE art of working in silver was one of the first of our crafts. As early as 1634 a silversmith was working in Massachusetts and it is interesting to note that those earliest American workers had already begun to originate and set an artistic standard distinctly their own. Drinking vessels, tankards, mugs and cups were the articles most commonly made at first, and in the very few specimens we have of these to-day we find the same simple type of design as that which characterized the early American furniture.

In New Amsterdam, where the Dutch had established themselves and their customs, the silver possessed an unusual richness of design. Cream jugs, bowls, and salt cellars were set on little feet, while there were many pieces of pierced and cut-out work of great delicacy. Because of the trade with the Far East and the East Indies, there was an intense love of Chinese art and decorations and the Dutch silver of this period is clearly reminiscent of the spell which the ceremony of tea-drinking had cast over all Europe as well as the Colonies. The teapots especially followed the lines of the small Chinese pots of porcelain, these gradually changing to suit the Dutch love of solidity. Curved lines appeared in the domed lids of both tea and coffee pots and in their fat, bulbous sides.

There were many famous workers at this art in those early years of our country, but the best known and the best beloved is Paul Revere. Many pieces of silverware made by him have very fortunately been collected by the Metropolitan Museum and one can but marvel at the delicacy and restraint of design and engraving of the fluted urns and cream jugs and of the sugar bowls that may be seen there, the work of this man whom we think of only as a daring soldier.

With the passing of the workers of that day both here and abroad there came no distinctly new design or type of silverware until recently when there has sprung up a renewed interest in and appreciation of hand-wrought silver. So rarely lovely is the work of one modern silversmith that the Louvre, Metropolitan Museum, and galleries everywhere are purchasing pieces of his work so that it may be saved for all time since it so truly expresses

A sauce boat of unusual charm and usability. Here, again, the garden has supplied the motif for the delicately wrought handles and the well-placed decoration of the pedestal

In its domed lid and comfortably bulbous shape as well as in the fine chasing of the edges, this modern William and Mary tea set holds all the charm and sense of generous hospitality of those in use when the Dutch held New Amsterdam

The wide-flung casement windows "open to sunrise and the birds" and the garden atmosphere combine to create a fine sense of livability in this breakfast room. The simplicity of the well-balanced appointments of the table finds just the right note of contrast in the exquisitely wrought solid silver of classic design (Louise Day Putnam Lee—Decorator)

The "baddest" little boy or girl would not refuse supper when served in bowl or porringer so attractive (Arden Studios, Decorators)

essential and nothing can be found adequately to take its place. Even one beautiful piece of silver in addition to the necessary flat ware will bring an atmosphere of elegance for there is a subtle and appealing charm in every piece of well-designed silver that is chosen with due regard to its use.

Even the children have not been overlooked and plates and cups and porringers may be found as carefully designed and executed as are the dishes for the larger folk. Childish associations are potent factors that count for much in shaping all later life. The "my" and "mine" of childhood mean more in the development of these little folk with their limited outlook than we elders can know unless we, too, hold in our hearts the memory of child-

the fundamental principles of beauty and is so distinctly original in conception. There is also a group of makers of silverware manufacturers whose products are artistic achievements, the very ideal of art in industry, the result of a growth and study that has developed designs and forms of the highest beauty.

This development in this art is but part of the development of the modern home whose keynote is livability. The American houses of to-day embody the best features of many periods adapted to present-day standards of living. The tendency of our modern life is to *live*, to enjoy our houses and our gardens, to have about us worthwhile things intrinsically good in themselves but which, above all else, make for our comfort and our well-being.

We are known as an efficient nation. That word in passing across the threshold of the modern home has been robbed of its utilitarian note and made to spell instead convenience—absence of fuss and ostentation and formality—quality rather than quantity of furnishings—completeness in detail so that we may live *comfortably* with a sense of ease in our hospitality.

That the hammer of the silversmith can beat out as lovely a design as can be cut by the chisel of the sculptor is clearly shown in the pieces of hand-wrought flat ware that are so pleasing and so different

ON ANY table at any time an ostentatious display of silver is contrary to the principles of good taste. We do not want mere display in these comfortable modern homes of ours. And we must depend for the truest beauty of our dining tables upon the happy blending and right proportion of sparkling glassware and fragile china with our silver. But there are many places where silver is

ish treasures. In giving a child his own silver mug or plate, marked with his very own name, we are giving something more than just a costly, well-chosen gift. We are opening up tastes and desires that will lead him in after years to an appreciation of and longing for things beautiful for his grown-up dining table and in his own home and he will find in his silver a realization of such longings.

Staking Your Pompon Chrysanthemums

TO BE successful with outdoor flowering Pompon Chrysanthemums attention should be given to the staking of the plants. To my mind this is one of the most essential features of successful growing of these decorative flowers. Staking should not be delayed, for it is far better to tie the plant early than before it actually shows signs that it needs support. In my garden I make my Rose protectors do a double duty. These protectors I secured from England and are a cone of oil paper on a wire frame that is adjustable on a stake. In early season I use them to protect the more delicate Roses from a burning sun and also from showers. After they serve that purpose I remove the paper cone, which gives me a circle of wire adjustable to any height. These I use for a variety of purposes in supporting various plants during the summer, but in September I transfer them to the Chrysanthemums. They not only improve the quality of the flowers but make the fall garden tidy.—JESSE A. CURREY.

GRADING THE SMALL LOT

WALTER E. CAMPBELL

Common Sense Applied to the Grading Question—Increase in Beauty and Property Value

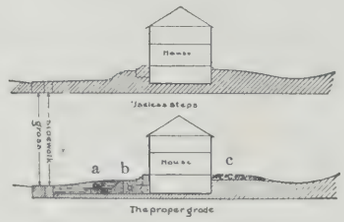
NO ONE feature has more to do with the appearance of a small lot than proper grading; yet it is surprising how this seems to be overlooked. Every day we see examples of otherwise attractive little homes utterly spoiled by careless grading jobs. There seem to be two reasons for this: first, a lack of knowledge on the part of the owner of the fundamental principles of grading; second, the job being small, it is generally considered of little importance, so is entrusted to any one who may have a team and scraper. Not knowing what to do, this individual often makes a complicated job out of an easy one. One thing he is most likely to do is to build terraces whether they are needed or not.

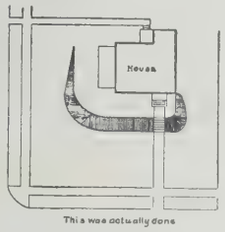
It must be borne in mind that terraces, especially on a small lot, are a matter of last resort, and should only be used when no other arrangement will serve the purpose. They are hard to plant, hard to mow, and hard to keep in shape. They shorten the perspective and make a lot appear smaller. Terraces require steps, which are expensive; and steps demand effort, which we naturally shun.

Where a grade is steep and the house close to the street a terrace is unavoidable. It will, however, look much better on the street line than in the middle of the lawn. Here a low retaining wall will often relieve a bad situation. Steps may be built through it, and the elevation between the top of the wall and foundation may be eased by use of an ogee curve, which is the rolling grade shown in illustration.

On slanting streets having from five to fifteen per cent. grade, there seems to be a mania for double terracing; that is, building up on the lower side and cutting down on the upper side. This is, of course, done to keep the lot level, but is poor compensation for the robbing of its width. Such cases as these should be given a warped grade, letting the lawn slope with the sidewalk.

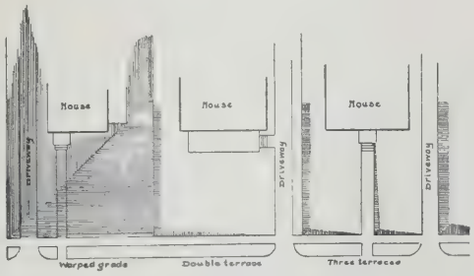
Sketches by the Author





A common example of grading around houses that are built to sell. This house has all modern conveniences. You may do your daily dozen on the front walk

The upper drawing is a profile through the front walk. This shows the grade exactly as it is, with the needless steps and terrace splitting the front lawn. The lower drawing shows what might have been done. This house could have been set two feet lower, and still leave plenty of shoulder for turning the water in the rear lawn. The fill at b *would have been taken care of by the two extra feet of excavation in the cellar plus the same material used in forming the terrace in the upper design. The cost of constructing the steps and the cut at* c *would have provided for the fill at* a. *Appearances would certainly have been much improved*



The drawing at the right represents an attempt to keep a lawn level on a sloping street. Three terraces were necessary. In the middle lot by eliminating the front walk only two were required. The drawing at the left shows a warped grade, leaving the lawn to slant with the sidewalk and eliminating all terraces

WHEN the principles of grading are once understood, the problem resolves itself into a mere application of common sense. It is always desirable to make a lot look as large as possible, and we should take advantage of every opportunity to accomplish this end. A properly planned incline walk will often serve the purpose of two or three sets of steps.

A level plane, even though it must be small, should surround the house, as a house rising from a slanting grade appears not to be perpendicular. Water must be turned from the house in every direction. A rolling grade is preferable to an even slant, and no low places must be allowed to exist where water will be pocketed.

It is a common practice to shape the grading largely by only shifting the topsoil, consequently the plant-growing elements are in some places piled two feet deep, while in others plants must perish and grass starve in a worthless subsoil. This can be prevented by removing the topsoil from all areas where the grade is to be changed. The subgrade should then be made uniform by use of the poorer material, and the topsoil should then be evenly distributed over the whole surface.

IF YOU intend making a foundation planting around your house, preparation for it should be anticipated during the grading. In many building operations, backfilling around the foundation is done with all the accumulated rubbish. Plants will not thrive in mortar, sticks, rocks, and bricks, and lack of rainfall and proximity to stone work make this position even more trying to plant life than the boundary areas. Planting space near the foundation should be given a little extra care with a liberal depth of the best soil.

Just a little more common sense applied to grading the small lot will pay big dividends in appearance, and greatly increase the value of property given over to this type of development.

The Ever-broadening Scope of Garden Clubs

EVIDENCING the important work that garden circles are doing in every part of this country is the prize of $500 offered by the Garden Club of Allegheny County, Pa. This prize will be given for the best painting of flowers or gardens shown at the Twenty-fourth International Exhibition of Paintings at Pittsburg, Pa. The announcement of this prize was made by Homer Saint-Gaudens, Director of Fine Arts, Carnegie Institute, who said:

"On a number of occasions, particularly in connection with the Exhibition of Art and Science in Gardens which the Institute held two years ago, the Garden Club of Allegheny County has shown a very lively interest in the work of the Department of Fine Arts. This prize is an additional and very welcome sign of this interest. In giving it the Garden Club desires to call attention to the opportunities for subjects which artists will find in gardens and moreover to encourage people in general to make gardens that will be worthy of the best efforts of artists."

The International will open at Pittsburgh on October 15th and continue through December 6th. Immediately after the Exhibition here all of the European paintings will be shown successively at the Philadelphia Art Club; the Grand Central Galleries, New York City; and the City Art Museum, Saint Louis.

Dividends in Contentment

II. The Story of a Farm Which Pays

ELIZABETH SOHMER

How Dreams Became Reality and Success Flowered Out of Common Sense—Plus Work!

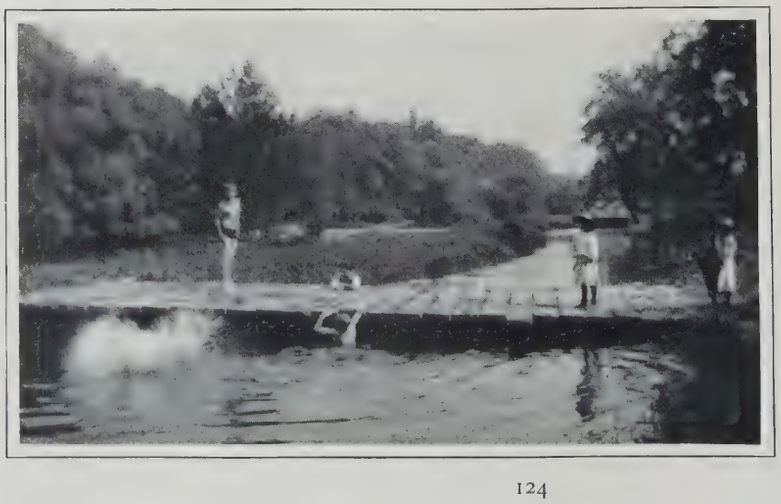
HOME builders with an urge for "getting back to the land" will find stimulation for their hopes in this story of one woman's achievement and in Margaret Steel Hard's previously published account of "How We Made An Old Farm Pay" (see page 415 of the July, 1925, issue). It seems largely a matter of taking one's courage in both hands, of bravely facing fresh values and making up one's mind to focus on the fundamental satisfactions—this business of creating a successful home and career in the country. Fortunately for us all, since in the last analysis it is the land upon which we all depend for sustenance, there are still in America to-day some 30 million farmer folk—power and ever more power to their elbows!

—The Editors.

FOURTEEN years ago, when I was brought face to face with the necessity of earning a living for my two small children and myself, there seemed but one thing to do: to put the children with relatives and take up nursing, the only work that I really knew and understood.

For a year I did this, my little family scattered, with no home life at all and I missing days and weeks of companionship with my growing boy and girl. During that year I had managed to save $1,000 and with this amount safely in the bank, I faced facts, determining no longer to be "the victim of circumstances but to make circumstances my victim." Life, to be worth the living for me, meant a home with my children and it also meant the proper environment for those children. It meant that I must provide them with space to play and romp and *grow* in, and give them a chance for long walks and rambles in the woods. It meant a swimming hole, a creek to wade in, hayfields and a barn, animals to pet and play with, trees, flowers, wild flowers, plenty of fruit for the picking; it even meant frogs and snakes!

In other words, it meant a home in the country where those things were to be found that mean so much in the development of the child and without which childhood has but a poor background indeed.



Some of the chickens which bring their owner an income averaging from $1,800 to $2,200 a year, and the "ole swimming hole" which creates healthier joys than city streets

One thousand dollars was a small sum to cover any rainy days, possible illness, and buy a home, but there *was* no present illness and there *might* be no rainy days and so I began to look for my farm home in New York state. With a first payment of only $800, I secured a well-built, roomy house well back from the road, a good barn, fruit trees a-plenty, with a big hill for coasting in winter and picnics in summer. Across one end of the farm a creek meandered, with depth enough for a swimming hole. It was the very home of my dreams and become a reality because I had dared to dream.

But even a house of dreams must have money for upkeep and it was necessary to weigh each asset, to take careful stock of my ability and earning capacity and the possibilities of the new home as a money-maker. There was still $200 left of my little fund and that must start me along whatever path I was to follow. After a careful survey of every angle of the question, I decided that chickens would be the best paying as well as the easiest business for me to undertake. On every hand I heard tales of huge losses on chicken farms, but it seemed to me that if I began in a small way, taking each step cautiously and without going into debt for expensive coops and accessories, that I ought gradually to win out in the game.

I did all my own work, even to building the brooder houses with lumber from the old boxes in which my furniture had been transported. Then, believing in starting right, I "plunged" on my remaining capital and took a short course in poultry raising at Cornell. I still had a little money left, and putting that into the best possible foundation stock, I was ready to begin. I built up my stock gradually, studying and learning as I went along. It was not easy, but I was de-

termined to keep our new home where we were all so healthy and so happy and I meant to win! I tried not to be over-enthusiastic when my hens brought me in some surprising returns and neither was I cast down when they did not. I tried to find joy in the work and I succeeded, and whatever of success I have attained has been due to just that.

It was slow going at first, with each step taken carefully and prayerfully. I planted a vegetable garden, sometimes selling the early crops and always canning enough for our winter supply, each year finding two or three hundred jars of fruit, berries, and vegetables in my cellar to supply just the right food for my little family. This made the cost of living almost a negligible question for me.

I have raised and fattened pigs in record time, smoking, canning, or pickling the meat for an all-the-year-round supply. I've raised calves and sold them at a good profit. I have set out better fruit trees and pruned and picked them. In fact, I have done anything that any farmer can do, even to doing my own building. Does this sound hard? Is it any harder, think you, than being shut up in an office all day, or working ten, twelve, and, yes, sometimes 24 hours a day in a sickroom?

After we had lived on the farm for two years, I had a little "windfall" which I used to improve the little home. It was enough to allow me to paint it, screen both the house and the porch, put in a furnace, hot water, and a lighting system.

The chicken houses, holding 600 fowls, were gradually built from the earnings of the hennery for, as time went on, I had finally realized that in poultry lay my biggest opportunity, and I dropped the other things that not only did not give me such big profits, but that were so much harder for me, a woman, to do. My chickens have brought me in an income averaging from $1,800 to $2,200 a year which, in the country, is self-supporting.

I do not wish to misrepresent matters nor falsely encourage others, and so I would stress the fact that I did *all* my own work on that farm, besides making all of our clothes. More than that, let me emphasize the fact that it takes common sense, good health, and hard labor to succeed in the country. One cannot pay out much for hired help if he would have a surplus. And another thing, one must determine what "success" means to them. Does it mean easy living, a large bank account? Or does it mean joy in one's work, healthful, wholesome pleasures, and living and contentment. It is because I count being "my own master" equal to thousands of dollars; because I find in pouring my best into my own task an incentive to do ever better and better; because I joy in the knowledge that no pay envelope need ever worry me and that my time is my own, with a rich living from my big garden, that I dare to say I have succeeded. My farm is all paid for, it has given me the best of fruits and vegetables so that I can and do entertain all my old friends freely. Then, too, I have found time to plant flowers and have a lovely Rose garden.

Best of all, my children have been healthy and happy and have had many advantages —the companionship of animals, the free, happy life of a farm, and knowledge that is not to be found in books. They are growing up, almost grown, in fact, have finished high school and are enjoying and appreciating this life of ours more and more.

When an Architect Recaptures Ancient Beauty

THE remodeling or, more truly the revivifying of the beautiful old homestead pictured here and on the two following pages is thus briefly recorded by its architect-owner, Mr. Carl L. Otto:

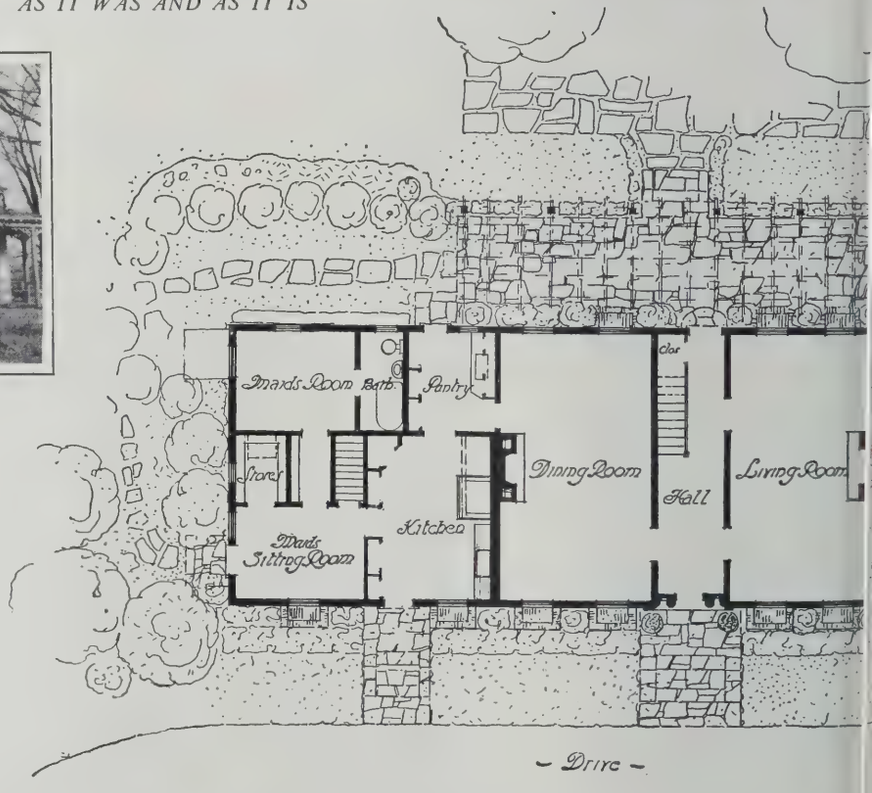
"To begin with, the little house is unmistakably Dutch and very old. We found it seven years ago on the Hempstead-Jamaica Turnpike and moved it half a mile to its present site. The low part which we call the extension was, I believe, erected first and probably dates back some hundred and seventy-five years as evidenced by the handwrought strap and H-hinges, handmade nails, batten doors and low ceilings. The newer part has higher ceilings, more elaborate trim, and the nails—though handmade— have brass heads. Both portions have wide floor boards about two inches in thickness. Originally facing south, the house was made to face north; several extensions not part of the original building) and a so-called "Queen Anne" porch were removed; some dormers were added on the south side; the old Dutch oven was taken out (we were sorry to see it go) and a modern kitchen installed. Some partitions on the first floor were knocked out and bathrooms were put in without seriously affecting the room arrangement.

"The most attractive feature of the house," writes Mr. Otto, "is the front door with its narrow leaded lights. Aside from the burning off of many layers of old paint, and then repainting, the doorway is exactly as we found it"

The material throughout is white pine which is easily worked by hand and is also the best wood for exterior use, if properly painted. This may account for the fact that the cornice is carved out of one piece and that the house is in such remarkably good preservation. The shingles are hand split and so well fitted together as to be airtight in spite of the fact no paper was used between sheathing and shingles as is the practice in building to-day.

The charm of the house lies in its simplicity of design, excellent proportion, and refined detail, and it will take many years to give it a proper setting."

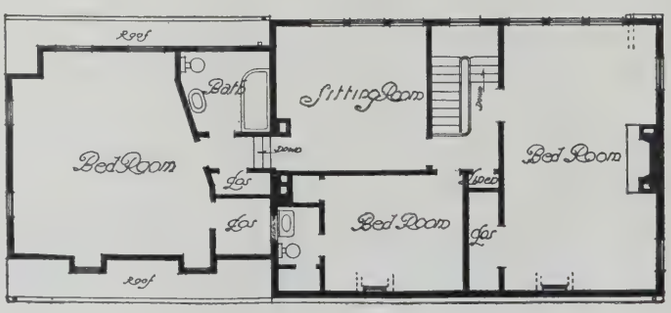
AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS



Home of Mr. Carl L. Otto near Hempstead, L. I.

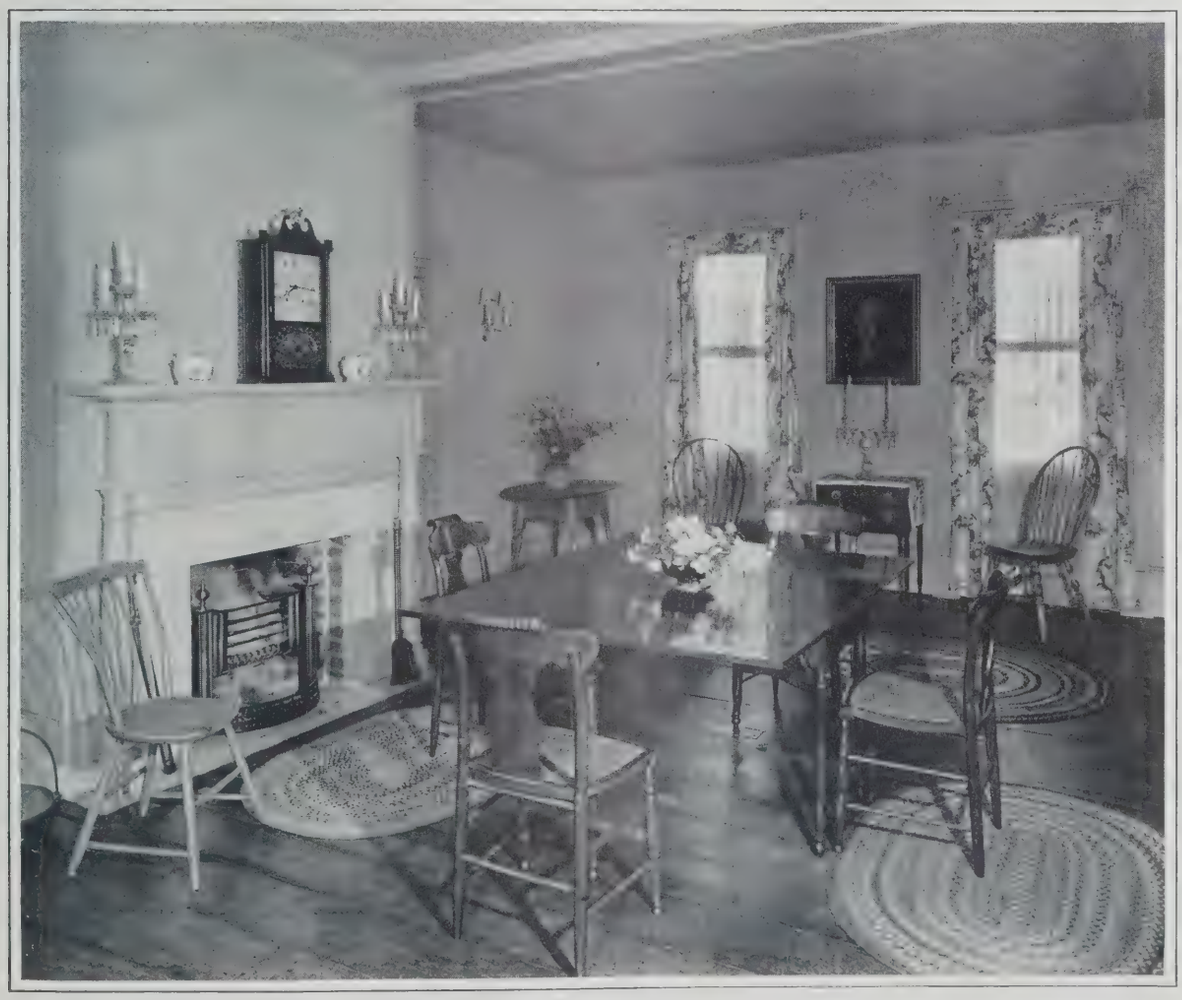
An Old Colonial Dwelling Adapted to Modern Living by the Architect-Owner

Photographs by Mattie Edwards Hewitt



Plan of the house as it is to-day with partitions removed, new kitchen, baths, etc. (over-all outside dimensions 60 x 26 ft.)

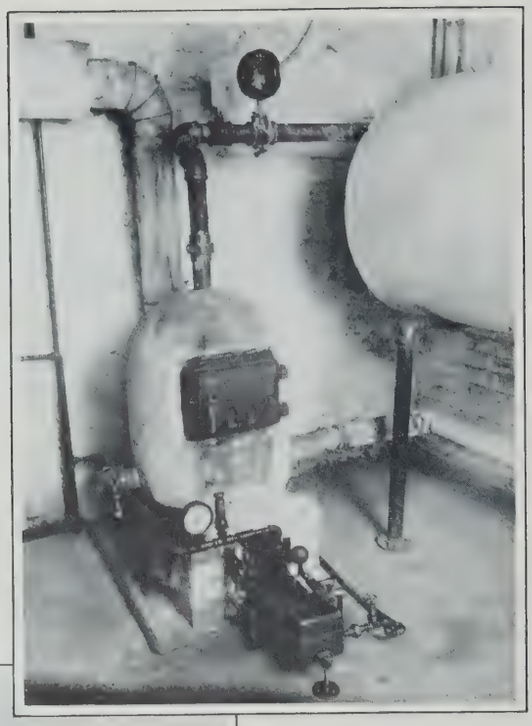
The garden side where vine-shaded pergola and flagged terrace make outdoor living delightful. In remodeling old houses it is always a question of windows, more windows, and here skilfully added dormers give not only air but a very interesting grouping



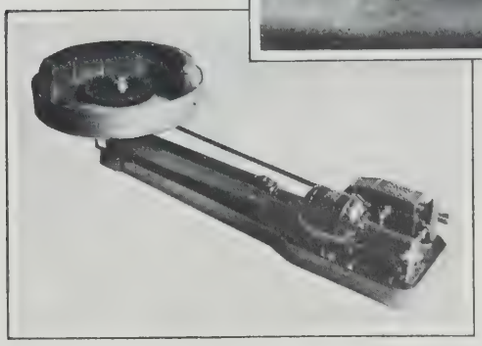
"The charm of the house lies in its simplicity of design, excellent proportion, and refined detail," writes Mr. Otto, and certainly this tranquil century-old room with its restrained mantel and window treatment bears out his statement

Oil, the New Fu

Cleaner and No More Costly Than the Old Way—Eliminating Stoking and Maintaining a Steady Heat With a Minimum of Effort



An oil burner successfully established in a heater originally designed for coal



This is the burner itself, a clean-cut bit of mechanism which, installed in the ordinary furnace, eliminates the dirt and labor of coal

THERE have been slowly building up, for the last eight or ten years, developments in domestic heating embodying the use of fuels that may be automatically fired and controlled, so that to-day the home owner may have almost absolutely uniform heat in his house throughout the heating season, without physical or mental effort.

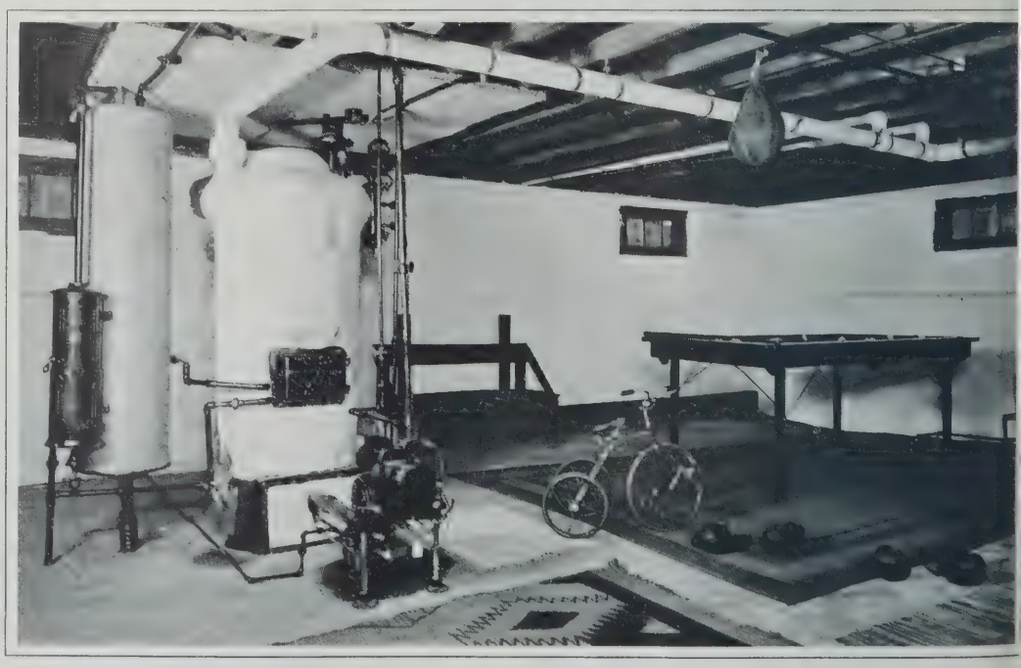
We have been, as a nation, for so long users of coal for domestic heating purposes that we have come to regard coal as the only practical source of heat for the home. As a matter of fact, however, house heating with gas, where it is available, and with oil in almost every part of the country, is spreading with such rapidity that the coal industry is confronted with a serious problem of which apparently the industry itself is unconscious if the periodic strikes be considered. Over 5,000,000 tons of coal were replaced by oil last year in American homes and in the larger number of oil installations throughout the country the cost of heating is not more than with coal.

The domestic type of oil burner for heating is largely the development of the last ten or twelve years, although two or three of the California manufacturers date back to nearly double that. These burners were, until recently, of the manual type. They had to be manually started and controlled, and simply obviated the handling of coal and ashes. But the electrical engineer has added automatic control, so that the modern equipment will operate throughout the entire heating season without direct attention, providing the home with uniform heat within a range of three degrees at most.

An oil burner is, in reality, little more than an automatic gas-making machine, taking liquid oil, through a pipe, from a storage or service tank, and changing it into a gas or oil vapor that will burn readily when mixed with the proper amount of air. No oil burner could be expected to overcome faults that are inherent in the boiler, or result from too small radiators. To be frank, you should be mighty careful about installing an oil burner in an old heating plant. Many old boilers that are heating homes to-day are not worth putting a oil burner into.

If you have a coal-burning heating plan and haven't been able to heat your hom satisfactorily don't buy an oil burner expectin it to overcome the difficulty. As a gener thing the operation of an oil burner in an exis ing warm air furnace is not to be recommende because these furnaces are usually made i several parts and the joints filled with cemen which under the heat of an oil flame is apt t crumble and drop out, and the gases from th flame have access to the warm-air jacket, an thence, through the registers, to the hous Wide-awake furnace manufacturers now off steel furnaces with all seams welded, makin in effect, one-piece furnaces, and these, wit proper baffles in the heating chamber, a quite well adapted to an oil burner.

IT IS important to select a burner that adapted to the type of boiler in which it to be installed. You cannot buy a burner b mail, uncrate it and poke it into the ash-do or fire-door, pipe it up, and expect it to fun tion properly. The installation should b



A BILLIARD TABLE IN PLACE OF A COAL BIN!

Heating by oil opens up new possibilities in the way of house room, releasing the cellar from the dominion of King Dirt and making it available as an almost sound-proof play place for the obstreperous members of the family on rainy days or as a work room for those with a mechanical bent

r Domestic Heating

P. E. FANSLER

Associate Editor of Heating &Ventilating Magazine

Photographs by courtesy of the Caloroil Burner Corporation, Williams Oil-a-Matic Heating Corporation, Aetna Automatic Burner Inc., Nokol Automatic Heater Co.

done by an engineer representing the manufacturer. Indeed, before buying a burner at all the proper course is to have the entire heating system inspected by a competent man, for domestic heating are distillates, and light ones at that. In a very few locations straight crude oil is burned, but these cases do not count. What you will get when you buy oil fuel is a distillate that is a little heavier than kerosene.

The implication in any oil burner literature that all other burners require "distillates" rather than the "fuel oil" used by the burner under discussion is, to say the least, misleading. The course to follow is to find out what oil or oils may be had in your community and, bearing in mind the prices, decide upon a burner that will handle them.

"Passed by the Board of Standards and Appeals," and so on. The Underwriters' Laboratories conduct tests of any commercial products submitted. In the case of oil burners, they set up a burner and test it on such fuels as the manufacturer claims it to be adapted to. Should it pass the tests, it is then "listed" for use with fuels of that grade. It is given a mark of identification, and the manufacturer is allowed to advertise that particular model as "listed." A complete list of approved oil burners may be had by writing to the Underwriters' Laboratories, Chicago.

That the claim for automatic operation is not unfounded, let me cite the case of a home well known to me, in the vicinity of New York. The installation, including a 1,200-gallon storage tank, as good as could be had, cost a little over a thousand dollars. For three years now this home has been held at a heat so uni-

Over 5,000,000 tons of coal were replaced by oil last year in American homes throughout the country and in most installations the cost of heating is not more than with coal. The owner of this Illinois home put in an oil heating system for $1100 including storage tank for 1,200 gallons of oil fuel and besides thus simplifying the problem of keeping warm, protects his lawn and shrubbery from damage by heavy coal trucks

w should give you a written report. Practilly all the reputable burner makers are ploying trained men to make these inspecis, and in some cases cannot be interested ossible installations until this preliminary has been taken.

The matter of available fuel must be conered in the choice of a burner, for of course only practical course is to install one that operate with the local available oil supply. ctically all fuels sold in the country to-day

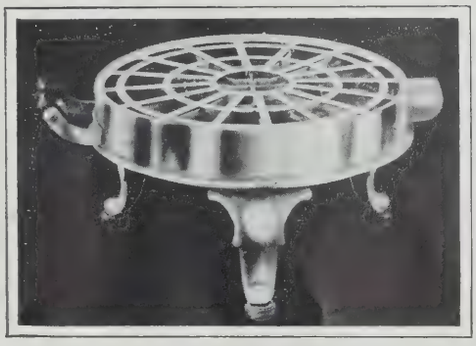
NOTWITHSTANDING assertions made in the coal trade journals, I believe that a reputable burner, properly installed, is as safe as any other means of securing heat, if not more so. I have been advised by the Underwriters that they are not alarmed by an increasing number of oil burners and, as a matter of fact, you may install a burner in the proper way with no increase in your insurance rates. It will be seen that certain makes of oil burners are "listed by the Underwriters,"

form as to even be monotonous. Once a day the burner is visited and any small particles of dirt removed from the atomizing plate, but that, in this period, is the sum total of attention. I do not believe it actually needs this visitation, but the owner says that he was told to do so by the manufacturer, and so does it. He has not had a service call, nor has he spent a cent for repairs. He says that, although he paid a factory for a burner, he actually bought heating service.

SERVANTS BY WIRE

ELLEN D. WANGNER

Provided with safety switch and teaball, an electric teapot is not only an unusually serviceable piece of table equipment but is distinctly decorative as well



A most useful stove is this small one for the table. Of plated steel throughout with removable top for ease in cleaning, it will boil, fry or toast with ordinary pots and pans

EDITORS' NOTE: To-day, the simplest home must be made attractive and th woman with the average household allowance finds herself confronted with th same demands for good home-making as does her richer sister. She must keep h house immaculate, her hospitality ever gracious, and she must have leisure for th many demands that modern living imposes. Yet for all this there are few huma servants, even could she afford them. To fill their places and to meet these man needs, come electricity and electrical equipment.

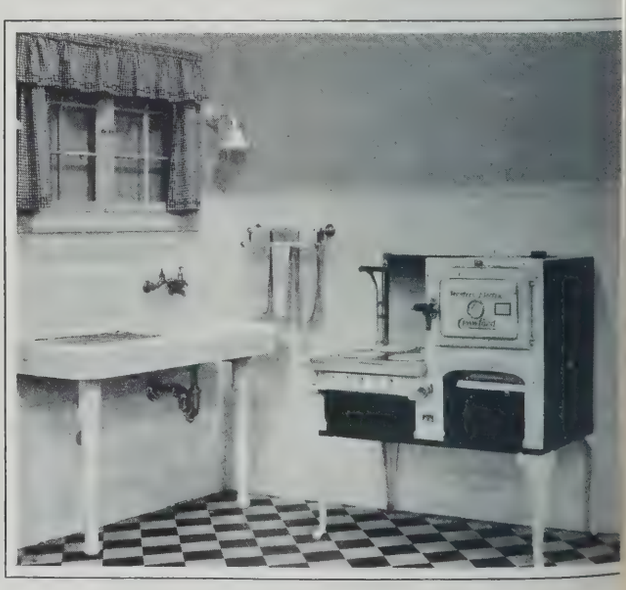
Motor-driven Appliances (Part I of Servants by Wire) were discussed fully b Mrs. Wangner on pages 38-40 of the September issue.

SAFE, dependable, tireless, efficient servants are these that answer every call upon them provided such call be backed by understanding and common sense—and by understanding and common sense is meant something more than mere technical knowledge. There is no sense, for instance, if you have but three in your family in purchasing an electric range intended for a family of eight. There is lack of understanding in using electricity as fuel unless the low service rate be had instead of the light rate. If the light current be used, this spells waste. There is neither efficiency nor economy in not understanding exactly how much current each utensil requires and seeing that your wires are not asked to deliver more electricity than they are supposed to. (For a complete and easily understood explanation of this point see "Servants By Wire" in the September issue, page 38.)

Neither can the utmost service be rendered you by these silent servants if you do not take the proper care of them, for they, like their human prototypes, must not be neglected. Electrical utensils must not be allowed to become either wet or damp except in compar ments intended to hold water or other liquid Also, if they are left with the current on whe they will come in contact with cloth or any i flammable material, damage will result. A ways make it a rule to disconnect any uten by pulling out the plug. Do not be conte with merely switching off the current, for th sometimes becomes turned on again. A gre many electrical appliances such as percolato teapots, chafing dishes, etc., are now equipp with some sort of current control to wo when one has forgotten to disconnect t feed wire. This may be a fuse that me when the danger point of heat is reached, it may be an automatic on-and-off circu breaker which stands as a safety signal.

Everyone interested in electrical equipme knows that the three divisions of electricity- heat, light, and power—have different requi ments, calling for different wattage and ev for different sockets, and they also know th any appliance using heat calls for a high wattage than does one using power, a toast requiring more than does a washing machi All these facts must be carefully consider before a proper understanding of the cost these new household aids can be gain With these points comprehended we c justly feel when plugging in our electric p colator or vacuum cleaner that we hold

Time and temper savers are little immersion heaters that will boil any liquid in which they are plunged in three short minutes



The automatic time and temperature controls on this range make of it the perfect servant and one that never fails to give satisfaction. The enamel finish makes it an easy matter to keep it spotlessly clean with only a damp cloth. Such ranges may be ordered with oven at right or left side as desired

II—Cooking in Comfort With Electricity—Housework Simplified by Modern Devices

Photographs by courtesy of Western Electric Co., Manning Bowman Co., New York Edison Co., Edison Electric Appliance Co.

something within our power more potent and wonderful than the lamp of Aladdin.

Twenty-five years ago, when the scientists first talked of this new fuel, housewives smiled skeptically: a fairy tale! To-day we read those promises that sounded so visionary, and thrill to the thought that we have lived to see a fairy tale come true.

"We will give you," said those men of science, "a new cooking fuel. You can neither see it, taste it, nor smell it. It will not explode. It can be used on your mahogany tables and will not burn them; neither will there be ashes, soot, smoke, or dirt. There will be no smoky pots and pans to clean. There will be heat to roast with, or bake, boil, or fry and yet there will be no unbearable hot kitchens. If you wish to heat your rooms you can, or you can cool them if too warm. You can boil your coffee in a silver-plated pot on your breakfast tray or grill your chops in beautifully designed stoves no larger than a dinner plate and right on your table. We will eliminate servants for you and cut down both worry and expense. We will save you time, money, and labor and will prevent aching backs and tired nerves. In short, we will help you to simplify and beautify housework." That is the huge pot of gold at the end of the household rainbow that is ours if we will but take it and use it intelligently.

The first cost of any electrical appliance is not small looking at it merely as a household utensil. When one realizes, however, that an electric range or an electric fireless cooker is not merely a household utensil but that it takes the place of a servant, cuts out all dust and dirt, eliminates the ashman, turns off the heat automatically, reduces much of the one-time labor of a kitchen, besides keeping it cool and comfortable, it assumes its proper valuation and its initial cost is small, oh, very small indeed by comparison!

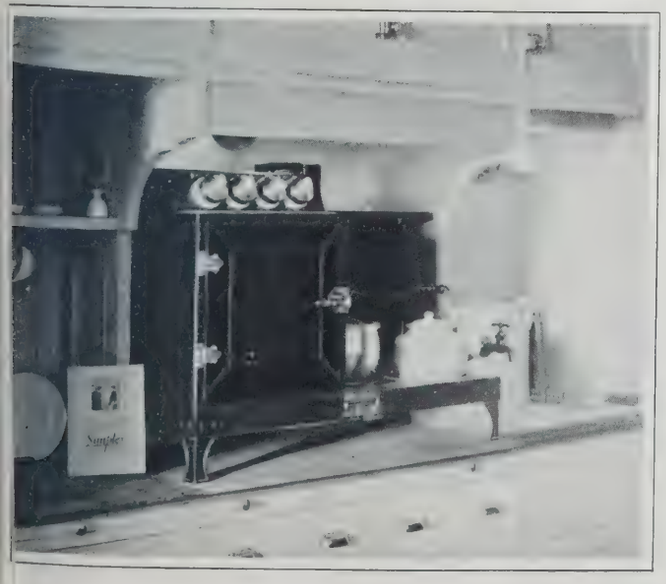
The fireless cooker, for example, is not only a fairy story realized but in it the fairy itself has been captured; it not only says—"Let me do the work!" but also orders "Get out of the kitchen! I will attend to shutting off the heat and keep your dinner hot." Vegetables and meat may be put into the cooker in the morning, the time-clock on the cooker set for one half to one hour and this servant does the rest. At night, dinner cooked by retained heat will be ready to serve and at a cost of less than five cents. Best of all, if desired, a meal may be cooked by fast heat in this cooker.

WHAT is true of the range and the cooker is also true of the smaller pieces: they simplify that portion of household labor for which they were invented. Who, for instance, does not like waffles? Yet to serve them for the average family at breakfast once meant that some member of the family must either remain in the hot kitchen or else there would be a constant jumping up from the table to spoil the most hospitable of breakfasts. Even

Particularly attractive is this percolator set in Grecian urn design heavily silver plated on nickel with butter finish. It is not only distinctly decorative but always safe and dependable as it is equipped with a fuse link cut-out for protection in case of boiling dry

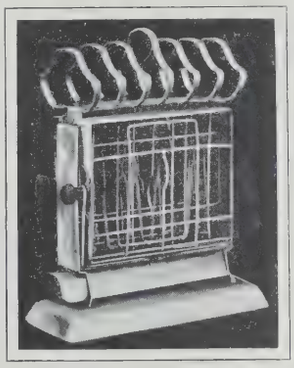
Nickel plated on polished copper and with ebonized handles is this chafing dish that comes equipped with a six-inch detachable stove

Squalls are easily averted in a nursery equipped with one of these little heaters that brings baby's bottle to the right temperature in less than three minutes



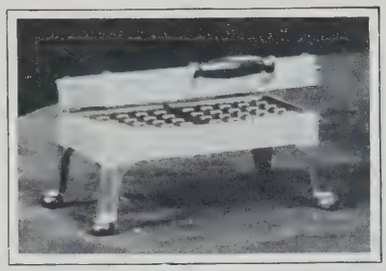
Even the kitchenette of the apartment house may have its electric range that fits into the pantry shelves. Such a stove, though small, has a large capacity and consists of two eight-inch burners, a broiler, and an oven large enough to take a two-pound roast

though the electric waffle iron does cost about $10 what does that figure mean ranged alongside of the fact that this highly decorative iron is used right at the table without smoke or a hot kitchen. Moreover, since it bakes on both sides at once, it is an easy matter to supply the average family without any delays and the cost for using it thirty minutes would be less than three cents. Ten dollars versus delicious breakfasts or luncheons, and elimination of labor? The amount is negligible.



By simply turning a knob in the side of this toaster, it reverses and the bread is browned on both sides without being touched by hand. When the toast is done, the rack may be turned down and the hot toast slides out on to a plate, or if desired, it may be kept warm in the convenient rack above

If, however, a choice of utensils (aside from the necessary percolator) must be made for the dining table, there are several types of grills ranging in price from ten to sixteen dollars that will prepare a whole breakfast or luncheon at a cost of about five cents for a whole hour. Toast may be browned in one compartment of this grill, while bacon, eggs, chops, etc., may be sizzling in others. And what can start the day off better and happier than a breakfast quickly and easily prepared unless it be having hot shaving water for father or son the instant they want it? An electric immersion heater is a simple thing but it has probably saved more tempers and started more days off right than will ever be known! Plunged into a glass of cold water, by the time the shaver has gathered his shaving things together, the water will be at the boiling point and at a cost of one tenth of a cent. One mill for tempers saved, trouble averted, trains caught!



Delicious waffles, without any fuss or bother may be baked right at the table with the waffle iron that will turn them out crisp and hot at the rate of one every two minutes

A wonderful servant is a fireless cooker, which will automatically take care of cooking an entire meal and which can be used wherever there is an electric light

For the nursery or sick room this small heater is very desirable and at times is actually a life-saver where hot water is wanted in a hurry. And, speaking of the nursery, there are several electrical aids that will save much of the mother's time and strength and the family's rest. Nursery squalls are easily averted if milk can be instantly warmed and an electric milk warmer that can be used in any room and attached to any light socket will do this in three minutes. An electric pad (that should never be allowed to become damp) should be part of the equipment of every household, ready for sickroom, for rheumatism or toothache or pains and aches of any kind.

Women to-day need no longer be submerged beneath the waves of housekeeping, but may be alert and full of the joy of living and with, moreover, leisure to enjoy it. It is a well-known fact that the average homes of to-day are more perfectly kept than once they were, and surely it must have come home to each one of us that the currents of home life are kept flowing more smoothly and steadier because of the many electrical currents flowing through the walls of the house to be released at turn of switch.

How to Store Your Gladiolus Bulbs

IF YOU have not dug your Gladiolus bulbs do not delay until the ground gets frozen or you will have difficulty. If the weather is still open it is best to cure the bulbs in the field, after which they can be taken indoors, cleaned, graded and stored for the winter. In storing bulbs, trays arranged to keep the various varieties separate are best to use, but where only a limited number is to be stored they can be handled in the ordinary paper sack, only be sure before packing them away that the bulbs are well dried or cured and then do not put too many in one sack. Gladiolus bulbs should never be more than three or four deep. Instead of laying the bags containing the bulbs flat it will be best to hang them to the ceiling in that part of the cellar farthest away from the furnace.

Carrying Over Foxgloves and Canterbury-bells

IN THE colder sections of the country difficulty is experienced in carrying over Foxgloves and Canterbury-bells, even though they are given protection. I have a friend in New Jersey who is quite successful in carrying them over in a coldframe. Late in September or early in October he digs the plants and transfers them to the coldframe, packing them fairly close. They are given a good watering and left uncovered until the first good frost along in November in his section of the country. Sash are then placed on the frame and the plants enclosed. After being covered about a week the tops of the plants are perfectly dry and then dry leaves are packed between the plants and lightly scattered over them. The sash is restored and along in December when it becomes quite cold some burlap bags are thrown over the sash and held down with boards. In the spring the plants are placed back in the border and thrive wonderfully well.

NEW TULIPS THE WORLD IS WAITING FOR

Reporting Progress and Promise at the Source of Supply
—Exclusive Accounts by Two Special Representatives

I—Rev. Joseph Jacob Tells Our Readers What He Saw "In the Works" This Year in Holland

Photographs by C. G. Van Tubergen, Jr.

THERE is no doubt where they are coming from for, as far as I can learn, there is but one country in the world where of late years Tulips have been raised from seed on anything like a large scale. I know of no American raiser, and in England only the late Walter T. Ware, Mr. W. R. Dykes, and Sir Daniel Hall are known as raisers to any appreciable extent. There are also three or four amateurs, whose efforts have been practically negligible, however. In France I know of no raisers except M. Bony, who has given us the many-flowered variety M. S. Mottet—a long shaped white, flushing with age like Picotée, which as a solo makes a very excellent bed of various heights and varied coloring on account of its branching habit. But when we come to Holland, we are up against the two well-known names of Krelage and Van Tubergen. Although others have been at work, they have not left their mark on Tulipdom in the same way as these two giants have done.

Mr. E. H. Krelage, the famous son of an even more famous father, has retired from business in order to be able to devote his whole time to looking after the interests of the Dutch Bulb Growers' Association of which I may say he is the "live wire" in his office as President. As a member of the International Jury I paid visits to Holland in the spring of this year and each time I could not help seeing his capability as an organizer. He was the hub of the big Heemstede show alike in the unseen work of the office and as the courtly and efficient conductor of its official ceremonies. He will be missed as a raiser of novelties, but he has, as it were, gone down with his flag flying.

The new race of Mendel Tulips came from him. Some he selected and sold as distinct varieties before he retired, but a very large number—if not the majority—were sold growing as they were in the spring of last year. Our friends the Dutch seem given to mild manias. Not long since it was the Gladiolus. To-day it is this new race of Tulips. A certain firm spent five hundred dollars on some of these unnamed ones at the sale in the spring of 1924. Putting together the amount of their sales last autumn and this spring when they were offered in flower this five hundred has become twenty-five thousand! A Wall Street speculator might well wish he had been in the know! Such a profit is, however, a hard, substantially accurate fact. The race is to be the first to get marketable stocks of varieties that will force well. Lord Byron in his poem

TULIPS AS THEY GROW IN HOLLAND

Every inch of space is utilized in the intensive bulb district where the soil is reclaimed sand dune land heavily limed and built up by muck and manure. Here is a bed of seedling late Tulips at the Zwanenburg nursery. Are there any "big futures" among them is the question

on English bards and Scotch reviewers quotes the old saying of classical Rome:

"As soon
Seek Roses in December, ice in June"

meaning thereby to state the impossible. He might have said: "long stemmed Tulips in the cut flower market at Christmas and New Year."

Times have changed indeed in the Tulip world since America was startled with the display of early-flowering varieties in the Public Square of Boston in 1888 about which one of its citizens wrote as follows: "I have visited this display of flowers several times during the past two weeks and I think I know a really fine show of Tulips when I see one. My opinion is that our Public Garden has had the most strikingly beautiful display of Tulips ever seen in this country."

THE COMING OF THE MENDELS

THE old-fashioned Earlies no more hold their proud prominence. They are a decaying race, even as forced market flowers the Darwins are taking their place and now the Mendels are joining forces with them. One swallow does not make a summer. The advent of that truly magnificent orange-red sport of Prince of Austria—General de Wet, or, as it is usually called De Wet—cannot put back the clock. My personal experience of the Mendel Tulips is that they are more than likely to oust the early Tulips from their last stronghold as pot plants for the decoration of conservatories and houses. We cannot wonder at this when we remember that this new race has the early Duc van Thol varieties as one of its parents, some Darwin variety or varieties being the other. The early blood seems to boss the show. My own trial under glass consisted of a small mixed lot as all the named ones were very expensive. Every one, without exception, came through with a good respectable stem, while some ordinary Earlies grown under exactly the same conditions from start to finish were utter failures—all flower with no stem and no leaves. Perhaps some readers know what I mean!

Out-of-doors, my experience of Mendel Tulips is confined to those I saw planted on the grounds of the great show at Heemstede and by Messrs. N. F. Roosen & Co., of Sassenheim. I did actually see some more in the grounds of Mr. C. G. van Tubergen in Haarlem, but I put off till the morrow any note-taking only to find when the morrow came one and all had lost their heads. There was a big lot there, which made it all the more aggravating. There is no use crying over spilt milk, so for what it is worth I give the names of some I liked best of those I have grown or have seen at Heemstede: SALMORAN (soft orange-pink); APRIL QUEEN (soft rose); LILARAN (mauve); ROSETTE (rose with a narrow pink edge); ETNA (crimson); ORANJA (orange-scarlet); AMSTERDAM (after Keizerskroon); and MORNING STAR (after Cottage Maid).

A Cottage Tulip, Mad. Buyssens, long elegant flower of pale yellow

I have written at some length on these newcomers because they seem to have a great future before them. Who knows but that they may not rival the well-known Darwins in their importance to the Tulip race? They have great capabilities. They are the last gift of the important firm of Krelage of Haarlem to the flower world, and it is possible that they may turn out to be their most famous one.

WHITES TO BE WATCHED

MY SECOND visit to the International Show just coincided with the bloom of the Late or May-flowering Tulips. The bulb growers of Holland did not "let the grass grow under their feet" as far as Tulips are concerned during the trying and weary days of the World War, for it must not be supposed that Holland any more than England was a bed of Roses. It was an eye-opener to me to hear from my old friend and host Mr. Polman Mooy how the daily life of the Hollanders was regulated. Land was wanted for Potatoes and other vegetables, Tulip bulbs for making into coffee, and so on. But with all this, the raising and cultivation of new varieties went on, and so there was much to be seen when I visited the bulb fields after an absence of ten years. I remember so well in the years immediately before the war how everyone said "We want a good late pure white." I recall so vividly my privileged visit to see the stock of Zwanenburg when it consisted of three bulbs all told

What a change has taken place since those not very distant days! Then it was one tiny stock. Now whites are literally everywhere! I saw them at Mr. Jan Roes's at Heemstede, at van Tubergen's at Haarlem, at Warnaar's at Sassenheim, and at the Brothers Leeuwen's at Lisse. This last-named firm had acquired a large collection of white seedlings and I was called in as a sort of consultant to advise them about the best to keep. I think in most cases my opinion was satisfactory to the brother who took me over them, but as they had spent as many hours selecting as I did minutes I hope they will pardon any errors.

At Warnaar's there were small stocks of a small number of varieties. Here CARRARA impressed me very much and I learned for the first time that it was sweet-scented! At van Tubergen's it was naturally ZWANENBURG. These two whites are at present the popular favorites. Neither is perfect.

If Carrara had the height and bearing of Zwanenburg, *if* Zwanenburg had the pale pollen of Carrara! "If ifs and ands were pots and pans, there'd be no work for tinkers." So some day we may have a more ideal flower than either. THEMIS is good. A bed of it in the grounds at Heemstede looked fine. Its pointed blooms were quite all right, but it did not look important enough to me ever to be more than an "also ran." The one I am going to watch is called VESTA. I had half a dozen bulbs of it in my own garden this spring. It is tall, lasting, and shapely, but it is hardly a pure white. "If only"—again!

Here then are my whites, Zwanenburg, Carrara, Themis, and Vesta. That is to say these are the whites that are practical politics and which may be bought in exchange for a sufficient number of dollars or cents. But the most beautiful of all were the two I saw in the big glasshouse of Mr. Roes. I had the honor of naming them and I was immensely pleased at having my opinion as to the more beautiful WHITE DUCHESS confirmed by Mr. John Scheepers of New York. The pure white, curling, tapering, parallel petals reminded me somewhat of Vitellina; the pale blue filament, the only color in the whole flower, just did for it what the black patches do for the fascinating Lady Teazle's powdered face. White Duchess, may you have good health! May you prove to be a good increaser for the sooner we can get you in our gardens the better.

NOVELTIES WORTH WAITING FOR

THE little list below of a few Tulips that I thought particularly good for forcing under glass may be of interest; not that we all see alike, for when I took Mr. Scheepers to see that delightfully refined Bybloem, PRINS HENDRICK, which was as good as I have ever seen it, he remained as cold as ice. First place BLEU AMIABLE. No Tulip is more changed for the better when grown under glass. These are all A1. THEMIS (white); LEDA (rosy-red); VELVET-KING (dark purple); SCARLET BEAUTY (scarlet); ORANGE PERFECTION (orange-red); AMBER (pale fawn)

Eclipse (warm red); Goudvonk or Goldfinch (pretty shades of mahogany and yellow); and Garibaldi (straw and apricot).

Before I give what may be called a general list of novelties may I be allowed to sum up the three facts which particularly impressed me on my visit? They were, first, the coming of the Mendels; secondly, the way the whites are calling out "We are coming"; and lastly, the erection of large glass-houses in which the bulbs are planted in the soil and in which there is little or no heat. Incidentally, growers are finding out what varieties do best under this form of culture.

FOR convenience I am dividing my list into two parts. The first will contain only varieties which are offered in wholesale Dutch lists in 1925 and which may be dubbed "possibles." The second will contain the impossibles, that is, those which as yet have not been offered for sale in wholesale catalogues, and are as yet held in the lap of the future.

To my great regret I missed our Editor in Holland. There we were covering partly the same ground in our peregrinations and he at all events will appreciate my difficulty of selection. To save space "D" stands for Darwin, "C" for Cottage, and "B" for Breeder. Whites are excluded:

TWELVE POSSIBLES

Alaska (C), two shades of yellow, flame shaped.
Aegir (C), an orange-rose, shape of Euterpe with incurving outer segments.
Arethusa (C), a large lemon yellow after Gesneriana lutea in shape.
Alemene (C), a long shaped rich rose of medium height.
Brightness (C), medium height, a charming rosy-scarlet with an almost white base, wonderful luster. I saw it at Tubergen's, but they did not think half as much of it as I do, but then I am not a worshipper at the shrine of the great god Size.
Chant de Cygne (D), a good sized, rosy-carmine with a blue base.
Cherbourg (B), I have known this variety in its striped form for years. In its unbroken form it is new to me. Hence its inclusion here. The pick of all the lovely brown yellows.
Dido (C), orange and rose in a delightful mixture. A large flower.
Marginata (B), new to me. I did like this bright little flower with its orange-red petals edged with yellow. It is on the short side. It is so bright and happy looking—if a girl it would be called "winsome."
Orange Perfection (D), a splendid rosy-red with an orange sheen. A large round flower, attractive because so very bright. It must catch one's eye.
Rosabella (C), a pointed petalled flower of big rosy-pink flames edged with the palest of pinks.
Turner (D), after the style of Edmée or Baronne de la Tonnaye, but what may be called an "out size." Deep rose petals with narrow edges of pink. Pale blue base.

THE TWELVE "IMPOSSIBLES"

How long these are to be foreign to American shores none can tell. Always impossibles? No, for the stocks will increase and will reach the retail marts. Some like Perseus have changed hands among the growers themselves. The first bulb of this variety that its raiser parted with made one hundred dollars. None as far as I know are in the retail lists of 1925—this is what is meant by impossible in our present use:

Three yellows: Mongolia, Madame Buyssens and J. H. Wentholt.
Two pinks: Monica and Katherine Parlow.
Four very bright reds: Refulgence, Perseus, M. Henri Correvon (Mr. Correvon was on the ground the day before me and "bagged" the variety) and Joseph Jacob.
One pale mauve: E. A. Bowles.
One deep ruby-red: Austria.
One orange-rose: Miss Holland.

One and all are worth watching and if ever they come your way they may be bought with confidence, and I hope give more satisfaction than the proverbial bonnets husbands buy for their wives.—Joseph Jacob.

II—The Editor Adds a Personal Note on His Passing Impressions in the Bulb Fields

Photographs by the Author

HUNTING new Tulips in Holland is indeed an exciting sport because of the rules of the game. To the bulb grower the bulb, and not the flower, s the thing. The flower is incidental in a way, but useful, of course, since it is the identification tag of the bulb itself. And it is removed as soon as it expands and has served its purpose of identification. This topping of he Tulip or stripping of Hyacinths proceeds with such an amazing peed that whole acres are educed from a carpet of orgeous color to a green neadow in the course of ne day. Like a host of evouring locusts is this ang of intensive earnest orkers removing the owers as they go, in rder to throw all vegetative strength into the bulb elow the ground. Any rogue" is removed as rowth proceeds, so far s possible but any iat escaped are now left anding to be dealt with ter. Thus are the stocks ept true to name.

The bulb grower's regard for the bulb itself partakes of something akin to worship. Of course it is the goal of all his work perhaps for years, and cannot be lightly regarded. His customer wants the flower! Well and good! That is the customer's own affair, not the bulb grower's.

The point of view is after all a very weighty factor in measuring standards and I found the Dutch and American attitudes quite different in the matter of the flower show details. The foreign visitors found the greater attraction in the outdoor features—whether the naturalistic plantings of bulbs by the hundred thousand in woodland glades or the primness of formal bedding in the traditional Dutch style. But your typical Hollander accepted all this as merely incidental setting to the professional florists' displays in the exhibition building. Here the decorative uses of flowers in conventional ways of the

Mendel Tulips, a new race, flowering just before the Darwins, which with the very early Duc van Thol race is the parentage. The variety in the foreground is April Queen, referred to by Rev. J. Jacob, page 134

In the show grounds at Heemstede, Mr. E. H. Krelage, President, and Col. W. F. Clarke, director of the "Tulip Land" film, consult over features. This film is now released for the theatres. *(See page 108)*

florist were lavishly installed and despite a steady downpour of rain the strangely orderly crowds waited patiently, in a long winding queue, for a chance to view, for the doors were strictly guarded and no crowding of the public was permitted there. Oh, no, it was all too sincere, too earnest, too solemn an affair!

ACROSS THE BULB FIELDS

Like a five hundred acre patchwork quilt stretches the vast area of the bulb fields in the newer district. Seen from the dunes near Noordwyck, the picture is truly kaleidoscopic, for the pattern changes as the flowers of a given bed or plot open up and are promptly removed

EQUALLY the Dutch standard of beauty as applied to Tulip varieties differs from the American. One of the most attractive novelty Tulips that came to my notice was a white of large, one might almost say gross, nature, the petals large, loosely arranged, and not of that uniform mould that tends to make a "perfect florist's flower," as judged by the old world florists' standards, yet to my eyes far, far better, possessing all the graceful informality of a typical single or "Japanese" type of Peony. The individual petals of this flower made me think of a Peony, yet the bloom is a sure enough Tulip, but what a Tulip! Sturdy, intermediate in season, large, long-stemmed, so that it overtopped its fellow varieties in the field! It was my privilege to suggest a name—Snowdrift—which one day will I hope become a familiar one to garden lovers.

Mr. Jacob and I were traveling in the Holland bulb fields at the same time, but we saw different sights. When I visited the novelty field of the Zandbergen Brothers near Leiden, I was indeed in luck for the beheading operation was actually delayed twenty-four hours for my delectation. I had to choose between this field of 600 seedlings and service on the International Show Jury, and I chose the flowers. Imagine, if you can, a 5-acre field, 300 feet wide, aglow with a kaleidoscopic group of colorings from 600 different Tulips none of which are as yet known in commerce! Of course I was bewildered, and cannot unravel the impressions of the day, yet that one white glory lives and also a bright luminous variant of Pride of Haarlem for which the descriptive name Cherry was suggested. Out of this raft of seedlings came Silverwing, the white Darwin, as it has been called, but blooming ten days ahead of that group. I cannot help thinking that among this lot of tryouts there are others yet to be heard from in the years ahead as they are isolated and stocks increase to commercial quantity.

PERHAPS among them are, all unsuspected of existence, some veritable Mendel types, for at all events the strain as a whole has late-flowering carriage and vigor and size of bloom and height of stem combined with an earlier flowering date. The day after I was there not a flower would be seen! Indeed they were already stale, yet the recognized Darwins were just in their glory. This lot of seedlings is still under trial and observation. Unquestionably numbers of them will go into discard—at least I profoundly hope so! But the survivors will be welcome as large-flowered, long-stem Intermediates. Shall they have a strain name or not? Are some true Mendels? Who knows! Here's their story:

Up to ten years ago one of the old-time bulb growers of Haarlem (when Haarlem was the actual growing area for bulbs, which to-day it is not, though still the trade center) was Locher. Then he went out of business and the stocks, etc., passed into other growers' hands. Three youngsters in the new bulb district to the south, by name of Zandbergen (with an associate who has since withdrawn) acquired the stock of seedlings, on faith or as a gamble. They knew not just what they did, but they bought and, as I learned, the old Locher foreman whose life's handiwork was represented in these unknowns, wept as possession passed to the new owners. In the decade that has elapsed, these Zandbergen boys have grown on that stock of unknowns and they constitute to-day the 5-acre field of 600 varieties that I saw—and there you are. A selected few of these will be planted here on Long Island this fall, so the observations may be continued. I think I saw some things of decided merit, but I am not an authority on varieties of Tulip, yet I know something of Tulip development and I know my own fancy and perhaps can appraise too the fancy of a large proportion of American gardeners and, as I have said before, I feel that there are worthwhile Tulips yet to reach us—LEONARD BARRON.

THE TREND IN GLADIOLUS

FORMAN T. McLEAN

Appraisals of the Outstanding Varieties at the American Gladiolus Society's Annual Exhibition

THE immense displays of many varieties at the shows defy complete analysis, but the general impression is that the trend is toward flowers of better form and substance and brighter colors. The long, crowded spikes like those of Schwaben and Niagara are being replaced by more open, more graceful stalks such as those of Mrs. Dr. Norton, and these also lend themselves to more artistic arrangements as cut flowers. In drifting away from the stiffly formal spikes the Gladiolus is steadily broadening its usefulness, and is due to gain as steadily in popularity.

The new tendencies in Gladiolus are in keeping with the times. The preponderance of bright and striking rather than of soft colors emphasizes the present-day trend in flower colors, away from the softer and toward the brighter tints.

Among the red Gladiolus there is lively competition for the brightest, most vivid flower, and in this respect the new Dutch variety, FIERY KNIGHT, is well up in the front rank. Its flowers fairly glisten in the sunlight. DIANA (Zeestraten) is larger, and possibly a shade less brilliant. NIGHT BIRD (Gladiolus Bill) a large, open flower of deep maroon with dashes of bright red, likewise has a bright sheen to it. Another flower of striking color is ORCHIDEON (Kunderd) bright lavender, shaded paler toward the center. The small lower petal is a vivid deep purple, with a dagger-thrust of creamy yellow near its center.

A number of recent importations from Lemoine likewise have bright contrasting colors: Eugene Lefebvre is a large bright rose pink, with brilliant purple blotches on the lower petals; Paul Cambon is of ashy rose color, similar in tint to Rose Ash (Diener) but with conspicuous throat blotches of reddish purple each surrounded by a halo of pale yellow dotted with red; Jean de Tailles is less brilliantly colored, but striking, its salmon color being strongly contrasted with the deep maroon throat blotches.

AMONG the yellows and blues the tendency is likewise toward deeper, more striking colors. Golden Dream (Groff) and Crown of Gold (Bill) are both of fine coloring. Neither is very large-flowered, but the latter has a long spike of many open blooms. There are among Mrs. Austin's new seedlings, as yet unnamed, some bright yellow Primulinus sorts and some of these may shake the secure position of Souvenir (Jonkeer).

The striking new introductions among the bluish shades are the deep violet Veilchenblau (Pfitzer) from Germany, and the same raiser's paler but clearer-colored Frau von Koniyninberg—called "Pfitzer's Blue" for short, though it is not really blue. Geraldine Farrar (Diener) is as large as either of these and of as clear a color and good shape, but is of delicate texture. Still another of the violet shades, which, however, was not represented at the show because of its too early flowering, is Violet (Kirchoff), which has a clear, pleasing violet color, with a deeper violet-purple throat. It is one of the most vigorous growers in its color class.

One of the sensations among the new things this year is a seedling of Gelser Brothers, No. 9, a bright lavender of perfect form, bright coloring, and good keeping qualities. If one may judge by its first appearance at the show, this variety has a great future as a cut flower. Another lavender with interesting possibilities is The Orchid (Sprague), a large ruffled lavender Primulinus variety of orchid shape and agreeable orchid tints, reminding one of the Cattleyas of the florists. This California flower was shown to good advantage at Boston this year but was represented by photographs only at Rochester. It is too early to predict its value for general culture, yet it is an interesting new departure in Gladiolus, and will be watched.

Of varieties with long, full, imposing show spikes there is a goodly assortment. Carmen Sylva holds first place among the whites, though Joerg's White has beaten it in the past, where shown in competition. There are rumors of better yellows than Golden Measure; both Mrs. W. E. Olmsted (Kirchoff) and Joerg's Yellow (Joerg) being highly commended by their friends, but neither has yet taken its place in national competition. Among the reds, Dr. F. E. Bennett (Diener) is fully up to the Diener standard of large size, long spikes, and many open flowers. It is of brighter red than either Scarlet Wonder or Crimson Glow and its mass of bloom surpasses that of any other red sort. Triumph (Pfitzer) is as large, of as brilliant color, and as good substance, but does not compete at all in number of open blooms.

One of the very best pink varieties is Marshal Foch (Kunderd), but Richard Diener (Diener) is of softer color, slenderer habit, and opens up a fine display of prettily formed blooms. These two, typical of the productions of two of our foremost breeders, are of such distinct habit and character that each has its own place in decoration, and they do not really compete. The other distinctly show pinks, Miss Madison (Boynton) and Mary Jane (Kunderd) and Gelser's new pink seedling are all of soft pleasing coloring. They all appear to be likewise of delicate texture, judging by their behavior at the National Show.

The outstanding show lavender still is Mrs. F. C. Peters (Fischer) but Kemp is showing for the first time a giant pale lavender self-colored seedling of Pink Wonder which may soon run it a race for the show prizes.

QUITE outside of the group of exhibition flowers are the general purpose cut-flower varieties, where lasting quality and dependability are of more importance than are one or two days of imposing display. Some of the show sorts can also qualify in this class, such as Carmen Sylva. American Gladiolus breeders are making substantial progress in this direction. Peach Rose (Kunderd) of possibly a little brighter, more vivid pink than his old 1910 Rose, and his deep rose pink ruffled Dr. Nelson Shook are among the newer ones. Lavender America (Kunderd) is also a beautiful flower in the show room—more of a mauve than a lavender; but it is liable to be somewhat striped if its flowers are allowed to open outdoors.

The new white seedling, named by Bales Mary O' Mine (Mrs. Austin) is of deceptively soft appearance, as its rather slender petals last well on the cut spike, and its pure white color may make it a worthy rival of the popular Europa. It clearly outclasses White Giant, being much opener and better formed, though its petals have similar shape. Tyco Zang (Mrs. Austin), despite its odd name, is a fine large clear pink with light throat, a worthy companion to that producer's Evelyn Kirtland and Gretchen Zang, and an advancement over both.

ONE of the conspicuous lines of improvement, well shown this year, is in the Primulinus varieties, which are of better size and arrangement, and what is more important, they have better keeping qualities. The ruffled white Tiffany (Brown) and the creamy yellow Genesee (Davis) are both good examples of this tendency toward better substance in the flowers. Mr. Wm. Purple (or Gladiolus Bill as he prefers to be called) has a fine collection of seedlings, most of which show unmistakeable Primulinus traits, combined with the sturdier flower characters of the older large-flowered strains. His pale rose lavender Opalescent and pink Gladdie Boy are both of pleasing form and color. Gloriana (Bettscher) is another pleasing Primulinus variety.

The artistic value of a flower for decorative use infallibly gauges its place in the world's esteem. Very lovely effects may be produced with the different types of Gladiolus, where used for baskets, bowls, table decorations, bridal bouquets, and for many other agreeable flower arrangements. This has seldom been more effectively shown than it was at the exhibition of the American Gladiolus Society at Rochester, N. Y., August 12 to 14. Small flowered varieties are particularly effective for tea tables, in bowls or low vases. The small Primulinus sorts, which are often quite inadequate when massed in large vases, are particularly effective for this purpose. Golden Frills (Kunderd), a lovely deep yellow frilled Primulinus variety of small size and airy grace, is admirable in a bowl, above Maidenhair Fern. A tea table for four people, decorated with wee little Orange Brilliant Gladiolus and pale blue Delphinium, in a bowl with white Gypsophila and Maidenhair Fern, is most attractive and shows in excellent fashion how useful these little, slender flowers are on a small table, where larger varieties would produce too heavy an effect. The large sorts are splendid for floor baskets, large vases and similar uses.

A "WORDY" SETTLEMENT—IT'S GLADI-Ō-LUS

FOR some incomprehensible reason there has been more confusion and controversy over the name Gladiolus, both as to pronunciation and plural form, than over the handle of any other popular flower, and it is comforting to have the American Gladiolus Society give consideration to the case. At the regular meeting of the Society at Rochester, N. Y., on August 12th, on the motion of Mr. W. Purple, and without any opposition, the Society in a well-attended meeting formally approved Gladi-ō-lus, the long "o," as the accepted pronunciation; and the same spelling (Gladiolus) for the plural form. This, it may be observed, is the form and method this magazine has long used.

AMONG OUR GARDEN NEIGHBORS

Readers' Open Column for Exchange of Comment and Experience

Cold Air Sources for Hot Air Heaters

TO THE EDITORS:

In the article on "Keeping Down the Coal Bill" by Mr. Phil M. Riley in your October, 1924, issue, I was interested in what Mr. Riley had to say about dividing the cold air box so as to use the air either from outside or inside according to the weather (page 102).

I am thinking of having an inside box or register put in to take care of cold air on the floor of the hall, etc., but am somewhat puzzled as to just where to put it.—A. M. BEDFORD, *Rahway, N. J.*

—An air intake in the hall for use in severe weather is a good idea. It usually provides better air than that in the basement, and even fresher than in most rooms of the house because of occasional opening of the outside door. Where air is to be recirculated it should, of course, be as pure as possible, and it is a well-known fact that fresh air heats more quickly than foul.

It is desirable that the grating or register covering the air intake be in a somewhat out-of-the-way place where there will be little passing over it. A corner at the back of the hall is a good place, such as is often provided by the turn of a winding stairway. Another consideration, however, is to locate it so that the pipe from it to the heater, or a connection with the outside cold air box, will be short and so cost little and be no serious obstruction in the basement. Sliding shutters will be needed to close either of the two sources of air intake as desired.—PHIL M. RILEY.

Killing Insects on House Plants

TO THE EDITORS:

I wish someone would give me a cure for the little black earth fly, which is such a pest on house plants.

I've tried many things and often feel like giving up the plants. That they do no harm is true, but it's a bit embarrassing to have them drop in one's soup or cream on a winter night. They are not the fruit flies that disappear when the cause is removed. I keep them down by killing them on the edges of the pot.—MARTHA MASON, *Mass.*

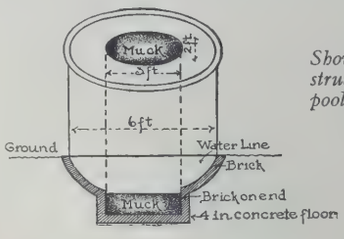
—Mrs. Mason's plants are infested with the fickle midge, a small black fly which develops from white, black-headed maggots living in the soil and thriving in particular where there is an abundance of organic matter.

One of the simplest methods of destroying the maggots and thus reducing the fly crop is to apply tobacco dust liberally on the surface of the soil. A mercuric chloride solution consisting of one ounce dissolved in 8 gallons of water (a proportion of 1 to 1000) is also recommended. This is a deadly poison and should be handled with considerable care. If for some reason or other the tobacco dust is not used, in preference to the mercuric chloride solution I suggest trying calcium cyanide, the recently developed insecticide which has proved very effective for the destruction of subterranean insects. It should be applied on the surface of the soil under somewhat dry conditions. The treatment can be made more effective if the material be either worked into the soil a little or, better still, if a pasteboard or coarse piece of paper be laid over the surface so as to confine the fumes. This treatment would be entirely safe for a small number of plants in a living room, if the insecticide be put on the plants late at night and the room kept rather well ventilated until morning. The hydrocyanic gas is evolved slowly and is on that account more effective as a fumigant for house plants. It is a material which is now being used extensively in greenhouses. Another material which is promising is a tobacco soap preparation, such as black leaf forty used at the rate of three fourths of a pint to 100 gallons of water, to which is added 6 to 8 pounds of any cheap soap. This should be as effective as the tobacco dust and perhaps more convenient to use.—E. P. FELT, *State Entomologist, N. Y.*

A Little "Lily Puddle"

TO THE EDITORS:

In making our Lily puddle—one could hardly call it by so dignified a name as pool—



Showing construction of the pool pictured below

A little homemade water garden 6 x 4 ft. where Water-lilies (Nymphaea odorata and Nuphar advena) set out on June 6th unfolded flower on June 12th. Garden of Mrs. Hugh P. Haynes at Winfield, Kansas (see accompanying letter)

we dug the hole a bit more than four feet wide, six feet long, and two and a half feet deep in the center with the sides sloping up. We secured a lot of paving-brick culls that weigh eight pounds each and were not exactly fun to lug around.

The bottom is a concrete slab with bricks on end around that. All along the slope we had laid bricks and filled the cracks with concrete. This we finished with cement and water mortar. Around the top is a horizontal row of bricks. On the bottom we put about a foot of earth and filled the rest up with water.

I ordered two Nymphaea odorata and one Nuphar advena; and then we caught about twenty minnows to keep the mosquitoes out and amuse us while we waited for the Lilies

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This tapestry—"La Forêt de Fontainebleau"—is but one of the very modern designs available in Schumacher fabrics

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From the boy next door came six rock perch. Three of these promptly died and the others with equal promptness ate our twenty minnows. From Mr. H. T. Lyatt, a friend I made through your pages, came fine Massachusetts Water-lilies.

The Lily roots came on May 28th; on June 6th we pushed them down into the mud and on June 12th the first bud unfolded. Since that first day we have had at least one open every morning.

But my tale of woe is this. Eight husky Lilies in a 6 x 4 ft. puddle must need some food. What is it to be?

Then, too, the green alga grows and looks badly, though we skim it off quite often. I wonder if it will injure the Lilies, and if there is anything I could put into the water to kill it that wouldn't kill the fish?—MRS. HUGH P. HAYNES, *Winfield, Kansas.*

—The algae serve to aerate the water and give oxygen for the fish. Killing the algae will then result in suffocating the fish, unless you have some other way of getting air into the water—ED.

Who Wins the Cup?

TO THE EDITORS:

What have the neighbors to say about this? It might be of interest to many horticultural organizations to discuss this matter in these columns.

A valuable trophy was presented to a horticultural society for annual competition at the Rose Show, to be held by the exhibitor scoring the greatest number of points in the sections open to amateurs, the trophy becoming the property of the competitor who first wins it three times. The cup was won by the same exhibitor the first and second years by good majorities. This year, however, two competitors secured an equal number of points. One of them was the previous winner. The points were given at the rate of three for the first prize, two for the second, and one for the third. The question is, whose name should appear as this year's winner? Should any name appear? Does the previous winner now become the absolute owner? How does this year's winning affect the ultimate result? —J. B. SPENCER, *Ottawa, Canada.*

A Dwarf St. Johnswort for Rockeries

TO THE EDITORS:

A plant, new to me, has bloomed on my rocks this summer and proved itself a source of great delight. It is a dwarf member of the family of the St. Johnsworts and is known as Hypericum coris. I cannot help wondering why it is not spoken of oftener when rock plants are being considered, for it surely is a bit of sunshine on the rocks.

It comes originally from the Maritime Alps, the Basses Alps, Italy and the Tyrol. Reginald Farrar speaks of finding it at St. Martin Vesubie, growing with the Saxifraga ligulata and calls it "that sweet-tempered treasure of golden beauty and golden value." It forms a small loose bush about six inches high, with slender unbranched stems, set closely with leaves of a soft gray-green growing opposite to each other in pairs. The stems are very frail and have a tendency to bend over with the weight of the big blossom, which decorates the very tip end. The open flower measures an inch and three quarters across and its center is filled with long fine stamens as long as the petals. This big cluster of hair-like stamens gives the flower a most airy, dainty appearance. It is spoken of as being easily cultivated on limestone rocks.

My specimen was grown from seed and is on my rocks in full sun, with no special care. In fact, I had forgotten it, until one day amid

Easily grown from seed is this little golden-flowered Hypericum coris from the Levant

the overhanging foliage of Dianthus deltoides I saw these wonderful blossoms of gold.

There is another Hypericum of equal beauty, Hypericum reptans, blooming in the autumn, and with a rosy reverse to the petals, but more tender, requiring a sheltered spot and some protection. Seed of reptans is advertised by Thompson & Morgan and I hope to try it this year. Reginald Farrar sings the praises of both of these species, "they are not only the glittering jewels of their race, but the brightest gems of the whole garden."—SUSAN TYNG HOMANS, *Flushing, New York.*

Do Individuals of a Variety Differ?

TO THE EDITORS:

I have four Gruss an Teplitz Roses that show an interesting individuality, although it is somewhat disappointing. They are set in a long bed, some distance apart, along with other and mostly low-growing plants and are in equally good soil and fair exposure. One of them, which I think is a half of a clump of two plants, gives me almost all the Roses. One has blossomed but once in three years, though I have pruned it tall and short by way of experiment and taken special care of it. Two others blossom fairly well.

Before I knew that this variety would grow up tall, as scarcely any other Hybrid-tea Rose will do, I was uncertain of the sort, thinking the plants were not coming true to name, but experts agreed that it was Gruss an Teplitz. At least the flowers are all alike, a loose-petaled bright crimson. It appears to be the last plant of my floriferous clump that blossoms so well and I would like to know how to increase it. If I could do so I would throw the others away. They are all about equally vigorous, throwing up new stems from the ground almost on a par with the Ramblers. The new shoots sometimes rise above my head. They differ only in the production of flowers.

How long is it going to be before such plants are studied from the individual? It is done with fruit trees in a small way now. Seldom do two Apple trees of the same variety prove equally valuable. They may not show any disease, but one will turn out the more vigorous and productive. In fact, it is often so. I once bought two Heliotrope plants of a florist. They were kept together and treated alike. One grew into a fine large plant, full of flowers. The other refused to grow and after lingering quite a long time, finally died. They appeared as nearly alike as could be when I got them.

The point is, I suppose, whether this difference is from some real variant in the plants or from accidents of growth derived from soil and handling that the owner does not perceive. Plant experts do not discuss these things much. Do they know little about them, or knowing, think it not worth while?—JOHN W. CHAMBERLIN, *Buffalo, N. Y.*

—Of course it is possible that some individual plant of a given variety may show improved characteristics (or otherwise), but the chance is remote. It must be borne in mind that all the plants of Gruss an Teplitz Rose are in fact one individual, different pieces of which have been made to develop roots of their own or induced to thrive on some other individual by budding or grafting. Now, there may be different stocks used for propagations and they may result in different vigor of growth, etc. Not much is known of the influence of stock on scion. The controversy over own-root vs. budded stock is still unsettled, and further there is the factor of the cultural grade of the plant—one continuously well grown from its infancy will outrank one that has suffered checks and shocks. It is indeed a large question whether the differences noted between individual trees or plants of the same variety propagated by any vegetative method are inherent, real differences; they are more likely local expressions of environment and condition that will disappear under favorable changes of soil, food, etc.—ED.

Ground Storage for Rose Food

TO THE EDITORS:

Owing to an unusually severe winter, some half-dozen plants in my Rose bed were killed. My soil is not particularly friendly to Roses, being exceedingly sandy, so instead of replanting this spring I dug up the dead plants and left a deep hole open in each of their places, which I sweetened with lime. Then, each time I fertilize my Roses (some seasons as often as once a week) I put the same amount of fertilizer in each hole. I also frequently put clay and leaf humus on the bed, and a generous share of that also goes to the vacant places. I have great expectations of the Roses I plan to place in these holes this fall, with these larders of good food stored deep in the ground for them.—M. H. WILLIAMS, *Tulsa, Oklahoma.*

A Wealth of Gray Foliaged Plants

TO THE EDITORS:

Mrs. T. C. Wurtz's letter in the August number (page 500) asking about gray-foliaged plants sent me to my garden to see how many gray or glaucous plants I had and to what advantage I had used them.

German Iris with their gray swords. I have planted pink and white Pyrethrums among them; it adds to the wealth of bloom.

Salvia argentea planted by a low rock. It will grow well either in a sunny spot or under the shade of a tree if it gets some sun during the day. Its large white leaves look like

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MIRRORS may reflect much more than the objects placed before them! This was proved when we found a rare original that had once belonged to the Tory General, Timothy Ruggles. It was hanging in the hall of a New England farm house. Around the glass dimmed with age was a delicately carved moulding done in gilt and wide bands of mahogany with thin ornaments cut in the Flame of Freedom design, and a carved gilt eagle as a central ornament.

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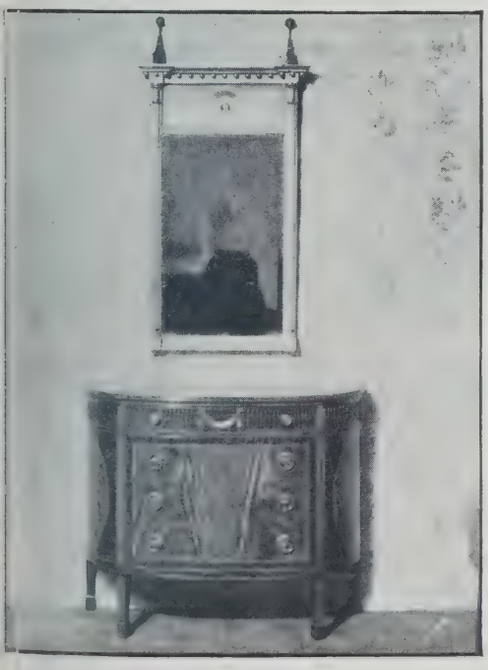

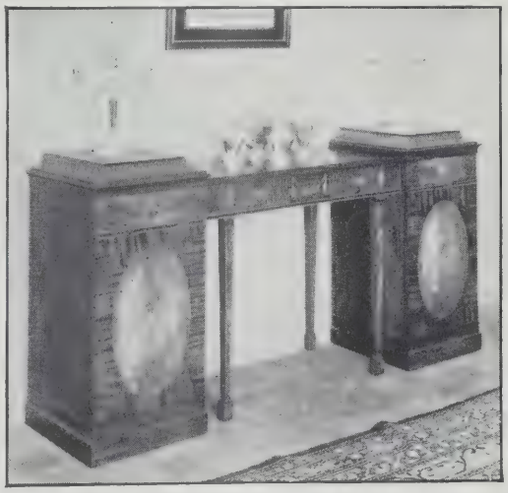

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plush. To keep it at its best it must not be allowed to flower.

Veronica incana with its violet spikes and gray leaves is well placed in front of coral Heuchera, and if you have a group of English Lavender bushes plant shell-pink Phlox Drummondi among them.

Thalictrum glaucum, lovely from frost to frost, is especially so in spring. I have two groups in front of some Pine trees, and in front of one group I have planted a dozen orange Trollius, with a few plants of the bluish violet Cranesbill (Geranium grandiflorum); by the other Darwin Tulip Clara Butt, and some late-flowering Narcissus, followed by old-rose Columbine.

Stachys is another of the nearly white plants. We called it Lamb's Tongue when I was young. Dusty Miller we all know; but Sedum Sieboldi is rarely seen although so beautiful with its small gray leaves edged with ivory and coral. It flowers profusely in the autumn and its place is the rock garden.

Festuca glauca is a low-growing grass about eight inches high. It looks like a hedge-hog when tucked between two stones. It does not spread.

Santolina or Cotton Lavender can be trimmed with scissors and would make a pretty low border around a Viola or Pansy bed. Put Linum perenne near Cerastium.

"Though lost to sight to memory dear" is my group of Mertensia and Trillium grandiflorum. Add a few Grape Hyacinth Heavenly Blue, and you will have a lovely picture. A few Funkia Sieboldi, planted among them, will give you gray foliage after the Bluebells and Wake-Robins have died down.

Pinks, Arabis, and Alyssum saxatile are well-known plants. White Agrostemma easily grown and lovely by moonlight, seeds freely, but is easily rooted out.

Sea-hollies (with exception of Eryngium planum) are well worth growing. They like the sun. So does Echinops; in good soil some grow seven to eight feet high.

Aethionemas are pretty low-growing plants. A. grandiflora has gray leaves. All the Aubrietias are gray leaved. So is Helianthemum The Bride, white, and H. praecox, yellow.

Mazus rugosus grows about two inches high, has pink flowers, [This must be M. pumilio. —Ed.] nearly white foliage, and hugs tightly around stones. To close the letter, which by no means exhausts the list of available plants with gray foliage, I name the ever-reliable Nepeta Mussini.—A Connecticut Gardener, *Stamford, Conn.*

Grafting Beeches

TO THE EDITORS:

What about grafting Beeches? Can this be done in the fall or is spring the only time? I want to propagate the purple leaved variety—A. C. Inman, *South West Harbor, Maine.*

—I have not happened to graft Beeches excepting in the springtime. The purple Beech may or may not have varietal peculiarities in the way of catching. As soon as you get this letter go out and cut some scions of two or three year old purple Beechwood, trim off all of the leaves and new growth of the year but leaving the ring of scale buds at the tip of each scion. Make some of the scions two or three inches long and others a foot long. Cut back the top of a young common Beech stock about three-fourths. Use a plain splice graft, a simple sloping slice from the stock, a corresponding simple sloping slice from the scion. Bind firmly with raffia and cover every part of scion as well as the raffia with melted parowax using a small brush for the purpose.

For a small amount of experimental work of this sort you can melt the parowax in any container and then float the container in a pail of hot water in order to keep it melted while you are doing the work.

I am giving simple guesswork instructions. Better details will be found in the chapter on "Grafting" in my book entitled "Nut Growing" published by the Macmillan Co., New York City. Keep down all stock buds that start, allowing only graft shoots to grow. I do not know if grafted shoots of the Beech started now will lignify in time to stand the winter. Some kinds of trees will lignify graft shoots when started as late as this or even up to the middle or latter part of August —others will not.—Robert T. Morris.

Hardiness of Some Plants

TO THE EDITORS:

In the August number (page 500) a letter from Idaho tells of the hardiness of Gladiolus bulbs. I had always thought them very tender and was much surprised last spring when a friend told me that hers had lived out all winter and were then coming up. We had a cold winter, the ground freezing deeper than usual (about 20 inches, I think). Imagine her surprise when she saw the tips of her Gladiolus peeping above the ground. She thought it pure luck and, trusting to the same fickle lady, she transplanted some of the growing bulbs. All of them bloomed as well as ever.

We have just gone through a horrible summer. From the first part of June until the middle of July we had hot winds and no rain to speak of. Everything looked pitiful and some things were ruined. Then came rain and now gardens and lawns look lovely. It was marvelous to see things spring to life after the rains.

As to the hardiness of Pansies, also mentioned by Mrs. Clark, one greenhouse here grows its Pansies outdoors and they begin to bloom very early in the spring.

My dwarf Phlox Drummondi seeded itself and the tiny seedlings lived unprotected all winter. Poppies, Larkspur, and Cornflowers always live out but my Snapdragons need covering. I was surprised at the Phlox for last winter ruined things that are generally considered hardy such as Van Fleet and Gardenia Climbing Roses.—Dorothy D. Haynes, *Winfield, Kansas.*

—Phlox Drummondi is a native of Texas and of course is hardy whereas the Roses have tender Tea-rose blood in them.—Ed.

A Colorful Host from Seed

TO THE EDITORS:

Christmas Roses, Fall-blooming Crocus, and Colchicum Bornmuelleri, autumnale, alba, alba plena, Byzanteum single and double, are offered by The Chautauqua Flowerfields Co., Bemus Point, N. Y. They also offer Eremurus in pink, white, and yellow. I believe there was a recent inquiry for this plant.

I have experimented with hardy Pinks and Carnations and found the handsomest ones (that required no staking and held up their heads) were planted in clay soil without manure, on the edge of a path bordered by ordinary garden stones. Water drained off so easily that they were free from rot, and they had no protection whatever in winter. In a coldframe I find many plants damp off right now in the summer time although there is no cover over the frame. Carnations damp off as soon as manure approaches them this muggy weather and cannot be sufficiently dry to suit their taste outdoors. All shades of red, crimson-scarlet, scarlet variegated white, pure yellow, yellow-striped red, pale pink, pink fringed white, rose, mauve, and maroon, were represented from one packet of seed, and each plant had really about a hundred blooms. Only a very few were single.

A plant which grows easily for me from seed is the Summer Hyacinth, Galtonia or Hyacinthus candicans whose stately white spikes look well with Gladiolus or white Cosmos and pink Japanese Lilies. I now have in bloom with spikes four feet high the bulbs from seed planted the summer before last. The seeds had only a little more earth piled over them in winter. Last year I put down more seed and the bulbs are now the size of onion sets. My seed came from the flower spike directly.

At this season of the year (July) when so little is in bloom, the one or two plants which do flower are doing yeoman's duty. Among the bright spots in our gardens are the dusky mahogany and gold annual Calliopsis four and five feet high from self-sown seed of last year; the big brown-eyed Susans, or Ox-Eye Daisies; and the Cardinal-flowers. The first year I tried to raise the Cardinal-flowers for the garden I seemed to have no luck, but I have made it a practice always to try only half a packet of seed at a time. The second sowing in a different place seemed a failure too but quite unintentionally I left the spot undisturbed. The following spring a Cardinal-flower burst into bloom. I marked the spot so it should not be dug up in the general spring upheaval. That fall (1924) I found some plants whose leaf I could not identify growing near where I had planted perennial Scabiosa, and I transplanted them to different situations. Now I have about a dozen gay Cardinal-flowers, some enjoying their proximity to my bird bath in which I inserted a pipe when I moulded it so that it forms really a fountain as well, some among the Gladiolus flowers, and others in the wild garden. Here's hoping they have come to stay!

If the seedsmen would only preach, and flower lovers only practise, saving half of a package of seed for a later planting when weather conditions, soil, or place of planting may be more favorable, there would not be so much discouragement with seeds failing to germinate.—Charles A. Gardin, *Ridgewood, N. J.*

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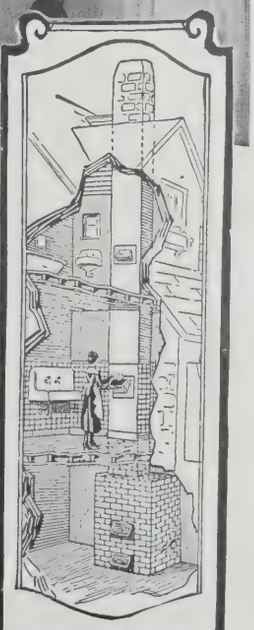

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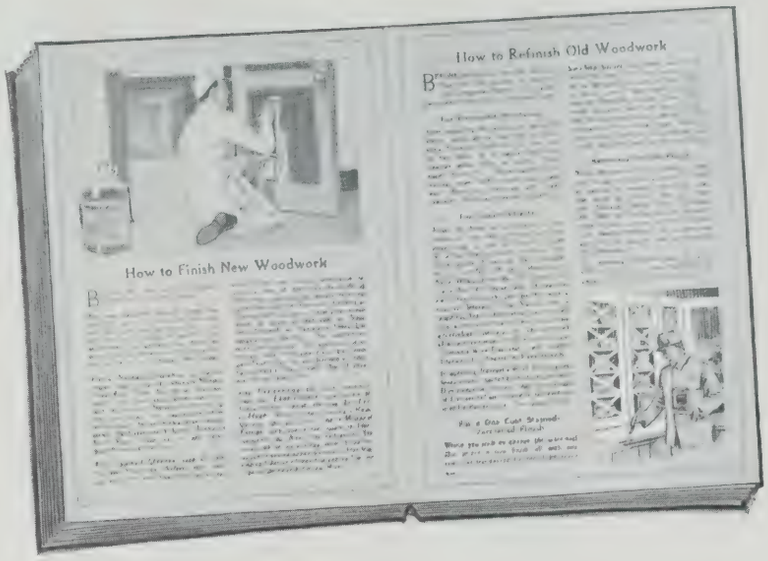

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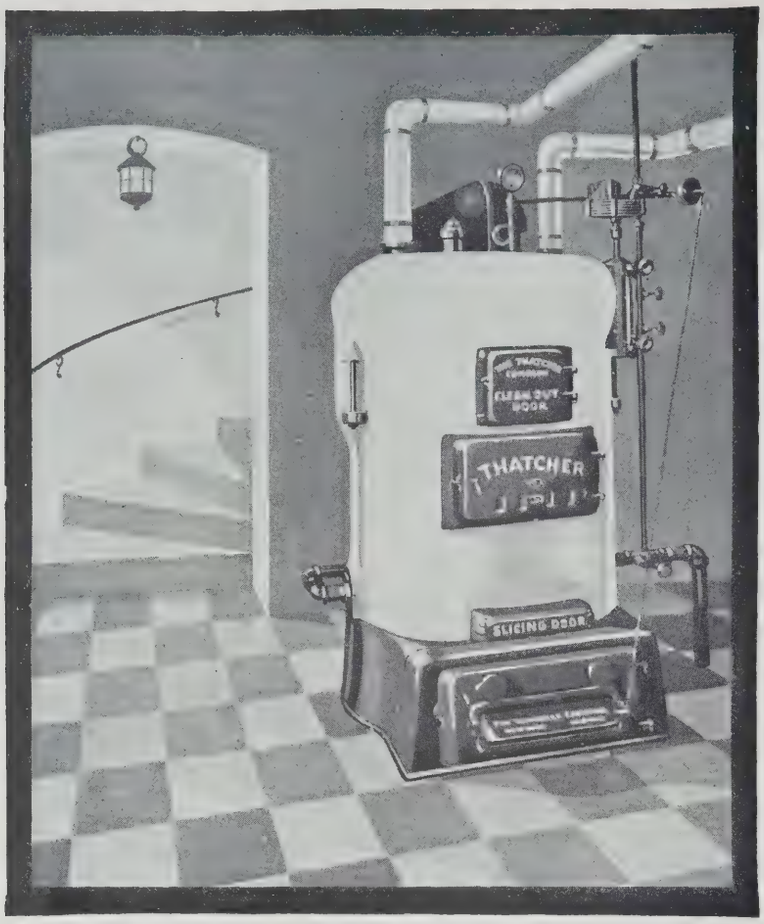

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GARDENING FOR THE BEGINNER

The Month's Reminder—October

As to Time and Place: In gardening practice a date can only be approximated as seasons vary and local conditions will have some influence. Generally the latitude of forty degrees at sea level and a normal season is taken as standard. Roughly, the season advances or recedes fifteen miles a day, thus Albany would be about ten days later than New York (which is latitude 42). The latitude of Philadelphia is a week earlier. Also allow four days for each degree of latitude, for each five degrees of longitude, and for each four hundred feet of altitude. Latitude 40 passes through Philadelphia, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Richmond, Indiana; Quincy, Ill.; Denver, Col.

How to Use This Guide: Suggestions as to the most important things of the month are given in this department so as to "remind" the gardener of the current duties. For routine details of such things reference should be made to standard handbooks and guides. It is impossible to make a complete manual of practice in each number of a periodical magazine. Yet timely articles will be found elsewhere in each issue, and references to back numbers will often solve the immediate question. Moreover, the editorial staff stands ready to help any reader with personal advice by mail. A self-addressed stamped envelope should be enclosed with the question.

Who Writes This: The advice and instruction in this department are the gleanings of many years' experience in practical gardening matters by competent amateurs and others who have "been through the mill." The contributions are made from various sections of the country: for example, Mr. Jesse A. Currey contributes from Oregon; Mr. Theiss from Pennsylvania; Mr. Henry Gibson from Pennsylvania (formerly from New York); Mr. Sherman Duffy from Illinois; Mr. P. T. Barnes, out of a world-traveled experience; Mr. A. Kruhm, from an extensive Eastern acquaintance; Miss Ethel Hutson from the far South; Mrs. E. Urquhart from California and, in addition, occasional notes from elsewhere and by the editorial staff and associated contributors of experience.

JUST because winter is approaching is no reason why you or your garden should hibernate like the woodchuck. It is possible to have shrubs in bloom all winter except for a week or two in December. Looking at these courageous shrubs showing their faith in the future, while snow and cold make things uncomfortable, will surely be an inspiration.

BUY ROSES THIS FALL

IT HAS always been the custom to buy and plant Roses in the spring. Too often this practice results in a poor crop of bloom the first year because the plants arrive too late to get advantage of the first few weeks of growth which is most essential with Roses.

A much better plan is to buy in the fall—October or even early November. In many localities the plants may be set in their permanent place as soon as received. This is true on Long Island, most of New Jersey, up the Hudson Valley, southern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware. Farther south, say in the Carolinas, fall planting must not be practiced for if set in October there is sufficient heat to start northern grown dormant plants into growth and the freezes of December and January will kill them. One may, however, order them for December delivery, thereby avoiding trouble.

In the northern or colder parts of the country buy in the fall, but heel in the plants entirely covering the canes, packing the soil about the plants to insure the soil from drying out. These new Rose plants are then on hand and can be planted just as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. Fall or early spring planting as recommended assures a strong early growth and a good crop of bloom the first year. A very important point in fall buying is the fact that the grower's stocks are then complete, so disappointment in not securing desired varieties is avoided. Another advantage of this fall buying is that sometimes nurseries offer a substantial discount to fall buyers.

Those who have read Mr. G. A. Stevens' article "Heresy in Rose Growing," in the 1925 *Rose Annual,* will perhaps be further convinced of the fallacy of deep digging and all that trouble ordinarily recommended for rose beds. Early in July this year Mr. Stevens visited four nurseries in Pennsylvania and New Jersey specializing in Roses. All had specimen beds for show purposes. In three of these nurseries the Roses in the field being grown for fall and spring sales were better plants with far greater crops of bloom than in the show beds, although the plants all came from the same propagation. From this Mr. Stevens contends it is not necessary to go to all the trouble of special soil preparation. If land is in good condition to grow good Corn or Potatoes it will grow good Roses. In the fourth nursery the grower's show beds were as well grown and flowered as his field stock. He knew how to grow Roses for bloom.

LIFTING FLOWER-ROOTS AND BULBS

THE chief outdoor work consists of lifting Dahlia roots and Gladiolus bulbs, and packing them away in a dry, frost-proof cellar, filling the ground they vacate with spring-flowering bulbs—Tulips, Hyacinths, Daffodils, and other Narcissus; and fill the lawn with yellow Crocus bulbs for a delight in the early spring.

(*Continued on page 146*)

A Message to Rose Lovers Only

SOME five years ago we made an experiment in ripening or hardening our rose wood for the Winter.

Three years ago we began, backed by the advice of the editor of this magazine and other eminent amateur rosarians, a campaign for Fall planting of our hardened, field-grown roses.

The result has been phenomenal, far exceeding not only my expectations but my hopes as well. Nearly every Fall planter of our hardened roses has, during the past three years, achieved a 100% success or practically so.

FALL PLANTING ADVANTAGES BRIEFLY SUMMARIZED ARE:

FIRST—You get the very best plants in everything wanted—the first pick of crop.

SECOND—Every plant will reach you, regardless of distance, with all wood fresh and green to the ends. No blackening of wood or starting into growth, as happens more or less in the Spring.

THIRD—Plants are thoroughly established in the ground when Spring opens and growth proceeds without a check. As a result you get stronger growths and larger flowers than if planting is deferred until Spring.

FOURTH—Being established, they will better withstand the vicissitudes of Spring weather, often so trying of late.

FIFTH—Rose plants cost less in the Fall.

Were it not a question of cost or your patience, I could actually fill many pages of this magazine with unsolicited letters that have come in from Fall planters the past three years enthusiastically telling of surprising successes. And many more reports of 100% success have been received than those reporting the loss of even one plant. A certain case of the latter experience is unique, showing as it does how hardy all of even our Hybrid Tea or ever-blooming roses are in a climate of exceptional severity, that of the northern boundary line of New York State.

On June 21, 1925, Mr. W. M. Jermyn of 40 West Sixth St., Oswego, N. Y., without any solicitation from us, wrote as follows:

"Last Fall I purchased one of each of all the Hybrid Teas you offered, 55 in all, planted them three feet apart, piled dirt around them and covered with leaves. They all lived but one and are blooming profusely. They are very satisfactory and I expect to put in some more this Fall."

And What About Our Crop Maturing This Fall?

A few weeks ago one of the most eminent and widely known amateur rose authorities in this country, in company with a party of three other men, spent two days in touring New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania visiting the leading rose nurseries. On returning home, in acknowledging the courtesies shown him while at our nurseries, he wrote:

"I understand better than I had before the reason for the high opinion held of your roses by your customers. The combination of care, skill, and high ideals in growing them is, I think, unique."

There is but one thing left that will prove more convincing. Ask for my Fall rose literature and price list and then—send me your order at my risk.

George H. Peterson *Rose and Peony Specialist* **Box 50, Fair Lawn, N. J.**

Hyacinth Narcissus Tulips, Etc. BULBS

FOR over thirty-five years we have been one of the most important and largest of the Bulb Importers—importing the highest quality of Bulbs—also introducing many of the newest varieties. This year our importation is larger and more complete than ever. We especially solicit the patronage of the most particular buyers.

TWO BIG SPECIAL OFFERINGS

TULIPS

A collection of extra fine Darwin, Cottage and Breeder Tulips—(Mixed.) All long stemmed varieties in beautiful colorings.

100	$4.00
50	2.25

NARCISSUS

A special mixture of named varieties, especially well adapted for naturalizing and which are prohibited from importation after this season.

100	$6.50
50	3.50

The Federal Horticultural Board has placed an embargo on a number of important bulbs for naturalizing. This will probably be the last year for importation of bulbs listed below. Therefore, those desiring these bulbs should order this season.

NARCISSI—CHIONODOXA (Glory of the snow).
GRAPE HYACINTHS, SCILLAS (Squills),
ACONITES, etc.

Send for Free Bulb Catalog

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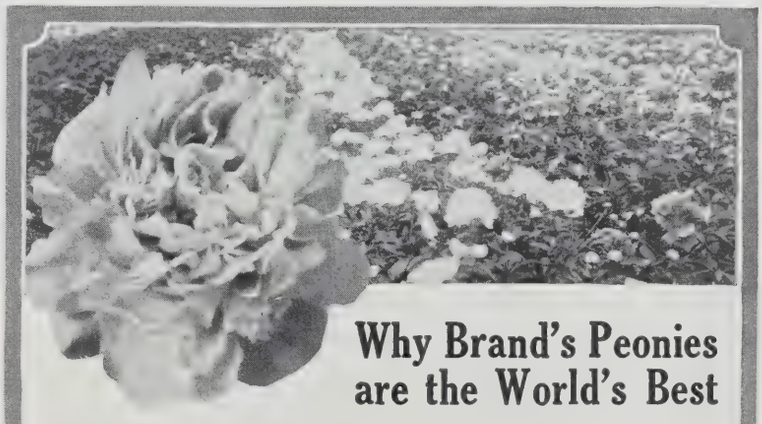

Why Brand's Peonies are the World's Best

Brand's Peonies, justly celebrated the whole world over, are grown from a long list of prize winning plants, the blooms from which have received many awards.

Most notable is the award of the American Peony Society, of a silver medal and two Gold medals at one National Show, an achievement gained by no other grower.

Brand's Peonies captured the three highest prizes at the greatest National Peony Show ever held, and with the keenest competition.

Wherever exhibited, Brand peonies are almost invariably prize winners. Brand peonies took the first prize at the Northwestern Peony Show, the next largest show to the National Peony Show. The Grand Sweepstakes prize at the St. Paul Peony Show was taken by Phoebe Cary, a Brand peony. Surely, with records like these back of the plants, you will want some of this stock, which includes the following choice varieties:

Le Cygne; Solange; Lady Alex. Duff; Tourangelle; Longfellow; Luetta Pfeiffer, President Wilson; Mme. Jules Dessert; Kelway's Glorious; Therese; Frances Willard; Martha Bulloch; Jubilee; Judge Berry; Walter Faxon; Phoebe Cary; Kelway's Exquisite; Richard Carvel; Mary Brand; Sarah Bernhardt; and many others.

We are also offering this year, for the first time, those new Brand Peonies: **Mrs. A. M.Brand; Mrs. Romaine B. Ware; My tle Gentry; Hansina Brand; Mrs. Frank Beach; Ella Christianson; Blanche King; Hazel Kinney; Mrs. John M. Kleitsch; and Victory Chateau Thierry.**

This is the finest collection of new seedling Peonies ever sent out at one time by any originator.

Our Peony Manual, which we consider the most complete and up-to-date work ever written on the Peony, a 64-page book that tells all one wants to know of the varieties, the culture, and the history of the Peony, we make a charge of 35c, which sum may be deducted from the price of your order for Peonies when sent in. We also issue a smaller catalog and price list of Peonies and Iris giving varieties and full descriptions. This small catalog is free.

BRAND PEONY FARMS, Box 23, Faribault, Minn.

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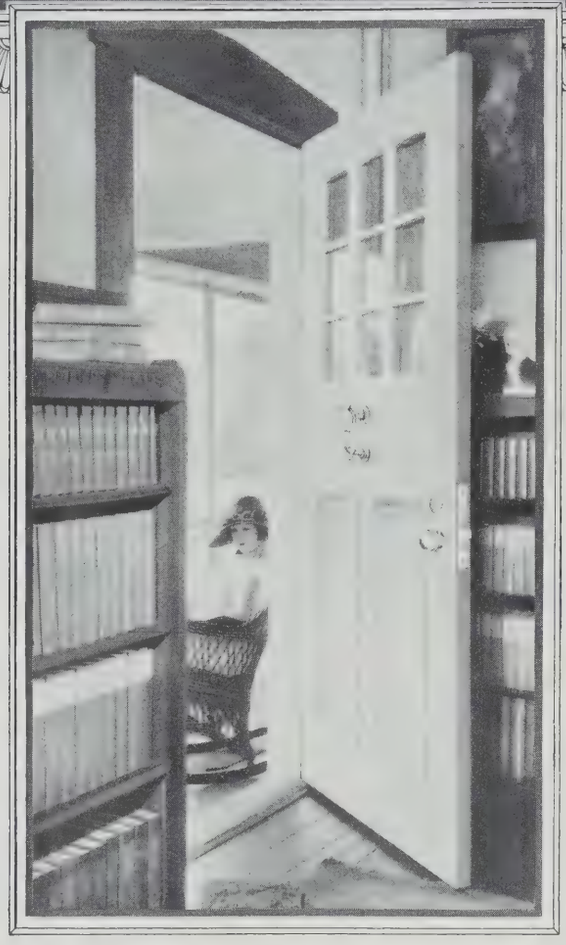

RIGHT choosing, rather than lavish choice, often holds the secret of successful home-building.

Right choosing follows through, from choice of proper building location to right hardware for a kitchen cupboard door. In Sargent Locks and Hardware of time-resisting brass or bronze, you will find the right cylinder lock, handle or knob for front door—the right handle and latch for French door—the right fastener for casement or attic window. Designed for every style of architecture and every requirement of beauty, convenience and security, these lasting locks and hardware cost but little more.

Choose Sargent Hardware at the very beginning with your architect. The Colonial Book—free—will help you. Write for it.

SARGENT & COMPANY, *Hardware Manufacturers*
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SARGENT
LOCKS AND HARDWARE

(*Continued from page 144*)

BULBS INDOORS

INDOORS there are Freesia, Ixia, Oxalis, and Anemone bulbs to be started. After planting, put them in a light, cool—but frostproof—place so they will develop slowly. A pot or two of Freesias may be put in a warm place in November for early flowers, and there should be enough in reserve to provide a succession of bloom until April. Keep the other bulbs cool until after Christmas, then put them in a warmer place.

It is easily possible to have a display of Tulips and Daffodils in the window garden from February on. Buy the bulbs now, put in a pot as many as possible, covering with earth; 6 to 8 inch shallow pots or pans are the most convenient size. The bulb-filled pots may be buried outdoors or in a cold cellar, covering them with earth; if outdoors, give additional covering later to prevent freezing of the ground. Be sure to secure a good supply of Paper-white Narcissus for growing in water.

GATHER UP THE FALLEN LEAVES

THE leaves are falling—are they being gathered up and put into shape for rotting, or are you offering a spendthrift's burnt offering? Rotted leaves make humus. Humus added to the ground increases its water-holding capacity. Humus also is an excellent medium for the increasing of soil bacteria which convert insoluble plant food into forms that plants can assimilate. A good way to increase the humus content of vegetable garden soils, in addition to rotted leaves, is to sow Rye, Clover, or similar seed as soon as the seeds are gathered. The growing plants save nitrogen. Nitrification goes on until the ground becomes cold. It not infrequently happens that enough available nitrates leach away during the fall to grow a crop. Keep something growing on the soil all the time, turning under these "cover crops" in the spring.

FALL MOVING OF PLANTS

MORE and more I tend toward fall moving of plants, although by conviction I incline to spring transplanting. But each spring I am so hindered by the accumulation of tasks that I fail to get moved all the plants I intended to move. If we shift our plants now, we can get them moved for sure, and if we are careful in the moving, we can feel pretty certain the plants will come through safely. The home gardener has a big advantage in transplanting plants from one part of his grounds to another. Plants that must be shipped have less chance of success. With a wheelbarrow, patience, and the help of another person, the home gardener can move almost any plant without the plant's really "knowing" it has been disturbed.

The way we do it is to take a sharp, pointed shovel, and cut out a circle of earth about the plant, as big as two of us can handle. After cutting the earth, we press it in with the shovel, "balling" it as much as possible. Sometimes a little wetting helps to make the earth stick together better. Then, with a person on each side of the plant, lifting with a shovel, we raise the "balled" plant into the barrow and trundle it off to the waiting hole. Here we set it in firmly, packing the earth tightly about it. Some people fail to understand the importance of thus firming the earth about a transplanted plant. You can't get it too firm. The best way to pack it is to tramp on it. Sometimes instead of tramping the earth, we dig it in with our shovels and then pour water into the hole, thus puddling the plant in. The gardener must decide for himself which method is best under the circumstances. If your plant roots have been disturbed, it may be preferable to puddle the plant.

Fall moved plants ought to have extra root protection for the winter. That is probably because we have cut off much of the roots and so have lessened the connections with the soil. If we move plants into a spot that has previously been in grass, it is our practice to cut out a circle of turf and then remove the earth. When the plant has been put in the hole, we pile leaves or other mulching material about it, and on top of them lay the turf, cut into pieces so we can fit them together again. The sods hold the mulch down and are an effective conserver of moisture.

Hardy plants of all sorts can be shifted now. The tops of some of them will die back or die down altogether. But the roots will be all right, and if the transplanting has been well done, the roots will go on growing and taking firm hold of the soil much of the winter. By spring, the plants will be ready to go forward rapidly. If you wait until spring to transplant, you cannot then move your plants until the earth is sufficiently dry. If you chance to have a wet spring, your work will be greatly delayed. So fall planting seems to have this one great advantage. You get it done.

(*Continued on page 148*)

One of Nature's Greatest Gifts!

Please try to name another plant ombining beauty and utility in a eater degree than *Grapes*. As a per- ct screen, with dense and highly rnamental foliage, it has few equals. s a *perfect fruit*—to be eaten raw, or jellies or as refreshing beverages of arious kinds—it stands alone. And e are prepaired to give you the great- t value ever in our

Well Balanced Home Arbor Collection

ere is what we will send you:

Caco Moore's Early Concord or Diamond Champagne	2 strong, 2-year-old vines of each of the 5 sorts, $5.00; Vines ready to bear fruit, 10 fruiting age plants, $10.00.

his is easily the greatest value in high class ants ever offered. We can promise you some uit next season from the bearing age plants.

Lovett's Fall Planting Suggestions

Is the title of our catalog No. 116 ounding with sound advice on the bject of planting fruits, flowers, es- cially Rambler Roses, shrubs, and ees for early results next year. Octo- r and November are ideal months uring which to set out grape vines, rry plants and fruit trees of many nds, as well as most shrubs and trees at drop their leaves in the Fall. Pro- ced by the Rotogravure process di- ct from photographs, you will find trustworthy, truthful ahd helpful. ours for the asking! Please write for TO-DAY.

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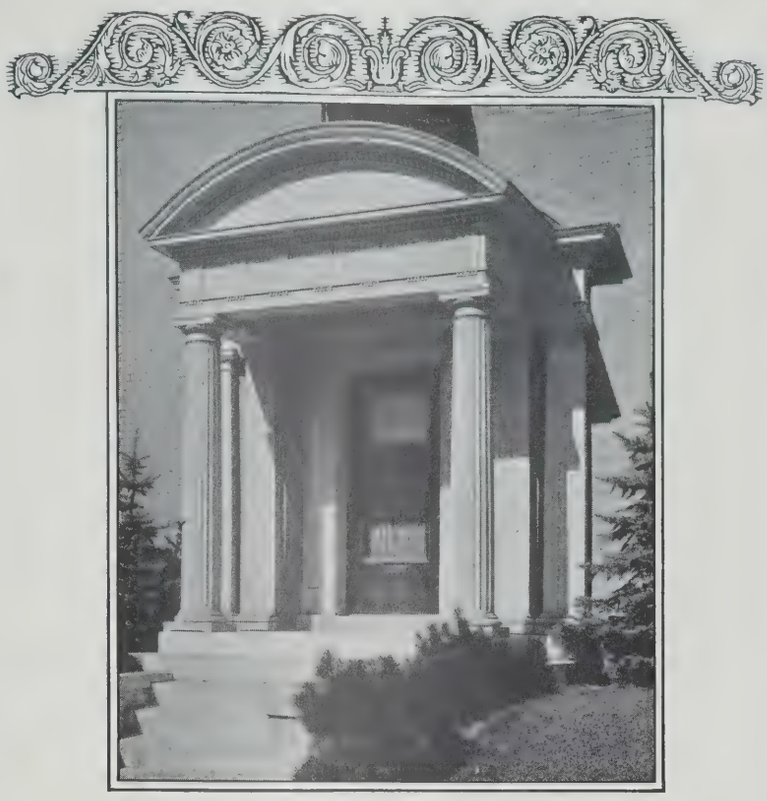

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a beautiful entrance makes!

IT is a significant fact that many of the finest homes all over the country depend upon Hartmann-Sanders designing and craftsmanship for entrances of beauty.

These famous entrances are so artistic in proportions—so distinctive in beauty—so substantial in quality—and so faithful in their conformance to sound architectural practice—that no architect or contractor hesitates to stand sponsor for them.

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THEY CANNOT COME APART

Your Last Chance Act NOW

DAFFODILS AND NARCISSI

Barred from import Jan. 1st 1926

After Dec. 30th these lovely Harbingers of Spring cannot be imported from Holland and consequently bulbs of this quality will be both prohibitive in price and difficult to obtain—At the prices below you may plant them freely *now* and enjoy their recurrent beauty for years *hereafter*—

Plant NOW in your lawns and borders
SCHLING'S SPECIAL MIXTURE
of Daffodils and Narcissi for Naturalizing

Airy and Medium trumpets, short cupped and lovely Poets' varieties, doubles and singles on long stems—All top size mother bulbs—an astonishing value at this time.

100 bulbs $5.50 — 1,000 bulbs $50.00, 5,000 bulbs $225.00

Poets Narcissi —The classic long stemmed, fragrant, short cupped Narcissus, beautiful alike in bed or border and especially prized for cutting—**100 bulbs $6.00, 1,000 $50.00, 5,000 $225.00.**

Emperor —The Giant Golden Yellow Trumpet Daffodil — flowers often 3½ in. across—Most gorgeous of the yellow Daffodils—**100 bulbs $9.50, 1,000 bulbs $93.00.**

Empress —True queen of the Bicolored Daffodils — Golden yellow trumpet with white perianth or guard petals —**100 bulbs $9.50, 1,000 $93.00.**

(5% *Discount—only if cash accompanies order*)

Don't fail to send for our Bulb Book—mailed free on application. Many other attractive bulb offers at very reasonable prices—fully described and illustrated.

Schling's Bulbs
Madison Ave., at 58th St., New York City

"Juniper Ledge" the beautiful Briarcliff, New York, residence of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, world-renowned suffrage leader. The French doors leading from the living room are curtained in Quaker Gold Oxford-Cross Net which brings the outside vista into harmony with the room, while providing the desired privacy within.

Curtain Harmony, Inside and Out

PICTURE the staring effect of white, ivory, or even solid color curtains in windows set in the above surroundings!

Yet the curtains actually selected for "Juniper Ledge" are in "perfect character" with the beauty of lawn and landscape, being made of Quaker Oxford-Cross Net in gold and grey—a small gold figure in a misty net ground.

The effect is that of falling autumn leaves on a misty morning. You think that a very poetic description? A bit exaggerated?

Then hang such a curtain at your own windows and see for yourself —and it's the only way that you will see; for the charm of Quaker Oxford-Cross Net is entirely too elusive to be caught by a camera.

Quaker Curtainings are designed to meet the real needs of real windows—whether those windows are in a city apartment or a country estate.

That is the real reason you find them in the most particular homes—it's their suitability.

Of course, the nature of the material contributes. Being the most open and transparent of fabrics, net veils a window without smothering it—gives the coveted feeling of privacy without excluding light and air and view.

The quality and perfect finish of Quaker Curtainings also contribute to their growing vogue. But the deciding factor is the suitability of Quaker Curtains and Nets to *individual* conditions.

You can get a Quaker Curtain which seems to have been designed especially for *your* home.

The best stores feature them.

"Decorators' Methods of Window Curtaining", a booklet by Philip H. Pratt, an authority on designing, provides a practical analysis of the curtaining problems encountered in house furnishings and decorations. It will be mailed at your request. Specify booklet "A".

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(Continued from page 146)

FALL PREPARATION FOR SWEET-PEAS

SWEET-PEAS thrive only in a cool, moist, deep soil and many Sweet-pea failures are due to not providing these conditions. As the seed must be sown very early in the spring, prepare the ground this fall by trenching it. Dig the ground in which Sweet-peas are to be planted next spring 24 to 30 inches deep, and wide enough to work in comfortably—18 to 24 inches wide. To be sure it is some work, but if the row is long enough and you work at it faithfully, some of the bay window you may be carrying in front and which prevents a good view of your feet, will disappear. Mix well-decayed manure with the strata of soil that will be 9 to 20 inches below the surface, and through all the soil put leafmold or decayed compost. When all the soil has been returned to the trench put in stakes indicating the center of the trench. Sowing of seed may be done early in March, even before all the frost is out of the ground. Do not grow Sweet-peas two years in succession on the same ground; it courts disappointment for there is more danger of disease working havoc among them.

ROOT DIVISION OF FLOWERING PLANTS

PEONIES can be divided now. Dig up whatever old plants you wish to multiply, and cut the mass into several pieces. If you can cut good chunky pieces, that will give you several shoots at the start, your new plants will seem thriftier and look better. The Peony is a gross feeder. Bear that in mind in planting. Enrich your soil with lots of manure. You can also mulch with manure. And be sure not to get your Peonies too deep.

In like fashion it is desirable to split up the root clumps of fall flowering plants like Chrysanthemums, Asters, Phlox, and in fact most of the herbaceous perennials. Some plants, like Phlox, need to be divided at least every third year. Some can stand longer. But if you want to multiply your plants, you can split them up each year. Autumn flowering plants and hedges can now be trimmed.

OCTOBER SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FAR SOUTH

OCTOBER is one of the busiest months of the year in the gardens of the Far South; it is really a second spring season, both as to actual blossom and as to the preparation for future bloom. Frost and dormant conditions are not close at hand as they are in latitudes farther North; so we disregard most of the advice for "fall planting of trees and shrubs," and instead, take down our old copies of the March and April GARDEN MAGAZINES of previous years, and begin planting annuals and perennials to bloom from January to May.

We may still plant bulbs of the Easter Lily—Lilium longiflorum—if that has not been done in August or September; and those of the Paper-white Narcissus for early winter bloom.

Owing to the mild character of most of our winters, many of the Dutch bulbs which need the stimulus of cold are uncertain and often disappointing. It is rare to see fine blossoms from Tulips, Crocus, Snowdrops, Dutch Hyacinths, and many of the finer Narcissus, in New Orleans. It is said to be best not to plant these too early, if desired for spring bloom, as they come up too soon and run to leaf.

On the other hand, the Paper-white Narcissus will blossom all winter, if planted at intervals. The Campernelle Jonquil, and Sir Watkin among the named Daffodils, are recommended. The Chinese Sacred Lily is another Narcissus which may be planted here, indoors or out; and there is another Daffodil whose name is unknown, with broad bright green leaves and a full head of fragrant creamy-white flowers with pale yellow cups, which not only blooms profusely in winter but increases from year to year. [Evidently one of the "Roman forms" of Tazetta.—ED.]

Of the Hyacinths, the Roman, and especially those known as the "French Roman," are more likely to bloom year after year. The Snowflake (Leucojum vernum) is another bulb which can be naturalized here; and the Oxalis, both winter-blooming, such as "Bermuda Buttercup" with its clear yellow blossoms, and the "Grand Duchess" with its rosy pink, and also the common summer-blooming sorts. The Darwin Tulips are said to be the best for the South.

More difficult is success with Freesias, Anemones, Ranunculus, Scillas, Grape Hyacinths, and other less-known bulbs for winter and early spring bloom; but amateurs as well as florists have reported success with each of them.

Practically all perennials and many annuals may be sown now for spring blooming. This is especially true of those plants which come from Europe or other northern climates, which are easily injured by the hot weather which often comes in early summer, if they have not made a deep root system before spring. Pansies, Sweet-peas, English Daisies, Columbine, Carnations and other Pinks, Stocks,

(Continued on page 154)

SUBSTANCE · FORM · AND · COLOR

California Palace of the Legion of Honor, San Francisco. The gift of Mrs. A. B. Spreckels. George A Applegarth, Architect.

Concrete, finished with Atlas White, chosen for Permanence and Beauty, also resulted in Economy

TODAY, a perfect copy of the French Palace of the Legion of Honor stands in San Francisco—a memorial to the California Soldiers who went overseas during the World War. To insure permanence, to secure a certain soft color, after a vain search had been made for a natural stone having the desired qualities, the engineer recommended concrete—for now, through Atlas White, any color is obtainable in concrete.

The new building is permanent and firesafe, built of reinforced concrete and finished in stucco made with Atlas White Portland Cement. The delicate color of the stone used on the original palace in France was reproduced exactly, and though economy had not been considered, the building's cost in concrete was $250,000 less than it would have been in stone.

Modern buildings—residential, public or commercial—are firesafe and permanent when constructed of concrete. The use of Atlas Portland Cement, which is made in pure white as well as the usual grey, enables the builder to secure a wide range of texture and color, both for exterior work and interior decoration.

The men who make Atlas are proud to have helped develop it from a material first used for sidewalks and canals, into a material that adapts itself to any modern construction, wherever permanence, beauty and economy are desired. The responsibilities of the makers have grown greater rather than less. How these responsibilities are being met is indicated by the fact that Atlas is known as "the Standard by which all other makes are measured."

Between the Atlas plants and the user there is but one distributor—the building material dealer—who brings Atlas to the public cheaper than by any other method. Any architect, contractor or prospective builder is invited to write this Company regarding the possibilities of concrete, made with Atlas.

Atlas Portland Cement

The ATLAS PORTLAND CEMENT Company

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"To Russwin-ize is to Economize—the Economy of the Best"

Residence of WALTER J. KOHLER, KOHLER, WIS.
Architects—BRUST & PHILIPP, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Russwin Dealer—H. F. HAESSLER HARDWARE CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

VISTA D. ESTE HOTEL, MIAMI, FLORIDA
Architect—JOHN N. BULLEN
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In the home of Mr. C. T. Southwick at Great Neck, Long Island. Thoroughly in keeping with the Tudor style of architecture are the Gold Seal Inlaid floors in diningroom, study, kitchen, pantry and breakfast room.

Much of the richness of this decorative scheme is due to the floor of Gold Seal Inlaid, Belflor Pattern No. 2047-6

Kitchen in the home of Mr. C. T. Southwick, Great Neck, L. I. Gold Seal Inlaid, Belflor Pattern No. 2047-1

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For artistic floors, Gold Seal Inlaids

AFTER the new home is built, then comes the fascinating task of decorating the interior!

Furnishings for a superfine house like this one must be superfine. Nairn *Gold Seal Inlaids*, therefore, on the floors. In the dining-room, a pattern of soft, lustrous black and wine-red harmonizes with the warm tan of the walls. In the kitchen, a cheerful note of contrast is supplied by a floor in blue and stone-gray—breakfast room and pantry, too.

Whatever type your house may be, there's a *Gold Seal Inlaid* for every room. For these floorings come in a variety of attractive color effects. You can choose soft prismatic *Belflor* designs for living-room, dining-room or sun-porch. And there are clear-colored, distinct patterns, designed especially to make the kitchen, bathroom and pantry neat and trim.

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When laid according to our directions, every floor of *Gold Seal Inlaid* carries a guarantee of satisfaction or your money back. For your protection be sure to look for the Gold Seal on the face of the goods or the Nairn name stamped on the back.

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Defies the defacing effects of time

MOST any wall covering looks pretty when it's new. Not all of them can be kept that way. Sanitas can, because it is a *modern* wall covering.

The very day after a wall is decorated, its enemies begin their assaults. Unthinking little hands leave faint smudges which, day by day, settling dust makes dingier. The colors run away to meet the sun; only those hiding behind pictures and furniture stay true to their promise. The thermometer's mercury goes up and down; one day is damp, another dry; the plaster swells and shrinks; then come the cracks that break the wall covering, blister it and peel it off—

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Finger marks and dust hold no ter rors for Sanitas. A damp cloth wipe them off so easily, because Sanita has a surface heavily coated witl durable oil colors. Fluctuating tem perature and humidity are no tax o the elasticity of Sanitas. And th cloth back on which Sanitas is mad holds the plaster so firm that crack find it hard to start, harder to grow and do not show through.

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Styles for every room in the house

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tints that can be hung as they come, or stenciled, frescoed, or Tiffany blended.

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Ask your decorator to show you the new Sanitas styles.
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Rocky Mountain winter gales made heating difficult and costly, said Courtney Ryley Cooper, noted author. Chamberlin Metal Weather Strips now give even heat throughout, keep out draughts, save fuel

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Chamberlin Metal Weather Strips seal out cold, stop draughts, and end fuel waste. They save 25% to 40% on your heating bills. They insure even heat. Keep all parts of the house warm. No more cold spots. No dangerous draughts. The small cost will surprise you — pays for itself in fuel saved. More than 2,000,000 doors and windows are Chamberlin equipped.

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IMAGINATION—then realization! Thousands of homes are now "twice-built"—first, in fancy, through thrilling hours of planning, choosing, investigating, deciding—then in fact, with assurance that the home which rises in stone and mortar, brick and wood, will truly be a home which gives pride and satisfaction.

* * *

Do you know, at this moment, just what kind of a home you want to build?

Do you know just exactly how you want it planned?

Do you know just what kind of materials to use—what kind of construction, what kind of walls, what kind of floors, and roof, and finish?

Do you know what type of home will have the most lasting "style", the surest sale value if you want to sell or rent it? Have you made up your mind about every detail or interior arrangement and decoration—

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—and yet not so fortunate, for to dismiss these problems is to miss half the pleasure, the thrill, of creating a home.

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Plant roses this Fall—use well ripened Star Roses, follow planting instructions we send, hill earth around the stems right after planting, then you are sure of success.

Fall planting gives your roses time to get settled in their new homes, the roots get a firm hold and the plants start slowly and naturally when spring comes.

This assures them better vigor for withstanding summer droughts.

Our new FREE fall book makes selection especially safe. Only the time-tried hardy varieties are listed. And, besides that we guarantee "Star" roses to grow—that's how sure we are!

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This free book shows you how

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A New Evergreen That is Graceful in Form and Distinct in Color

Beautiful silvery green in the spring, turning in autumn to a glorious silvery purple (just the color of the distant mountains) is the happy habit of this delightful new evergreen, Juniperus depressa plumosa—The Purple Spreading Juniper.

Low growing, never more than 18 inches high, with prostrate branches it makes an admirable cover for banks and rough or rocky ground. For feathering down plantings it is extremely useful, creating that hazy effect which lends distance. Thrives in a dry, sunny situation.

12 to 15 in. - - -	5 for $11.25	- - - 10 for $20.00
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Send for our interesting book *"Landscapes by Towson"*

Towson Nurseries
Incorporated
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(Continued from page 148)

Sweet William, Snapdragons, Poppies, Candytuft, Sweet Alyssum—all these and many more may be planted now, and many of them will begin to bloom in January or February.

It is best to plant the seeds in boxes or frames, and transplant later into the open ground; except in the case of Larkspur, Poppies, and others which have deep tap-roots and dislike transplanting.

In the vegetable garden, too, most of the advice given for March and April on the North may be followed here this month. Cabbage, Spinach, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Salsify, Leeks, Corn Salad, Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Radishes, Endive, Parsnips, Black-eyed Marrowfat Peas, and English Windsor Beans, may all be planted.

It is the season to transplant Artichokes, and to start the suckers as new plants.

Transplant Strawberries, and in this climate this should be done annually, it is said.

Fruit trees should be sprayed and land may be prepared for setting out new ones, but it is too early by two months for moving trees and shrubs, as they are not dormant until December or January.

If the weather is good and the trees in sap, Orange trees may be budded in October.

English Rye may be planted for the winter lawn. It is sown broadcast over the Bermuda grass, with river-sand and manure, and soon comes up to give a pleasing green all winter, while the Bermuda is killed by the first frost.

Advice on spraying, cleaning up, and spading or plowing the ground to receive the winter rains, and on making a humus bed or muck-heap of the refuse leaves and prunings, is timely here as elsewhere.—E. HUTSON.

FOR THE CALIFORNIA GARDEN

NEW lawns may be started after the first rains, before the ground gets too cold; after spading well, fertilizing, and raking smooth cover with straw or old manure to prevent packing of the ground Also cover the garden beds with fertilizer that the rains may wash it in

Native wild flowers such as Lupins, Godetias, Nemophilas, Larkspurs, etc., may be sown now. Also scatter California Poppies, which are perennials and will re-seed themselves. They do not bear transplanting well and should be sown where they are to grow; for garden may be added the new varieties in pale yellow, white, rose, pink, and wall-flower red.

Japanese Iris may be transplanted or set out this month, selecting a sunny location and planting in rich soil one foot apart. If the beds are sunken below the level of the garden, they can be flooded and kept in the necessary state of moisture. The Iris tectorum, however, prefers sun and good drainage, as its habitat is on the roofs of the Japanese thatched houses.

The pruning of deciduous shrubs and trees may begin now, trimming and training them as desired. If Dahlias have not been labeled, it should be done while in bloom. As they cease blooming, cut off old stems, and when the leaves fade, cut down to the ground and store in a dry, dark place until next year.

Continue planting bulbs, adding Hyacinths, Tulips, Ixias, Sparaxis and Snowflakes, to list of last month. Tuberous Begonias that have ceased blooming may be taken up, potted, and brought indoors for winter blooming. Shade the plants until new roots form. Anemone may also be planted after soaking in water, six inches apart, for winter and spring blooming. Japanese Anemones may be transplanted after blooming.

If Carnations were started in July from cuttings or layerings they may be planted now in permanent places eight inches apart. Spade dry and air the soil, then water and spade again, adding ashes to the soil for better color and stronger stems.

Set out young seedlings, such as Primroses, Pansies (sun) Cinerarias (shade), Pentstemons and Honeysuckles (Japanese or Chinese best adapted to California). All flower seeds given in August and September lists may still be planted, except Forget-me-nots.

Clean up the window boxes, renewing the soil, removing spent plants and pruning the shrubs. For winter and spring blooming plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus and Daffodils, about six inches apart, also Pansies, Sweet-peas, Marigolds, Violas, and Forget-me-nots.

Continue sowing seeds of hardy perennials for next year; also Sweet peas, Pansies, Marigolds, and Stocks for winter blooming. Do not fertilize the Violet beds too much as the foliage will increase at the expense of the blossoms. Montbretias, hardy Phlox, and Tritomas may now be divided and replanted to be well established by spring.

Give the Chrysanthemums plenty of water with liquid manure once a week. If large flowers are wanted, disbud to one bud for each stalk and tie the stems to light stakes.—E. URQUHART.

"He Who Serves Best Profits Most"

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The Japanese Barberry is not only extremely hardy, but with its red fruit is very attractive. It may be transplanted in October or November, as well as in the spring. Our price for 3-year-old bushy plants 18 to 24 inches tall is $27.00 per hundred f. o. b. the freight or express station at North Abington, Mass.

This is only one variety out of several thousand shrubs, plants and trees that we grow. Whenever in need of any hardy ornamental nursery stock, consider what we have to offer.

Ask for Fall price list and a copy of "The Fascinating Hobby of Rock Gardening," if you have not already received them.

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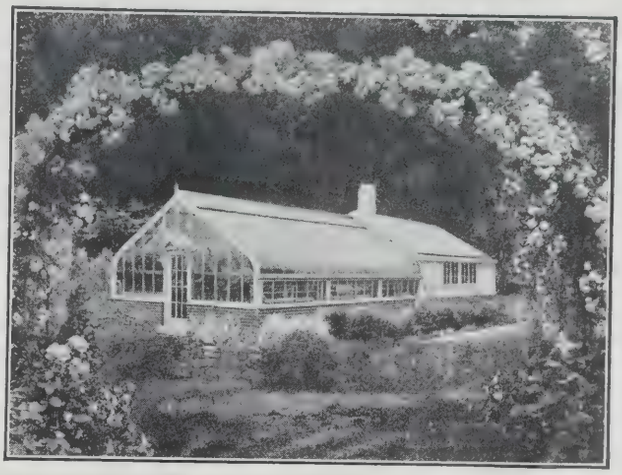
Glass Gardens



Therefore Have a Garden Within a Garden

AFTER all, doesn't it all simmer down to whether or no you want an abundance of your flower friends always about you in the Winter?

Of course, if you have enough of them in the Summer, then the barren gardenless Winter doesn't fill you with yearnings. But suppose you are that unnatural, how about the health side?

Ever thought of the wholesome health givingness there is in fussing around among an indoor garden, when all outside is frost locked?

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Terogen destroys the spores of Fungus of most diseases that have fallen to the ground, and kills the larvae of the rose pith borer, rose bugs, Japanese Beetle, if present, aphids and ants.

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To encourage an appreciation of these superior bulbs in the finer varieties among a wider circle of garden lovers, we have made a reservation in Holland of a supply of the tulips illustrated, for delivery and planting this fall.

Order at once as supply is limited. It is not necessary to send money now. Accounts will be opened for responsible persons.

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5 bulbs each, of the 17 varieties illustrated—highest quality selected bulbs, individually labeled, and with full planting directions—Collection of 85 bulbs—$20. 3 collections (255 bulbs)—$50.

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Complete descriptions of above, with many illustrated in colors, will be found in

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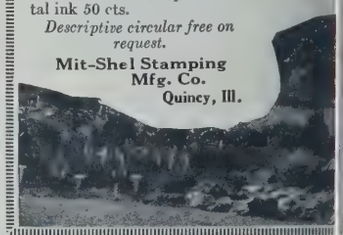

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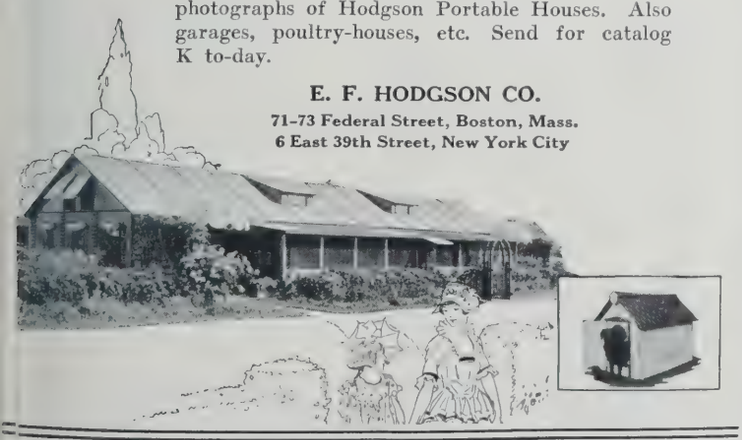

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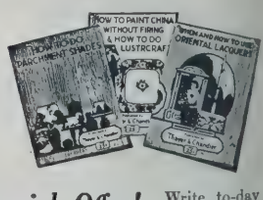

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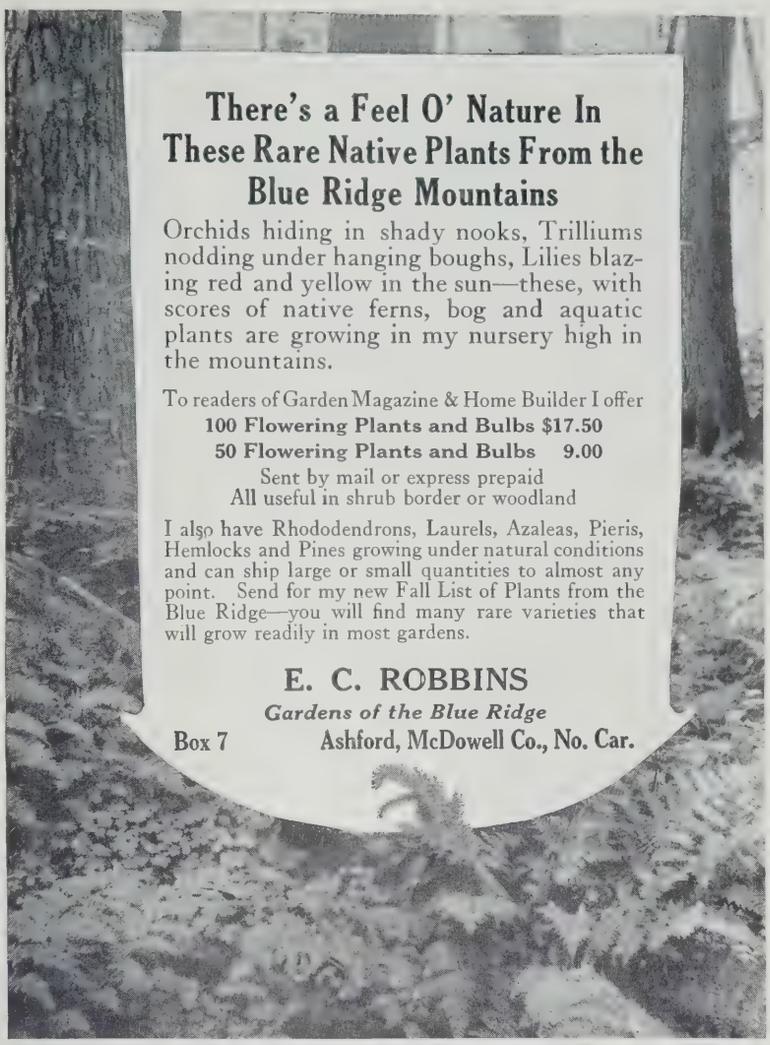

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All useful in shrub border or woodland

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We advise the heavy five to six foot grade as it will give immediate effect. Space three feet apart.

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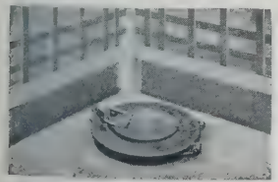

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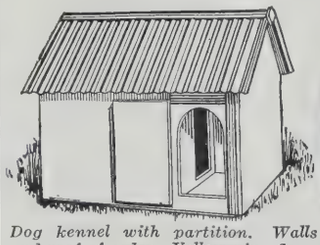
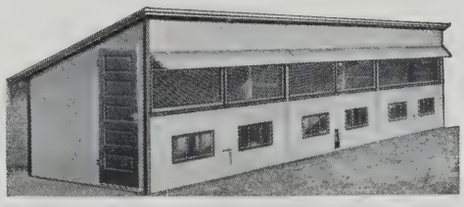
Plant your garden as you build your home. The best is none too good! Let us select $25.00 worth for you. If you want more or less send for our catalogue, but buy so that you will be proud of your

PEONIES and IRISES



Dog kennel with partition. Walls and roof of cedar. Yellow pine floor.



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8 Choice Peonies, fine large roots, each one a different variety..$2.00
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All Guaranteed Blooming Size

My contracts with the Holland growers specified *largest sizes*. Therefore in ordering from me you are assured the *choice* of their stock.

Plant bulbs in quantity this fall for a gorgeous display of radiant blooms next Spring. For your consideration I have selected a few of the outstanding varieties of Darwin and Breeder Tulips.

Name	*Color*	Price per hundred
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Special collection of above:
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	Varieties	*100*	*50*
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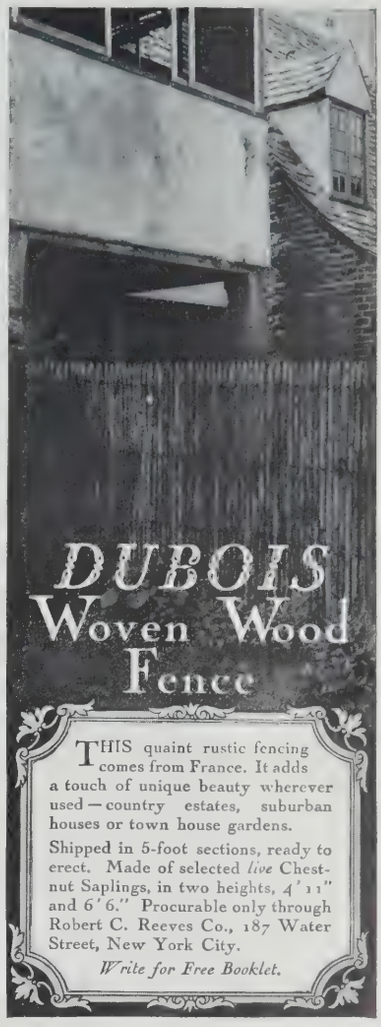

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She tells you what you need to eat for energy—Muscle Development—More Weight—Less Weight—A Happy Disposition

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This guide to health should be in every home.

Breakfast, Page 21

Oatmeal cooked with Dates
Top Milk
Bacon Muffins and Butter
Coffee (adults) Milk (children)

Luncheon, Page 19

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Bread and Butter
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Dinner, Page 22

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Celery
Green Pepper and Cabbage Slaw
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The letters **MFMA** on Maple, Beech or Birch flooring signify that the flooring is standardized and guaranteed by the Maple Flooring Manufacturers Association, whose members must attain and maintain the highest standards of manufacture and adhere to manufacturing and grading rules which economically conserve every particle of these remarkable woods. This trade-mark is for your protection. Look for it on the flooring you buy.

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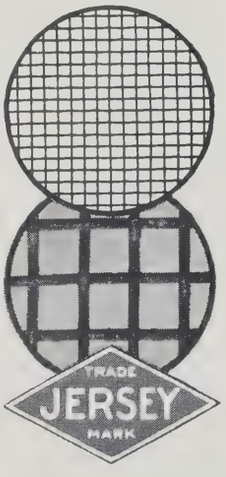
Floor *with* Maple Beech *or* Birch

A Copper Screen Cloth That Will Not Stretch



In the upper circle is shown an unretouched photograph, actual size, of Copper Screen Cloth (heavy grade) made by The New Jersey Wire Cloth Company, which has been subjected to the action of salt air for more than twelve years.

In the circle below is the same Copper Screen Cloth enlarged 4 diameters.

THERE is an idea in the minds of many people that copper wire makes a "soft" screen cloth that will stretch and bulge.

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Though it is made of copper 99.8% pure— the most durable metal in common use—it has a stiffness and tensile strength comparable to steel. This is due to a special Roebling process which is applied exclusively to the wire used in making Jersey Copper Insect Screen Cloth.

Jersey, *16 mesh*, is a true *insect* screen cloth. The wires are spaced uniformly and it keeps out mosquitoes and other small insects as well as flies.

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If your hardware merchant or custom-made screen maker cannot supply Jersey, write us and we will send samples, an interesting booklet and tell you how to obtain it.

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All Grades of Wire Cloth Made of All Kinds of Wire

JERSEY
Copper Screen Cloth
Made of Copper 99.8% Pure

A decorative scheme of elegance and distinction carried out with over-draperies of Orinoka "Pompadour"—a brocaded taffeta stripe as shown in sample illustrated below; glass-curtains of Orinoka "Raydale" gold gauze, and a bed covering of Orinoka plain taffeta same shade as green stripe in Pompadour.

Richer lovelier drapery fabrics that *never fad*

UNLESS one is a Madame Croesus, drapery fabrics should be chosen with great care. For, of what avail is beauty which is soon gone? It means an expensive replacement . . . new hangings for those that could not stand the test of time and use. *That* is why it is true economy to select your fabrics for all decorative purposes from the famous Orinoka guaranteed line. Many of these materials need not be lined, which is an additional saving.

Orinoka guaranteed drapery fabrics are not only exceptionally beautiful, but theirs is a beauty that *lasts*. However gorgeous the color, or delicate the shade, it will *never* fade. These fabrics are hand-dyed in the yarn by an exclusive process which makes them absolutely color fast, and neither strong sunshine nor frequent tubbing will change their colors in the least.

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You can indulge your artistic bent to the utmost when choosing from this Orinoka line. There are patterns, colorings and weaves with which to carry out any scheme of decoration. Orinoka guaranteed drapery fabrics whether for glass-curtains or over-draperies are carried by the better stores and decorating establishments everywhere.

The *new* Orinoka booklet, prepared by a noted decorator and giving some wonderful suggestions for window treatments, is just off the press. Send for a copy. Fill out and mail the coupon below. The Orinoka Mills, 522 Clarendon Building, New York.

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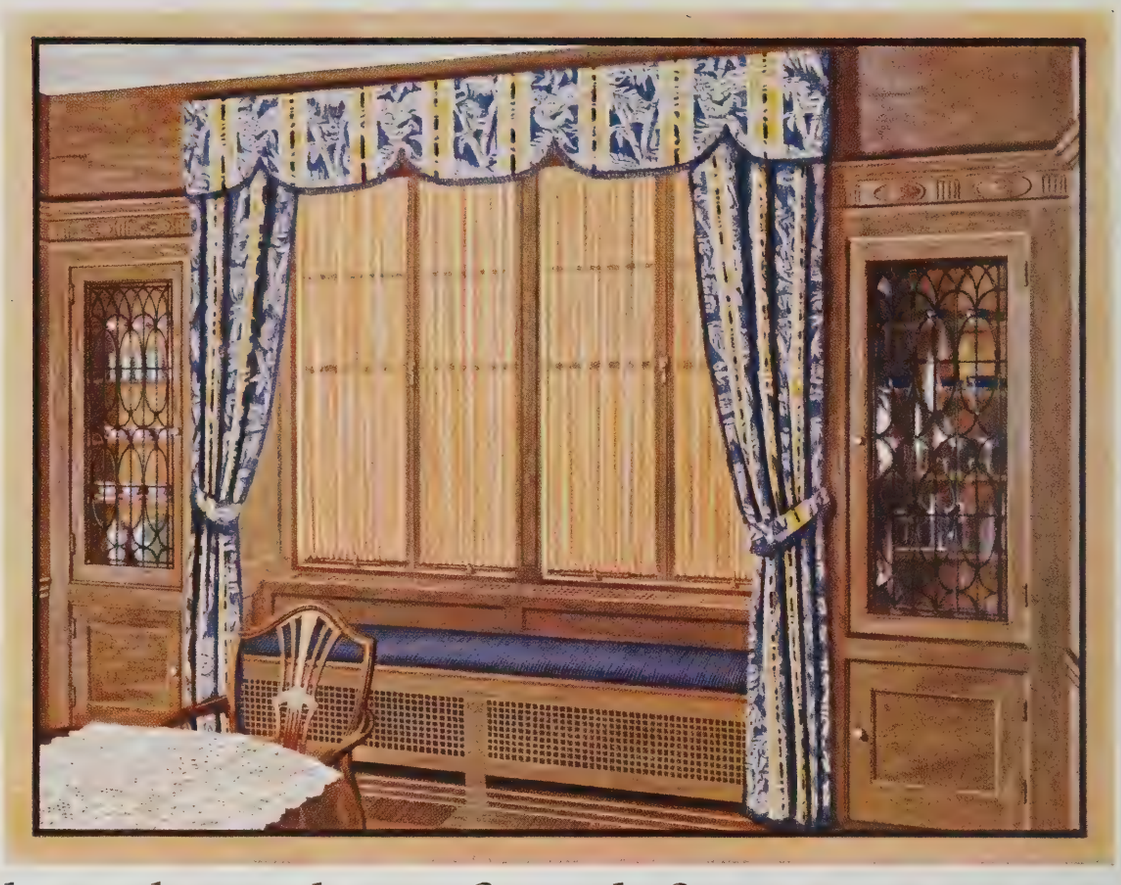

Their lovely colors fixed fast in every thread

FASCINATING textiles . . . beautiful stuffs you love to touch with approving finger-tips. Designs inspired by the best in ancient and modern art. Weaving that is a marvel of perfection. These are the things American women have come to know and appreciate about the famous guaranteed drapery fabrics from The Orinoka Mills.

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Orinoka "Frou-Frou," double-weave, opaque, 50 inches wide.

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Terogen, the wonderful new autumn-winter ground dressing, is revolutionizing all known methods of combating rose diseases. It destroys the spores of fungi of most diseases. It kills the larvae of rose pith borer, rose bugs, Japanese beetle, aphids and ants.

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Est. 1897

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Makers of Fungtrogen spray, the famous fungicide and fertilizer

Terogen
GROUND DRESSING
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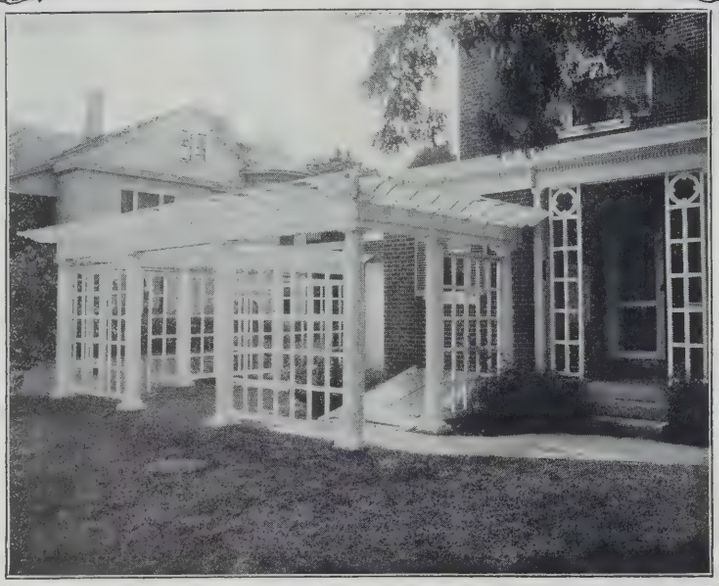

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Do you know that more than half of all the plain, unattractive homes owe their lack of inviting hospitality to entrance mistakes? It is true. And that is why the creation of fine entrances has advanced from a haphazard, makeshift job to a specialized art.

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Colonial KOLL LOCK-JOINT COLUMN ***Entrances***

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216

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Anticipating the day when the F. H. B. Embargo on Narcissus Bulbs will be in force, we are, this fall, practicing what we preach. We are setting out several hundred thousand Daffodils, the choicest as well as most popular varieties in the various classes.

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Looking back upon our most successful bulb setting season, we wish to express gratitude to our customers for their loyalty. And we promise to serve them equally well during 1926 with such merchandise as can still be imported.

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The GARDEN AND HOME BUILDER. November, 1925. Vol. XLIII, No. 3. Published monthly by Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City., N. Y. Subscription price, $3.00 a year. Entered as second-class matter at Garden City, N. Y., under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

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Medea Crushed strawberry shaded heliotrope
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9775— 3 bulbs each (18 bulbs) $2.00
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9777—12 bulbs each (72 bulbs) 6.50
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In shape and size like the Easter Lily, Regale differs in having pearly white petals while a soft canary yellow extends all the way down into the trumpet, the outside of which is beautifully shaded with darker tones. Of exceptional hardiness, it has become America's leading Lily and a permanent asset to the hardy border. It is one of the few "foolproof" lilies. It is of long life and grows in any soil anywhere.

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Large flowering size bulbs, 3 for $1.75; per dozen, $6.50; per 100, $50.

Mammoth size bulbs, 3 for $2.50; per dozen, $9.50; per 100, $75.

Order now for immediate planting or for early spring delivery. We will store bulbs and deliver them in perfect condition when you are ready for them.

America's Best Hardy Plant Catalogue, Free

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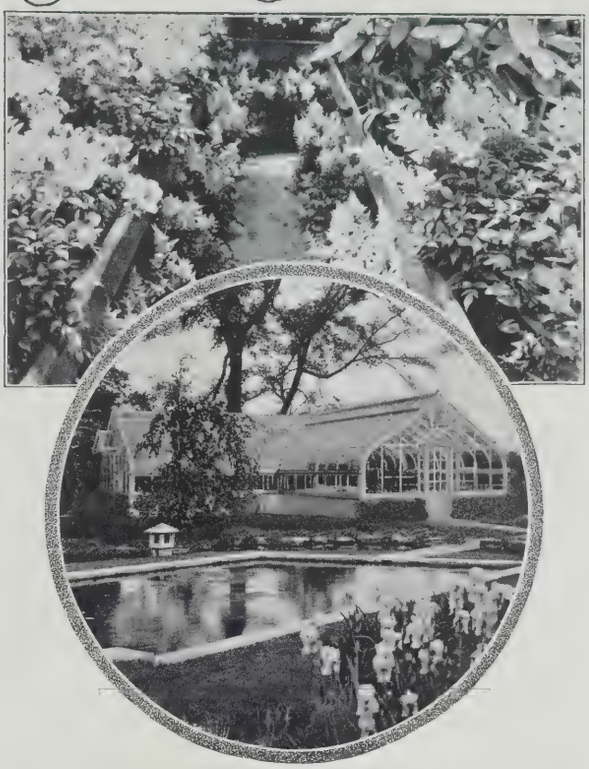
Glass Gardens



No, you are wrong. Greenhouses are not costly. This is abundantly proven when we offer to sell you the complete materials and full equipment for a house 14 feet wide and 33 long, for so little as $1,650. Send for circular.

A Saturday Afternoon Half A Century Ago

ONE Saturday afternoon half a century ago, five men were in the cramped saw-dust laden office, under the stairs, of a little wood working mill. On the rude shelf used for a desk, lay some one dollar bills.

One of the men was saying: "Well, boys, this is all we can scrape together this week, how shall we divide it?"

Each man then told the least he could get along with. When the fourth man had named his amount, there was nothing left for the fifth. That fifth man was the late Mr. Burnham, one of the founders of this company.

In place of that wood working mill at Irvington, New York, there is now a big greenhouse plant, and four others in different parts of the country.

Likewise thirteen sales offices.

All of which we mention, not in a spirit of boastfulness, but believing it best indicates to you our capacity to furnish you the best there is in a Greenhouse, Conservatory, Glass Enclosed Swimming Pool, or Kiddy Play Place.

To our printed matter you are most welcome.

Or we will, at your suggestion gladly call.

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Builders of Greenhouses and Conservatories

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St. Catharines Ontario

New Smartness for your Floors

Thirty Minutes a Month—*and the Ponsell* will keep any floor in your home as spotless and bright as your dining room table

Regardless of the floor—hardwood, parquet, tile, linoleum, cork or cement—the use of the Ponsell will keep it *new!* Walk on it—track dirt across it—dance on it—let grease spatter it—5 minutes and the Ponsell renews it.

And then think of the delight, the pride of Ponsell-appearing floors. With the Ponsell in her home, no woman need make excuses to her friends or to herself. Thousands of Ponsell users confirm this. They have done away with the back-breaking, hand methods of the past.

These thousands of users know the pride of beautiful floors.

Moderately priced. Operated by electricity. Consumes less than 3c worth of current an hour. No skill or strength required.

1. *Keeping my floors beautifully polished is now a pleasure—just guiding my Ponsell gently along. Gone is the backache of hand-polishing.*

2. *My Ponsell is equally good on my large stretches of bare floor or on the narrow borders between my rugs.*

3. *"Will it go into corners and up to the baseboard?" Certainly it will. There, I polished that corner, not a dull spot left.*

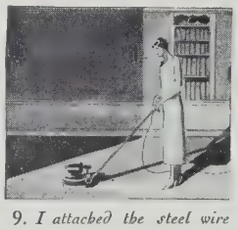
4. *And now I can polish around and under my furniture without having to move it. My Ponsell reaches narrow awkward places without any trouble. Hasn't it all become easy!*

5. *Scrubbing my kitchen floor is just as easy. I simply attach the scrubbing brush and watch my floor turn snow-white. "Better than a sloppy-mop?" It surely is!*

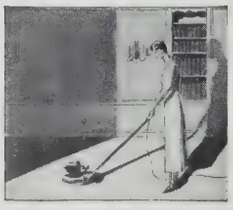
6. *Now a few strokes of the "squegee", (which came with my Ponsell), dry up my floor in a jiffy. Oh!—by the way, —last Fall my Ponsell saved me a lot of money.*

7. *With it, I had no trouble at all in bringing back to its original beauty, my stained, scratched dining room floor.*

8. *All I had to do was first to spread Varnish remover on —I let it dry for six or seven minutes and then —*



9. *I attached the steel wire brush armed with a pad of steel wool and went over the prepared portion of the floor.*



10. *Off came the old dirty finish, leaving the wood as fresh as new. I then attached the sandpapering pad and smoothed and brought out the grain*

11. *All I had left to do was apply a little liquid wax with the Ponsell waxing brush and —*

12. *With the Polishing brush I brought the wax to a high lustre and behold! My floor is spotless and gleaming for all to see.*

MAIL THE COUPON—And we will promptly mail you full information, prices, and list of sales offices where you can secure a *free demonstration* in your own home—or a *ten day free trial* if you are located too far from any branch office.

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Scrubs, Polishes, Refinishes For You

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Please mail free illustrated folder and full information and prices about your electric machine for scrubbing, refinishing, and polishing floors of all kinds.

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*Address*_____

G. & H. B. 11-25

Plant This Fall, to Have Flowers Next Spring

In the case of the earliest blooming wild flowers you must choose between fall planting or be satisfied to lose the first spring's crop of flowers: The following are grown from either tubers or bulbs and can be planted as long as the ground is not frozen.

	3	10
Jack-in-the-Pulpit (Arisaema triphyllum)	$0.50	$1.50
Spring Beauty (Claytonia virginica)	.35	1.00
Dutchman's Breeches (Dicentra cucullaria)	.35	1.00
Blue Bells (Mertensia virginica)	.50	1.50
Native Hepatica (Hepatica triloba)	.50	1.50
White Trillium (Trillium grandiflorum)	.35	1.00

Special Offer: Three each of above 6 Spring-blooming favorites for $2.50; 10 each for $6.00 postpaid.

Special for Wild Orchid Connoisseurs

I have a very large supply of the finest stock of Cypripedium pubescens (Yellow Lady Slipper) I have ever been able to procure. I offer it in three grades as follows:—

	Each	10	100
1 to 2 crown plants	$ .25	$2.00	$15.00
3 to 4 " "	.60	5.00	40.00

Clumps with five crowns and up 20c per crown

Scores of other wild flowers, ferns, native hardy shrubs, notably Azaleas and Rhododendrons are offered in Special Fall Supplement for which please write. A few copies of my complete spring catalog are left for those particularly interested in our native flora.

EDWARD GILLETT
Fern and Flower Farm
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BETTER lighting brings comfort, beauty and color to the home, efficiency to the office, attractiveness to the shop window and convenience and usefulness everywhere. Back of better lighting is better wiring because one can not exist without the other. Making electrical wiring safe, permanent and trouble-free is the foundation on which the National Metal Molding Company has built a great institution and a world-wide business. The subject of better wiring is not intricate or technical. Details can be told in a simple and interesting way and are told in a book "Better Wiring for Better Lighting."

If you are planning electrical wiring we shall be glad to send you this book. IT'S FREE.

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Represented in All Principal Cities (x42)

Why Worry About Winter?

THE fact that the great outdoors "goes to sleep" need *not* see the end of your garden pleasures. A few pots, or pans; a little soil or fibre; a few well chosen bulbs; a sunny window—and your indoor garden can be made to bloom from Christmas to Easter. Here are a few typical Dreer Offers, gleaned at random from our Autumn Catalogue.

Hyacinths growing in fibre

Hyacinths—Collection for Pot Culture—12 distinct sorts, our selection, ... **$2.50**

Collection for Water Culture, 12 sorts, our selection... **$2.50**

White French Roman Hyacinths—$2.00 per dozen

Narcissus—Paper White Grandiflora. The easiest of all bulbs to grow in the house. Will bloom for everybody.

Extra Selected Bulbs—60c per dozen; $4.00 per 100. Mammoth Bulbs, especially suitable for water culture. 75c per dozen; $5.00 per 100.

Chinese Sacred Lily. A very fragrant yellow and white cluster-flowered member of the Polyanthus Narcissus tribe. Grows well in water. Large bulbs 20c each; $1.75 per dozen.

To above prices add postage as follows:

5% of total amount of order for Eastern states; 10% for Midwestern and 15% for Pacific Coast states.

HENRY A. DREER

1306 Spring Garden St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Last Chance!

Send for our *Bulb Book.* Lists of choicest worthwhile bulbs for planting indoors or out. Free on request.

To plant Schling Quality Bulbs this Fall

Order them NOW—these tip-top bulbs at rock-bottom prices.—For example—

100 DARWIN TULIPS $4.00

Choicest first-size bulbs, sure to bloom. Schling's Special Mixture made up of ten of the finest named varieties—not at all the ordinary field-grown mixture.

A $6.00 value for only $4.00 or if you prefer 50 bulbs for $2.50

SIX SPLENDID COLLECTIONS

100 Single Early Tulips—10 named varieties. Bloom April and May	$5.50
100 Double Early Tulips—in named varieties. Bloom April and May	6.50
100 Darwin Tulips—in 10 named varieties. Immense flowers. Stems 3½ feet tall. May to June	5.50
100 Cottage Tulips—in 10 named varieties. Grandmother's tulips more beautiful than ever. May and June	5.50
100 Breeder or Art Tulips—5 named varieties. Wonderful shades of bronze, orange, buff, and apricot. May, and June	7.50
100 Parrot or Orchid Tulips—in 5 named varieties	6.50

100 NARCISSI OR DAFFODILS FOR $5.50

1000 for $50.00

(Barred from Import January 1st, 1926)

Airy and medium Trumpets, short cupped and lovely Poet's varieties, doubles and singles. All top size mother bulbs

ALSO THESE LOVELY HERALDS OF SPRING

(Barred from Import January 1st, 1926)

100 Crocus in 4 named varieties	$3.50
100 Scilla Sibirica (Blue Squills)	6.00
100 Giant Snowdrops	5.00
100 Blue Grape Hyacinths	3.50
100 Chionodoxa (Glory-of-the-Snow)	4.00

The above 500 bulbs ($22.00 value) Special $18.00

Plant these bulbs now and generously, and we promise you a Winter of pleasant anticipation, a Springtime of delightful surprises, and years of happy memories.

REMEMBER!—This is your last chance this year.

Schling's Bulbs Madison Ave., at 58th St. New York City

MICHELL'S
Superb
DARWIN TULIPS

Gigantic, bright blooms on long, strong stems—make the garden a feast of color in May.

This type is becoming more popular every year. Exquisite in form; ideal for massing, bedding or border planting.

	Per Doz. Postpaid	Per 100 Postpaid	Per 1000 by Express not Prepaid
Baronne de la Tonnaye. Rose pink	$1.10	$6.00	$45.00
Bartigon. Fiery red	1.20	6.50	50.00
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Dream. Rosy lilac and mauve	1.10	6.00	44.00
Faust. Purple violet	1.20	6.75	55.00
Glow. Scarlet margined white	1.05	6.25	50.00
Gretchen. Salmon rose	.95	5.00	35.00
La Candeur. White tinted blush	1.10	6.00	44.00
La Tulipe Noire. Deep maroon black	1.20	6.50	50.00
Le Notre. Bright pink, blue base	1.30	8.00	67.50
Madame Krelage. Lilac rose, margined silvery pink	1.20	6.50	50.00
Mr. Farncombe Sanders. Scarlet	1.20	6.50	50.00
Mrs. Potter Palmer. Rich purple	1.05	5.50	40.00
Phillippe de Commines. Deep purple	1.10	6.00	45.00
Pride of Haarlem. Rosy carmine	1.05	5.50	40.00
Rev. H. Ewbank. Heliotrope shaded lavender	1.05	6.00	47.50
Sultan. Very dark maroon	1.05	5.25	40.00
W. Copeland. Delicate lavender	1.05	5.50	47.50
White Queen. Rosy white, changing to pure white	1.10	6.00	44.00
Darwin Mixed.	.80	4.25	30.00

Complete descriptions of above, with many illustrated in colors, will be found in

Michell's Fall Catalog;

describes and illustrates Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, etc.—bulbs of the superior quality which have placed our establishment among America's largest importers of Dutch Bulbs, direct from the best growers in Holland. Send for a copy of our Bulb Catalog.

NEVER HAS OUR STOCK BEEN OF FINER QUALITY THAN THIS YEAR. NEVER HAVE YOU HAD A BETTER OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE SUCH STOCK AT MORE MODERATE PRICES THAN OFFERED NOW, AND HERE—AT BULB HEADQUARTERS.

HENRY F. MICHELL CO.

520 Market Street Philadelphia, Pa.

Hitchings Sunshine Shops

You will be surprised to find how much actual gardening space this house contains, and how comparatively little it costs, for the perpetual pleasurements it makes possible. To full particulars about this one, or a catalogue of our larger ones you are most welcome.

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Rare Plants from Hicks

A Beautiful New Juniper With a Story

Old to China, but new to America, Meyer Juniper is a beautiful and interesting evergreen. The late F. N. Meyer found this rare Juniper in a Chinese garden, where its peculiar shades of blue, white and red, made it distinctly conspicuous.

Growing not less than 8 inches a year, it is ideal for foundation and doorstep planting. Its glorious, changeable colors make it a wonderful evergreen for massing at the end of vistas.

1 to 1½ foot specimens $3

For the story about Meyer Juniper and many new and rare things, write us to-day.

Hicks Nurseries

Box M. *Westbury, L. I., New York*

A Garden Ful of Darwi Tulips

For $2.00

IN anticipation of again placing before our customers a collection of Darwin Tulips we have had a sufficient quantity grown so that we can offer

50 Giant Darwin Tulip Bulbs Finest Mixed, for $2.00

Selected from fifteen named varieties

Few Spring flowering plants rival the Darwin Tulip. They are a wonderful addition to the flower garden.

Plant any time before the ground becomes frozen, and they will bloom from the middle of May to Decoration Day.

Mail this advertisement or present at our store, with check, money order, cash or stamps and secure this exceptional collection, sent prepaid to any point in the U. S. east of the Mississippi. **For points west and Canada, add 25c. ($2.25).**

For those desiring Darwin Tulips in separate varieties, so the colors may be studied, we offer a Collection of ***10 each of 10 varieties separately labeled for $5.00.***

Our Fall Bulb Catalogue containing a complete list of High Quality Bulbs for Autumn Planting sent on request.

Stumpp & Walter Co

30-32 Barclay Street G. **New York**

GARDEN & HOME BUILDER

Contents for November, 1925

LEONARD BARRON, Editor
LUCY E. HUBBELL, Associate Editor

Volume XLII, Number 3

WE ARE OFFERING

$500 for the first house built from plans published in our October issue (see pages 98, 99, 100) and especially designed for Garden & Home Builder by R. C. Hunter & Bro.

Pacific Coast Annual

DECEMBER—of very special interest to far-western folk, and appealing to the brotherhood of home makers the world over. For Dahlia lovers, Mr. Derrill W. Hart, qualified amateur grower and enthusiast, sums up the Dahlia situationfor the year, fully describing and picturing new blooms and old favorites.

An architect and descriminating architectural critic with many years' experience behind him, Mr. Henry H. Saylor in his "Home Building on the Pacific Coast"

sympathetically interprets the modern trend of home building in the West. Mr. Henry M. Polhemus, architect, who has made the designing of homes a life study, presents his predilections in the matter of building materials in "Why Stucco for the Country Home," the second of a series discussing also brick, wood, and stone.

Hints of Christmas and holiday time come in Mrs. Ellen D. Wangner's "Where the Back Log Burns," a story of the evolution of the fireplace and of modern hearth appurtenances; and in the suggested Books and Christmas Gifts for the gardener and home builder.

Readers' Service Department

Help will gladly be extended to any one desiring information on garden planning, home building, community planting, and other topics discussed on these pages or of special interest to readers. It will expedite matters if inquiries are sent direct to the Editors of GARDEN & HOME BUILDER, *Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y., and accompanied by stamped addressed envelope for reply.*

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GARDEN & HOME BUILDER

Vol. XLII, No. 3 — November, 1925

News & Comment

IN THIS issue of GARDEN & HOME BUILDER the particular interests of the Southern region of this vast territory of ours are given peculiar attention. "The South" is a large and diversified area which cannot be covered as a whole at any one time, and it is getting a very rapidly increasing share of attention by those of other geographical divisions of the country. Both in its modern home building and modern garden making it is forging along on lines that are its own, which is but the natural expression of an intelligent understanding of the problems of the region. And we are concerned only with the activities of the present day and of to-morrow! There is, indeed, so much to be done in properly associating the home with its actual environment in all parts of the country that every modern development that does any part of this thing is worth while.

In the houses by able architects that are shown in this issue the traditional beauty of the South finds appropriate reincarnation in the 20th Century style. So equally Dr. H. L. Bailey (whose appearance as a contributor to our pages will be welcomed by every reader) sounds a clarion note of warning and encouragement in asking attention to the garden materials that the South provides for Southern gardens. Doctor Bailey's acknowledged leadership in horticultural teaching and his authorship of many gardening books including the great "Cyclopedia" commands attention when he speaks or writes.

Old-time readers of THE GARDEN MAGAZINE will recognize in Parker T. Barnes, who writes on "Finer Fruits for the Favored South," a former member of the editorial personnel. He has had a very practical training in gardening at home and abroad. A native of Massachusetts, later connected with the Forest Service in the Philippines, with the St. Louis Botanic Garden, and with the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, he writes with the authority of ripe experience.

These instances from this current issue but typify the kind of service that this magazine is constantly rendering to the gardening, home-building public.

THE BALE OF "ABSENTEE OWNERSHIP"

THE word "garden" is so all inclusive that I suppose each one of us is privileged to interpret it as he finds best. From the smallest bit of planted earth in a city backyard to the great, stately parterres of Versailles, or Schonbrunn, or Kew, is a long step —and can we say that they all are gardens? And is there to be no discrimination? I would say that there were, but that each one could differentiate in the light of his own spirit.

Last summer I visited a much-heralded garden on a large estate. It was in mid-August of an unusually dry summer, still this garden was a blaze of bloom. Its form was theoretically correct and architecturally sound. Every bed was well defined, logical, and planted with a sense of harmony. There was no detail which was not in accord with every tenet of the landscapist's and gardener's technique. It showed how much labor, time, money had been expended. But it showed even better how little of anything else had gone into its making. For there was not a trace of individuality, or of that submission to natural ways that so grace the garden. One saw the hand of a most efficient gardener working through a well-organized little army of men, under the direction of the expert who had advised the owner—but there was nothing of the heart in that garden. "Absentee ownership" is as baneful a force in gardening as it is in farming.

Later that day I passed a little farmhouse, sitting back about twenty feet from the road. The small, simple frame dwelling was enclosed by a picket fence; within there was rather a tangled growth, and I saw a lady pottering about among the flowers, no doubt those she best loved. It was not much of a garden in size or content—a few Hollyhocks, some Rose bushes, Asters, and similar common things. But a quaint charm, a sense of peace pervaded the little enclosure, breathing forth the love with which it was tended.

Naturally the thought recurred to me, which of these two was truly a "garden"—the vast, orderly, well-planned landscape, or this artless, quaint little flower plot? Can the same term be used for both, and for all the variations that lie between them? I recalled a phrase that came to me some years ago, and always recurs before such experiences: "Wherever love is, there is a garden." This is what would seem to be meant when so often it is said that the garden must bespeak the individuality of its owner. It is what we put of ourselves into the garden that makes for its greatest beauty, and as of so many other things, what we put into it shall determine what we will get out of it.

We sense this so strongly in old forgotten gardens, where the personality of the original gardener seems to stand out from the weedy entanglement. It emanates from the pitiable, half-dead plants that, despite their lack of beauty, grace a forlorn tenement window-sill. For they bespeak the love that put them there, and tends them against every obstacle toward their proper growth. Unless this same love is in a larger garden, be it ever so well cultivated and arranged, it will lack that individual touch that, for me at least, cannot be missing in any garden privileged to be called such.—H.J.E.

THE DANGER OF "OVER-HATTING"

ACTIVITY in the outdoor garden wanes with the cessation of growth that is coincident with the approach of winter, but as a consequence the indoor garden looms up more importantly. Many plants that will shortly be brought to an untimely end by early frosts might be taken up, potted, and brought into the comfortable warmth of a sunny window there to continue an existence for some time to come. Many of the plants that we grow as "half-hardy annuals" fall into this category—since they behave as annuals only by force of circumstances. Cut back, potted, and brought indoors these plants that now adorn the border will respond to congenial conditions.

A house plant is of necessity to be grown in a pot and an easy pitfall presents itself to the inexperienced gardener in the matter of fitting the plant to the pot. The danger, and it is a great one, too, lies in the likelihood of giving the plant a pot that is too large for it. The professional gardener uses for this a sufficiently graphic expression—"over-hatted," thus conveying, perhaps, to the initiated something of the ludicrous appearance that is presented by a man wearing a hat that is too large. It seems strange, doubtless, that a plant in a pot can have too much soil, because outdoors it can enjoy all the space there is. It must be remembered, however, that the earth or soil is not a dead thing, but is very much alive with teeming micro-organisms that have close relations with the roots of the growing plants and aeration of the soil mass. Without this life the soil becomes inert, dead, and soon obviously sours. When a single plant is put into a large pot and charged with keeping up the balance of power over such a large mass, comparatively, it fails and the "sourness" creeping through, produces other reactions that react detrimentally on the plant. The one safe rule to operate under is to give a plant as small a pot as is reasonably possible, then keep watch, and just as soon as the pot is filled with roots, to shift into the next size larger.

Thurston Hatcher, Photo

"Men speak of jewels
Earth holds abroad.
What can compare with
One bit of sod,
Full of the love-gold sunk in the loam?
* * * *
Home."

Stephen Chalmers

All summer long this pergola at Mrs. Arthur I. Harris's home, Atlanta, Georgia, is clothed with bright and fragrant bloom. Climbing Roses—American Beauty, yellow Emily Gray, and snowy Silver Moon—are now following the earlier Wisteria; later comes Clematis paniculata with its small sweet stars, and in September Roses reign again

"Speak not—whisper not;
Here bloweth thyme and bergamot;
Softly on the evening hour,
Secret herbs their spices shower."

Walter de la Mare

Peace seems to pervade this garden in rather special measure and it has the sense of pleasant shelter and permanency that only trees can give, for every true garden is made of many elements and flowers are, after all, merely the last bit of embroidery, the final essential touch upon a happy plan. Garden of Mrs. H. A. Royster, Woodlawn, Raleigh, North Carolina

J. Horace McFarland Co., Photo

"Long may you stand before my door,
Oh, kindly neighbors garbed in green,
And bend with rustling welcome o'er
The many friends who pass between."

Theodosia Garrison

Happily the planting of home grounds is trending away from the purely decorative to the decorative in combination with the useful. There are numerous fruit and nut trees attractive for the purpose, among them the Loquat (Eriobotrya japonica; see in foreground above left), an evergreen from the Orient which flourishes in the warmer sections of this country, flowering from August into autumn and fruiting very early in the spring (see succeeding pages 181-184, Mr. Parker T. Barnes' article on "Finer Fruits for the Favoured South")

FINE FRUITS FOR THE FAVORED SOUTH

PARKER T. BARNES

Author of "House Plants and How to Grow Them," and during the coming year one of the regular contributors to the Month's Reminder

(*Photographs by the J. Horace McFarland Co.*)

Standard Varieties and Some Good New Things for the Home Grounds—Decorative Possibilities of Trees for Food and Shade

THE South is wonderfully favored in the great variety of fruits which thrive within its borders, and the farther south one goes, the greater the variety.

Recently in Jacksonville, Florida, I saw summer apples in a greengrocer's window, priced ninety-five cents a peck, which means that in the lower South apple pies and apple sauce come high, for this fruit does not thrive in the coastal plain regions; it will, however, grow in the Piedmont regions. Your Experiment Station can give you varieties that will succeed; consult it.

PEARS Bartlett, Garber, Kieffer, and Le Conte have been the standard Southern Pears; Bartlett not thriving as far south as the others. Along in the 'eighties Kieffer and Le Conte were propagated by the hundred thousand and sold as blight-proof Pears, but after a few years the planters woke up to the fact that their orchards were being fast ruined by the dreaded disease usually spoken of as fire blight or pear blight. So hard hit were they and at so comparatively recent a date that it has not yet been forgotten. Therefore, when the Pineapple Pear was introduced, people failed to listen. Yet it is so nearly immune to blight as to legitimately be called blight-proof.

Pineapple Pear thrives in the coastal plain region, but it blooms so early that when grown in the Piedmont region its flowers are likely to be killed by frost. It is not a good dessert pear but for culinary uses—sauce, pies, preserves, and canned—it is most delicious. Well-ripened fruits have a pineapple odor, hence the name.

PEACHES Peaches thrive all over the South, including the Florida peninsula, and so great is the number of species and varieties that it is possible, by wise selection, to have them in fruit in the garden from early May to mid-October. I have before me a catalogue listing twenty-three varieties, every one a good variety; only half that number is necessary to give the succession.

PLUMS There are three Plums worthy of a place in every Southern garden—Excelsior, McRea, and Terrell. They are hybrid Plums, crosses between Japanese Plums and a native Plum of the Chickasaw type. Each of these will thrive from Key West to the Rio Grande and northward. There is sufficient difference in them, both in season and flavor, to warrant all three being grown in the small garden, provided there is room.

GRAPES The South is famous for its Scuppernong or Muscadine Grapes, big rambling vines with sparsely fruited bunches, but the individual fruits are big and of fine quality. These I saw recently, selling for fifteen cents a quart on Jacksonville fruit stands. They ripen in August and September. For preserves, jelly, and grape juice they are eminently satisfactory.

Bunch Grapes—a term applied to the common northern Grapes—are being grown more and more each year in the South including Florida. They are subject to all the ills

LIMEQUAT

Hardy wherever Sweet Oranges are grown, this cross between the Nagami Kumquat and the Lime is one of the newer fruits for home grounds in the South

LOQUAT (Eriobotyra japonica)

Flowering from August through autumn these 4-7 inch white panicles produce in early spring delectable plumlike fruits very good for pie! (The Loquat as a lawn tree is pictured on page 180)

to which Grapes are heir and the troubles are intensified because the fruit ripens during the rainy season of the coastal plain region. Bordeaux mixture liberally applied will prevent serious damage.

In a recent bulletin of the Florida Experiment Station, Prof. E. L. Lord lists fifteen of these Bunch Grapes, eight of which are aestivalis hybrids originated by the late T. V. Munson, of Dennison, Texas, and every one of which is a good variety.

Probably you never heard of Mr. Munson, because he had no press agent. When a young man he went to Texas, from Nebraska, and engaged in the nursery business. He found Texans struggling to grow Grapes, using the vinifera varieties, but the growers found grape-culture impossible. Mr. Munson explored the water courses hunting native Grapes, finding several species. He commenced hybridizing them, particularly the Post-oak Grape (aestivalis) with labrusca and vinifera varieties. He grew 75,000 seedlings during his active years, from which sixty-three varieties were selected as worthy of introduction. He gave to Texas and to the entire South a race of Grapes equal in quality to Concord, Niagara, and Delaware of the North; grapes that would thrive under conditions in which labrusca and vinifera varieties could not exist, thereby adding untold wealth to the nation. However, his success is unknown except to specialists in grape culture.

Of the Grapes listed by Prof. Lord, Csaba, a vinifera variety which must be grown on resistant stock, is the earliest and of excellent quality. Carman is of fair quality, but is often condemned because it looks ripe long before it is actually fit to eat. Ellen Scott and Armalaga have no superior as table Grapes. The many varieties adapted to the southeastern states makes it possible to have fruit from early June to September.

PERSIMMONS When one thinks of Persimmons, one's mouth puckers, for we all know the native one that must be touched with frost before it is fit to eat. But the big Japanese sorts are different. Fuyugaki, a bright red Persimmon introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1913, is never astringent and may be eaten while the flesh is still hard. Hyakume has three-inch fruits of dark brown sweet flesh that is not astringent. Other very desirable varieties are Hachiya, Okame, Ormond, Tamopan, Tane-Nashi. A few of these are astringent until ripe.

The Japanese Persimmon thrives throughout the cotton belt. For many years it was not understood why the fruits dropped, but careful experimental work done over a series of years by the Glen St. Mary Nurseries determined the fact that most varieties were self-sterile, hence the failure to fruit. Gailey, a variety whose fruit does not amount to anything, was found to be a strong pollenizer, and if a few trees are included in a plantation the wind and the bees will carry the pollen to the pistillate flowers, ensuring a crop.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON

Desirable indeed are the Japanese varieties which, unlike the native sort, are seldom astringent even before frost. Tane-Nashi shown here at left

PECANS Everybody loves Pecans. The Pecan is a wonderful nut—in fact, it has no superior the world over. Moreover, as a shade tree it is unsurpassed; therefore, no Southern home should be without at least one Pecan tree for it will serve a dual purpose. Many are the stories one hears about Pecans. You know the growers get about forty cents a pound for them. I have heard of a single tree that paid for a small farm, the money from the sale of its crop each year being used to reduce the mortgage.

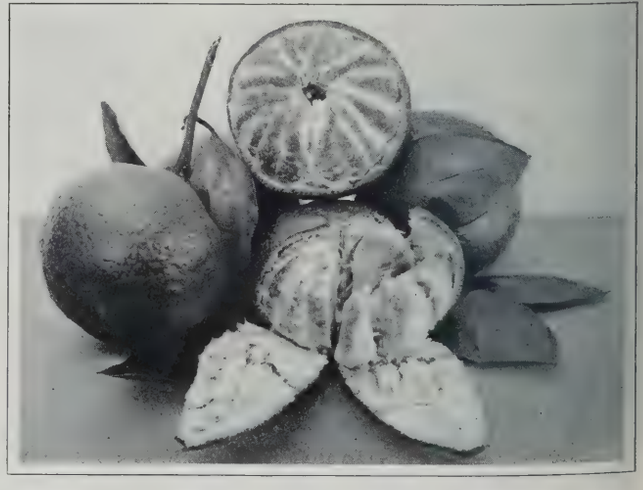
Just how much a tree will bear depends upon its age. Some varieties like Frotscher and Moneymaker are early, prolific bearers, and may have a crop of thirty to forty pounds at ten to twelve years of age; while Stuart and Schley, equally fine varieties, may not bear more than from five to ten pounds at the same age, for they come into bearing later in life. These are the best varieties; for all but Schley are usually free from scab, a serious pecan disease, and Schley is only partially susceptible. A backyard gardener does not have the equipment to spray trees, so he ought to plant only the varieties mentioned.

FIGS I have eaten many fresh Figs and I enjoy them, but I have not yet had the pleasure of Figs and cream, which I am told is a delightful dessert. The only time I ordered them at a good hotel, the cream was fine, but the figs were green.

Figs may be grown all over the South, but there are no commercial orchards east of Texas, largely due, I imagine, to nematodes, which cause root knot. These little "eel-worms," however, need not bother the home gardener, for they are never present under buildings or walls or where there is no vegetation. Plant the Fig close to the house or an outbuilding and the tree will thrive. The Florida Experiment Station is now experimenting with resistant stocks on which Fig may be grown to overcome this nematode trouble.

AVOCADO

Most housewives are familiar with the Alligator-pear or Avocado (Persea americana) which makes a delicious salad *(see page 184)*



A FROST-RESISTANT ORANGE

Its ability to withstand freezes, to which many other varieties succumb, makes of the Satsuma the best Orange for the southern United States *(see page 183)*

As to varieties, Celeste, a small to medium-sized variety, never fails to bear a crop. It is the hardiest of all. Brown Turkey is medium to large in size, ranking next to Celeste in hardiness and desirability. Brunswick is the largest of all, about three-inch fruits, and while it is of very good quality, the fruits are liable to split open in wet weather. If Brunswick is grown, be sure to peel the fruits before eating for the skin is likely to cause irritation.

Over in the Texas region Magnolia Fig is grown in great profusion. And you pay forty cents for a small bottle on the dining cars, and get four small figs. These are worth it, though, if you enjoy figs as I do.

ORANGES When one thinks of the South, oranges are preëminent. North and west Florida, and the Gulf-bordering counties of Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and the Lower Rio Grande region, can grow Oranges. The best Orange for those regions is the Owari Satsuma. This variety was introduced into Florida in 1876 by the late Dr. George R. Hall, the first introducer of Japanese plants to American gardens. It was not appreciated, however, until the big freeze of 1894–95, when it withstood the frosts that wiped out the hundreds of acres of orange groves along the St. John's River. There are several varieties of Satsumas, but Owari is by far the best in quality. Its fruits ripen in October and early November. To insure its hardiness, it must be grown on trifoliata stock.

Round or Sweet Oranges are not grown in commercial quantities much above Palatka, Florida, but it is a fine gamble to grow them anywhere in the state. Planted in a protected corner about the house they will live for years, unless there is an unusually severe "norther." A "norther" may damage the top, but an Orange tree has considerable resiliency, so that with the protection given it by the house, it will quickly come back; only a few years' crop being lost. A good succession to plant is Hamlin, Parson Brown, Pineapple, Valencia, King, and Lue Gim Gong.

Dancy, the only Tangerine, or Kid-glove Orange, worth growing, will also thrive all over Florida and the Gulf region but, as with the Sweet Orange, it is wise to give it protection.

GRAPEFRUIT Like Oranges, Grapefruit will succeed in protected places in north Florida. Triumph is a small early sort, ready to eat in November. Duncan is, perhaps, the finest and hardiest Grapefruit. Marsh Seedless is a very desirable variety in that it hangs on late, extending the season. McCartey grows singly, therefore has perfectly shaped fruits and is very late, fancy in quality, free from fibre and rag.

LIMES, ETC. Every home garden should have a Lime tree, for the fruit makes the most refreshing drink. Tahiti is the best variety. It is a dense-foliaged round-topped tree, twelve to fifteen feet tall, bearing at one time mature and partly grown fruit, as well as blossoms. The heaviest crop is in midsummer when in most demand. It is, however, a really tropical plant, so thrives only in south Florida.

Some years ago Mr. Walter T. Swingle, of the United States Department of Agriculture, crossed the Nagami Kumquat and the Lime in an effort to secure a hardy acid fruit, and he succeeded beyond his fondest ambition. The result was named Eustis Limequat. It is hardy wherever Sweet Oranges are hardy, so that everyone in Florida and the Gulf coast region should try a tree or two. It is just as good for making "ade" as the common Lime.

Calamondin, a deep orange-red flattened fruit one and one-quarter inches in diameter, has a clear, strong juice of a pleasant but peculiar flavor, that makes an "ade" of un-

PAPAW

A pleasant addition to the family menu is the tropical Papaw, preferred by some people to muskmelon and served in the same manner. It is particularly a home garden fruit and not one for marketing

MANGO

Like many of the fruit bearing trees, the Mango (Mangifera indica) is sufficiently interesting to be used in specimen plantings on the home grounds; and that it will thrive in south Florida is evidenced by this healthy tree growing at Miami

A HARDY FIG

Figs may be grown all over the South and Celeste, a small to medium-sized variety, is particularly hardy and never fails to bear a crop

surpassed quality. These fruits ripen in November and December. The tree will thrive wherever Satsumas succeed.

In point of hardiness Kumquats are on a par with Satsumas, for they stand 15 degrees F. or even lower, without serious damage. The fruits are elliptical in shape, one to one and one-half inches long, and of good orange color. They make good table decorations, also delightful jelly and marmalade, or they may be candied.

MANGOES Any one who has lived in the tropics knows Mangoes. Mr. E. N. Reasoner, of Oneca, Florida, has been gathering up and testing all the varieties he can lay his hands on, retaining such as thrive under south Florida conditions. I learned to eat Mangoes in the Philippines, but I never learned to eat them in polite society. I would gather a dozen and retire to the privacy of my room and my B. V. D.'s and partake of them and later a bath. Recently while visiting Mr. Reasoner at the tail end of the mango season, I indulged my appetite in Philippine Mangoes grown in Florida. Just how far north they will grow I do not know, but I would try them anywhere as far north as Orlando, at least, for Mr. Reasoner assures me that if a frost does kill the trees back, they soon recover. They are worth all the attention you give them.

AVOCADOES The Avocado, or Alligator-pear, is a most delicious salad fruit. There are three types, West Indian, which is very tender, showing pronounced injury at 28 degrees F.; the Guatemalan type, somewhat hardier; and the Mexican, which can be grown in most parts of Florida.

These big pear-shaped fruits have a very smooth, buttery flesh rich in oil. Serve them as a salad with or without lettuce, using a dressing of vinegar or lemon juice, with pepper and plenty of salt. Mayonnaise dressing is sometimes used, but they are so rich in oil (10 or more per cent.) that the oil of the dressing makes them too rich.

For a long time no one understood just why the Avocadoes did not fruit regularly. Dr. Ralph Robinson of the Federal Bureau of Plant Industry discovered they needed cross-pollination. It is a rather complicated bit of science that I am not going to try to explain here, but if you are going to plant Avocadoes, make sure that your nurseryman understands the situation and will give you varieties that will cross pollinate one another.

NEWER FRUITS Somehow or other the nurserymen sometimes fail to get the real "dope," or "heart interest" in their catalogues to sell trees. At least that was the way it struck me when Mr. Reasoner told me about the fruits of the Akee tree; it did not sound like his catalogue description. The catalogue says, "The interesting fruit must be cooked to free it from poison, and is delicious and wholesome; usually served with cod or other fish." There is not a bit of punch to that, but to hear Mr. Reasoner *tell* how good that combination of Akee fruits cooked in creamed codfish is, and to see the smile on his face, the twinkle in his eye, and hear him smack his lips over it, you want some right away. If he could get that in his catalogue he could not propagate the trees as fast as he could sell them.

Litchii, pronounced lee-chee, is a famous Chinese fruit. Perhaps you have read that when the Chinese Emperor went to the mountains for his vacation, runners were dispatched every day from the Emperor's garden, carrying freshly plucked Litchii fruits to him in the mountains.

Litchii promises to become an important Florida fruit. The brilliant red, rather large, fruits hang in clusters, have white, translucent flesh, with a taste similar to the Royal Ann Cherry. "Cherry with a Chinese accent" is the way it was once described to me. Litchii is hardier than the Mango.

GUAVAS, ETC. The Guava grows readily in central and south Florida. It is very seedy but, like the seeds of Grapes, don't stop to pick them out. They are used principally as a jelly, which is delicious, but ripe Guavas sliced, covered with sugar, and set in the refrigerator for a while, make a very tasty dessert.

I prefer the Papaw of the tropics (Carica papaya) to muskmelons, as we buy them, shipped from goodness knows where, but unfortunately it is not a fruit for marketing. It must be grown on the place, picked when ripe, chilled and served by cutting in halves and serving the same as a melon.

Every garden should have a Loquat tree. The fruits which ripen from February to May look like big yellow Plums. It is a pleasant fruit to eat out of hand, and combined with Mulberries it makes a wonderful pie.

There are a lot of other fruits of more or less importance. Through north Florida one hears a great deal about Blueberries, in fact some exploiting has been done selling blueberry land. You can grow good Blueberries, and Pineapples may be set under the Orange trees. Good Blackberries may also be grown from Florida northward. Just at present one reads much about the Marvel Blackberry. If you study the catalogues you will find a lot of interesting and odd fruits that are fine for making jellies and jams. Study the catalogues a while and do some experimenting—it's fun!

NOW DO AUTUMN GARDENS SPIN

NOW do autumn gardens spin
Brown cocoons to wrap them in.
Out of their own beauty fallen,
Withered leaf and stalk and pollen,
Gardens weave a chamber deep
For their sleep.

Now is color harvested
In each thrifty garden bed.
Now are fragile textures stored
In a secret, petaled hoard.
Now is fragrance gathered in,
Frail and thin.

Count no loveliness as lost
When gardens spin against the frost.
The thorny stem's a rose at heart,
And still, with gracious garden art,
It bids us keep our faith in spring,
Remembering——

Remembering how gardens soon
Shall stir and burst each brown cocoon,
Revealing what was fair of old.
Now gardens spin against the cold,
But even April, folded deep,
Is just asleep!

Hilda Morris

An old Southern farmhouse weathered with the rains of a hundred years, the Shaw place has a century of human history behind it and harbours within its walls some treasures worth cherishing (see mantel on following page). In Moore County, North Carolina, not far from Southern Pines and now serving as a teahouse, it is fortunately open to folks who care to know more about their Southern heritage

OLD HOUSES OF THE SOUTH

ARTHUR W. PAGE

How They Happened and What They Have to Say

Photographs by Eddy's Studio

THE typical old Southern house is of as many shapes, sizes, and kinds as the colors in Joseph's coat. There are Georgian houses of brick, gingled houses, clapboard houses, houses ith the two-storied white pillars, houses with ne-story porches, square houses, L houses, l kinds. There is no feature common to all, lt there are several common features, one or vo of which usually appear in whatever lnd of old house you look into in the South. here was a habit and a very good habit in lat country of having a wide hall run through te house from front to back. These houses vre not built with so much contemplation c the cost per cubic foot as is common now ad these halls were not skimped as they would l now. They were generous in width and light and in the summer time they provided acool place for the light breezes to sift trough, and there more than likely the family s:.

Hospitality was general, but large families vre even more general, so that the average fnily had more need of bedroom space than ertainment space. In consequence there was commonly one bedroom and sometimes more on the ground floor, and these were the best bedrooms in the house. I suppose because they were the coolest. The houses were built with an eye to hot weather, and rightly so, for from Georgia to Virginia it often gets as hot as it does in New York.

But with all their charm, if we are not too devoted lovers of antiquity, we must admit that the old houses lacked the design for maximum comfort, and this is true both North and South. In the North where the summers are hot for at least a month or two there are hundred, of old houses with bedrooms under the eaves that were like ovens. In the South where it is cold for at least a month or two the houses were usually built without cellars and often perched up on little brick posts so that the cold air could circulate under the floor. Yet there were consolations. Almost everywhere in the South there is fat pine wood, lightwood. In practically every room there was a fireplace, and nowhere else in the world is there such a responsive and comforting fire as the lightwood fire of the South. How pleasant to hop out of bed on a frosty morning, pull down the window, touch a match to the fire and in thirty seconds have it roaring up the chimney, for the resin in fat pine burns just as if it were kerosene. Nature in that country provided an infinite supply of Cape Cod lighters all ready for use.

THE Southern house from Mt. Vernon to the simplest farmhouse was likely to be well equipped with porches. Such a house as Westover did not have them, for it was built with the atmosphere of England still on the builder; but most of the later houses had them. The big Grecian columns rising two stories in front of the house which graced the porches of many Southern houses was made popular by Jefferson whose architectural designs had a great influence on the country. Perhaps the most famous of the columns of this design were the four Carrara marble columns of the

Though in thinking of Southern Colonial architecture the Greek column immediately comes to mind, it was as a matter of fact not found on unpretentious houses and, of course, the great majority were not pretentious. The commonest type was the L-shaped which had many practical reasons for its popularity—no waste space, through drafts in every room, simplicity of construction, and so on. An interesting example of the L type is the old Shaw house (shown above and on preceding page) with the Moore County Hounds passing in picturesque procession and James Boyd—author of "Drums", that great story of Revolutionary days—in the master's saddle

old Rotunda at the head of the college green of the University of Virginia. They were made from specifications sent by Jefferson to Italy. After nearly a hundred years the Rotunda burned down and Stanford White was asked to restore it. He wrote the Carrara marble works and asked them to look up the order from Mr. Jefferson of Virginia (about 1817) and repeat the order. They had the specifications and duplicated the original order exactly—even to the price. After Jefferson, the Greek column spread all over the South on houses of any pretension.

The Greek columns have in a sense become symbolic of Southern architecture. It is probably as true a symbol of the more pretentious houses as there is. But the great majority of the houses were not pretentious. The commonest type is an L-shaped house. The main part is an oblong box with two rooms with a hall running between upstairs and downstairs. An L runs off this at right angles and this contains two rooms upstairs and down but without the hall running between them. Five of the eight rooms in this house can be bedrooms if need be. They often were so used. The other three were sitting room, dining room, and kitchen. The servants lived in separate cabins. This L house was economical to build, simple, dignified, and comfortable; for everyone of the eight rooms had a draught through. The proportions of the L are apt to be a little high for their width for the best appearance—for each L contained two stories of fairly high-ceilinged rooms—but as a practical design for the country in which it flourished, this L house is almost unbeatable.

THE old houses on the James River, on the Potomac, in Charleston, in all the Southern centers of affluence and culture have long been famous. The Virginia and Maryland interiors shown in the new wing of the Metropolitan Museum in New York are as handsome as any unless it be the Philadelphia ones. But the treasures of the old Southern farmhouse have not been explored as have the treasures in New England. Some recent experiences have led me to think that there is much to be found in that field. A friend of mine recently built a new house in the South. The interior of his living room was designed to harmonize with a very handsome and unusual old mantel. I asked him where it came from. He mentioned an old farmhouse that I had passed many a time without a suspicion that it contained such treasures.

In that same neighborhood there is another house about 100 years old. It is a little house (see page 185) but so tucked away underneath two large trees as to look smaller than it really is. Inside it are two very unusual carved mantels. They were both so unusual and so beautiful that I had pictures of them taken. When I got to New York I showed them to one of the leading authorities on Colonial architecture. He merely said he must have them and the pictures disappeared with him. The South has had little time or money to indulge in the study of its antiquities since the Civil War, and no one else has ever explored its rural antiquities. The study of the old Southern house ought to yield large rewards in pleasure and discovery, especially as it would be a pastime not overcrowded as it is elsewhere.

One of the beautifully carved mantels found in the old Shaw place near Southern Pines, North Carolina. Dating back a hundred or more years and most unusual in pattern, this piece of ancient craftmanship at once arouses the enthusiasm of connoisseurs (see text above)

The six-year-old perennial garden of Mr. and Mrs. de Werthern near Paducah, Kentucky, planned by its owners and playfully called "The Flower Patch." Its inspiration came, they tell us, from garden books and magazines

A New Garden in Old Kentucky

SADIE U. MOORE

A GARDEN of pleasing aspect in color and design is very often referred to as a picture, but, unlike the artist's finished effort, which, when completed, may be hung and admired for all time, this so-called garden picture is never twice the same. It does not grow in a "Jack-and-the-Bean-stalk" fashion, as admiring friends are inclined to believe, and there is more than a guiding hand necessary when worthwhile results are to be obtained. Nature, with her whims, enters so largely into the gardening scheme, that she is the main factor to be considered. The spring and fall garden may be largely accidental and one must be a garden lover, indeed, a natural gardener, to keep a place attractive when the summer sun and wind do their best to discourage any attempt along this line. But this is done at "The Flower Patch," the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. de Werthern, three miles from Paducah, Kentucky.

The house on a hill overlooks the perennial garden, which has a slope to the south, making the garden hot, sunny, and well drained. Beyond the flower garden, a narrow strip of woodland, 100 x 215 ft., has been converted into a wild-flower preserve.

> "No goldsmith with his tools and forge
> Who made a chalice for a king,
> No painter grinding secretly
> The color that he hoped would bring
> Life to his canvas, ever caught
> More beauty in the things he wrought."
>
> Louise Driscoll.

Spring is short in Kentucky. Summer comes before one has had the full enjoyment of springtime, and while many of our Northern states are still cool, or even cold, Kentucky gardeners are thinking of mulching, so that the roots may be protected from the full sun and the drying winds.

THE entire planning and planting of "The Flower Patch" has been done without professional assistance, and its inspiration came from garden books and magazines. The six-year-old perennial garden has a background of shrubs; permanent seats, a rose-covered arbor, and a sun-dial add to the completeness of the plan.

Abelia grandiflora is used, with its almost evergreen foliage and fragrant white flowers. Other flowers, planted for night beauty and perfume, are Nicotiana, night-blooming Jasmine, Tube roses, Spider-lilies, and Phlox, all of these showing well against the Arbor-vitæ and dark green of Philadelphus Virginal. The Crape-Myrtle is inclined to winter-kill in this section, but is very worth the care required to save it. Of plants having gray foliage, there are the low-growing Cerastium tomentosum (Snow-in-summer), with silvery foliage and white flowers (this is brightened by red Sweet-Williams); and Stachys with its silvery gray leaves. Agrostemma, thankful for small favors in soil and moisture, always does well, although the color of its bloom is often trying. Other combinations are:

Clumps of Grass Pinks, Gypsophila, Salvia farinacea, and Nepeta Mussini; Phlox pilosa, against Parc de Neuilly Iris (the pink of the wild Phlox is good with the gray-green of the Iris leaves). Together with this are Johnny-Jump-Ups and wild Larkspur; Tricorne Delphinium and Alyssum saxatile. Lilium Henryi grows luxuriantly with the white Phlox

Pearl. These Lilies grow so tall that they bend and fall in a shower over the Phlox, setting off the orange-yellow of the Lilies. The common Tiger Lily, with tall Shasta Daisies around them; Phlox divaricata, with Dream and Psyche Tulips; Arabis alpina, used as a ground cover for Clara Butt Tulips (Arabis alpina should be more generally used); Coreopsis near Iris Parc de Neuilly; the Hansoni Lily, lovely in spring, with white Sweet-William in front; and Iris sibirica Snow Queen, growing tall, close by in the background, as a tone to the vivid orange; Veronica subsessilis, near Rynstroom Phlox, and a clump of Salvia farinacea near by; Platycodon, with deep pink Phlox; the annual Browallia (Blue-Eyes) is a favorite—it self-sows and transplants readily, and it also enjoys poor soil; Campanula medium, with Delphinium belladonna and Candidum Lilies; Rose Pink Snapdragons, in front of Aster novae-angliae; Petunia, Violet Queen, with annual pink Phlox; Ageratum and salmon-colored Phlox Drummondi.

From under the Philadelphus bushes peep the little Narcissus; also hundreds of Crocus in a variety of colors bloom between the stepping stones that lead from the garden gate to the door; and under the Forsythias, porcelain blue Hyacinths and yellow Daffodils are at home.

A pecky cypress fence has lately been finished, the palings of which are cut in various widths and lengths. The gate is made with two pillars of plaster, supporting a hand-split cypress shingle roof. When left to weather, this will become a silver-gray, and we can see in imagination the overhanging blooms of the Dorothy Perkins Rose and lavender Wisteria, which are to be planted soon, as the finishing touch to the whole.

A complete list of the plants grown follows:

PERENNIALS

Name	*Color of Bloom*
Iberis sempervirens (Hardy Candytuft)	White
Iberis gibraltarica (Hardy Candytuft)	White flushed pink
Gypsophila (Baby's-breath)	White
Arabis alpina (Rock Cress)	White
Cerastium tomentosum (Snow-in-Summer)	White
Chrysanthemum maximum (Shasta Daisy)	White
Funkia subcordata grandiflora (Japan Day-Lily)	White
Polianthes tuberosa (Tuberose)	White
Platycodon grandiflorum album (Balloon flower)	White tinted blue
Physostegia virginiana alba (False Dragon-head)	White
Spiraea filipendula (Dropwort)	White
Pyrethrum roseum (Painted Daisy)	Pink
Althaea rosea (Hollyhock)	Pink
Dicentra spectabilis (Bleeding-heart)	Pink
Sedum spectabilis (Stonecrop)	Rose
Liatris (Blazing-star)	Rose
Thalictrum aquilegiaefolium (Meadow Rue)	Rose-purple
Dianthus barbatus (Sweet-William)	Salmon-rose
Campanula persicifolia (Peach-leaved Bellflower)	Pink
Papaver orientalis (Mrs. Perry Poppy)	Apricot
Alyssum saxatile compactum (Golddust)	Yellow
Anthemis (Ox-eye Chamomile)	Yellow
Coreopsis lanceolata (Tickseed)	Yellow
Delphinium belladonna (Hardy Larkspur)	Blue
Linum perenne (Perennial Flax)	Blue
Centaurea montana (Hardy Cornflower)	Blue
Baptisia (False Indigo)	Blue
Mertensia virginica (Virginia Cowslip)	Blue
Myosotis (Forget-me-not)	Blue
Polemonium coeruleum (Jacob's-ladder)	Blue
Salvia patens (Hardy Sage)	Blue
Salvia farinacea (Hardy Sage)	Blue
Stokesia cyanea (Cornflower Aster)	Blue
Nepeta Mussini (Catnip)	Lavender
Veronica longifolia subsessilis (Speedwell)	Lavender
Veronica repens (Creeping Speedwell)	Lavender-blue
Valeriana officinalis (Garden Heliotrope)	Lilac-white
Hesperis matronalis (Sweet-rocket)	Lavender-white
Stachys lanata (Lamb's tail)	Purple
Dictamnus fraxinella (Gas-plant)	Purplish-red
Aster novae-angliae (Hardy Aster)	Rosy-purple
Lythrum (Loosestrife)	Red
Aquilegia (Columbine)	Various colors
Digitalis purpurea (Foxglove)	Various colors
Dianthus Allwoodi (Maiden Pink)	Various colors
Dianthus plumarius (Hardy Garden Pink)	Various colors
Aubrietia (Rainbow Rock Cress)	Various colors
Gladiolus	Cream and shades of pink
Phlox (species) pilosa	Pink
" amoena	Pink
" divaricata	Lavender
Perennial Phlox varieties Miss Lingard	White
" Mrs. Jenkins	White
" The Pearl	White
" Rynstrom	Carmine-rose
" Elizabeth Campbell	Salmon-pink
" Rheinlander	Salmon-pink

Tulips, Lilies, Iris, and Peonies are included in a rich selection of well-known varieties covering the whole gamut of color in each case.

And these Annuals: Sweet Alyssum (white), Nicotiana (white), Feverfew (white), Candytuft (white), Shirley Poppies (pink), Verbena (pink), Petunia (pink, violet), Snapdragons (rose, pink, yellow), Larkspur (rose, dark blue), Sweet Alyssum (white), Heliotrope (lavender), Zinnia (yellow), Nigella Mrs. Jekyll (blue), Annual Pinks (various), Phlox Drummondi (various), Pansies (various).

"The Flower Patch" spreads its gaiety in full view of the house (see preceding page)—a happy way, methinks, to make a garden

If You Want Plenty of Hot Water

AN instantaneous automatic gas hot water heater undoubtedly provides one of the most convenient and economical supplies of hot water for household purposes. Operation is entirely automatic. A small pilot light burns continuously and the flow of water, when a hot water faucet is opened, lights the main burner, the gas being again shut off when the flow of water ceases. To insure proper operation, such a heater must be thoroughly cleaned two or three times a year. Dusting off the coils will add considerably to the heating efficiency. A certain amount of condensation or sweating of the coils takes place, especially if the water is extremely cold. As this drops down on the main burners and the pan below them, these should be cleaned free of corrosion and painted with black asphaltum paint. Once a year or so the entire heater, inside and out, should be painted to prevent rusting.

The National Garden Association

Formed to promote the annual observance of National Garden Week

LEONARD BARRON, F.R.H.S., President

Honorary Vice-Presidents: J. HORACE MCFARLAND, MRS. FRANCIS KING, MRS. RUSSELL TYSON, MRS. THOMAS G. WINTER, MRS. SAMUEL SLOAN, MR. FREDERICK NEWBOLD, MR. ROBERT PYLE, MRS. JOHN D. SHERMAN.

Coöperating Societies: SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FLORISTS AND ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURISTS; NATIONAL PLANT, FLOWER AND FRUIT GUILD; AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY; AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY; ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION; AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION; WOMEN'S NATIONAL FARM AND GARDEN ASSOCIATION; WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY; NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY; THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION; THE SCHOOL NATURE LEAGUE; SOCIETY OF LITTLE GARDENS.

A Garden Film for Garden Lovers

In Four Reels, This Film Has Been Divided into Three Pictures; one of Two Reels Called "In Tulip Land" and Two of One Reel Each Entitled Respectively "A Pair of Wooden Shoes" and "Let's Go Fishing", Any One of Which May Be Rented Separately

A DEFINITE step along the road to better moving pictures is this moving picture Travelogue, an interesting portrayal of Dutch gardens and homes, Dutch customs and Dutch life, with whimsical captions that touch the high lights of each scene. It has all the quiet appeal that anything genuine always holds whether this be a picture or a person. It is a picture that will stay in one's memory—quaint scenes that will return as we walk in our own gardens and see our own Tulips and Daffodils and Hyacinths in bloom. This picture will never again let us see a Tulip without noting its resemblance to the full-petaled skirts of the Dutch maids or their quaint caps. Nor can we see a Hyacinth without thinking of those many hands that strip, strip, strip these blossoms all day long in the bulb fields of Holland so that their fragrance may be caught and held by the makers of perfume. This film is that unusual and happy combination—educational yet intensely interesting, authentic and yet whimsical and with an appeal to everyone who likes good moving pictures.

For full information address the National Garden Association, Garden City, Long Island.

THIS is the month of Auxiliary Garden Week in the South, a week that is observed generally throughout the South but particularly in Florida where such amazing progress has been made in beautifying the state. Of course, the wonderful climate has aided in the state-wide results in beautification. But it takes something more than just climate. It requires vision and initiative and wholehearted purpose and coöperation of men's and women's clubs, chambers of commerce, boards of trade, florists organizations and individuals. This has been given, and to this is due the success of this endeavor that has, as far as we know, been unsurpassed. Just how this work is done in the various localities is shown by this account [sent us by Mrs. Susan Wight] of Sanford, Florida:

In the far South, National Garden Week cannot be observed for planting, as by the coming of April the planting season is practically closed. So it is that October is made much of in Florida. Last year in Sanford a very interesting program was carried out.

The first step was to have a committee make a survey of the city and recommend the most immediate need. The streets were found to be far from attractive because of the evident lack of a city-wide vision in planting them. Some were well shaded with beautiful Oaks, but the more recent planting was done entirely from the standpoint of the individual lot owner, regardless of plantings on the length of the street. Knowing that the city owns and controls the parkways, the Club committee decide that the one big objective must be to obtain something like uniform planting. Appeals were made to all civic bodies for coöperation and in no instance was this withheld. A meeting was held and resolutions asking for the creation of a Street and Park Board were passed. These were promptly granted by the City Commission, followed by presenting a bill to the State Legislature asking for a tax levy of one mill for beautification purposes. This bill is now a law, and tax monies will be available before the time for planting trees comes this fall. Thus it is expected that with a group of men and women to administer the fund, Sanford's beauty will soon be keeping pace with its remarkable material development.

One fine feature of the week was the Plant Sale put on for two days under the supervision of the State Plant Board. In a spacious downtown store were plants of all kinds that were ready for immediate setting, Palms, ornamentals, Roses, seeds and bulbs. Orders for these had been taken previously, so that deliveries were made from this central place, and many additional plants found their way into Sanford gardens, by reason of the explanations and recommendations of well-versed club women who had the sale in charge.

ALL over the South, garden clubs are forming, each one becoming the center of far-reaching activities for community improvement. In North Carolina perhaps more than in any other Southern state has the formation of garden clubs been most remarkable. The first garden club in the state was that at Goldsboro. Acting as a big sister club, it has aided in forming many others throughout the state, and it will be but a very short time until those organizations will have aroused such interest that this state can run Florida a close second in the work of state-beautifying.

With this interest in garden clubs growing and spreading we are glad to coöperate by sending free on request a copy of our constitutions, by-laws, and program.

ELLEN D. WANGNER,
Secretary

Serene indeed is the Dutch landscape, and serenity lies over this castle moat and garden at Twickel in east Holland

Its essential simplicity and the absence of all superfluous detail make this interior particularly restful; it has, too, a cool and spacious aspect due not to size but to skilful treatment and the unobstructed merging of one room into another

A Tennessee Home

Designed by

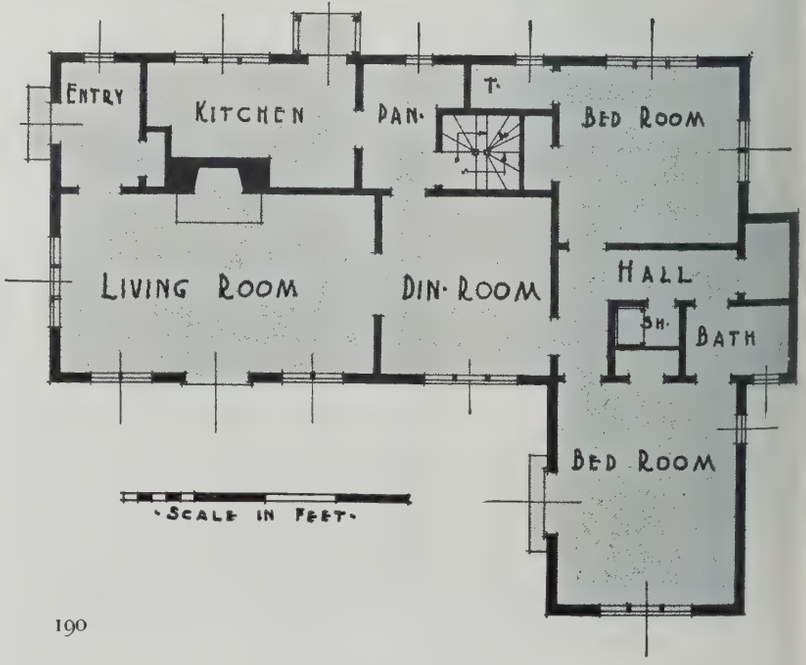
Barber & McMurry

for

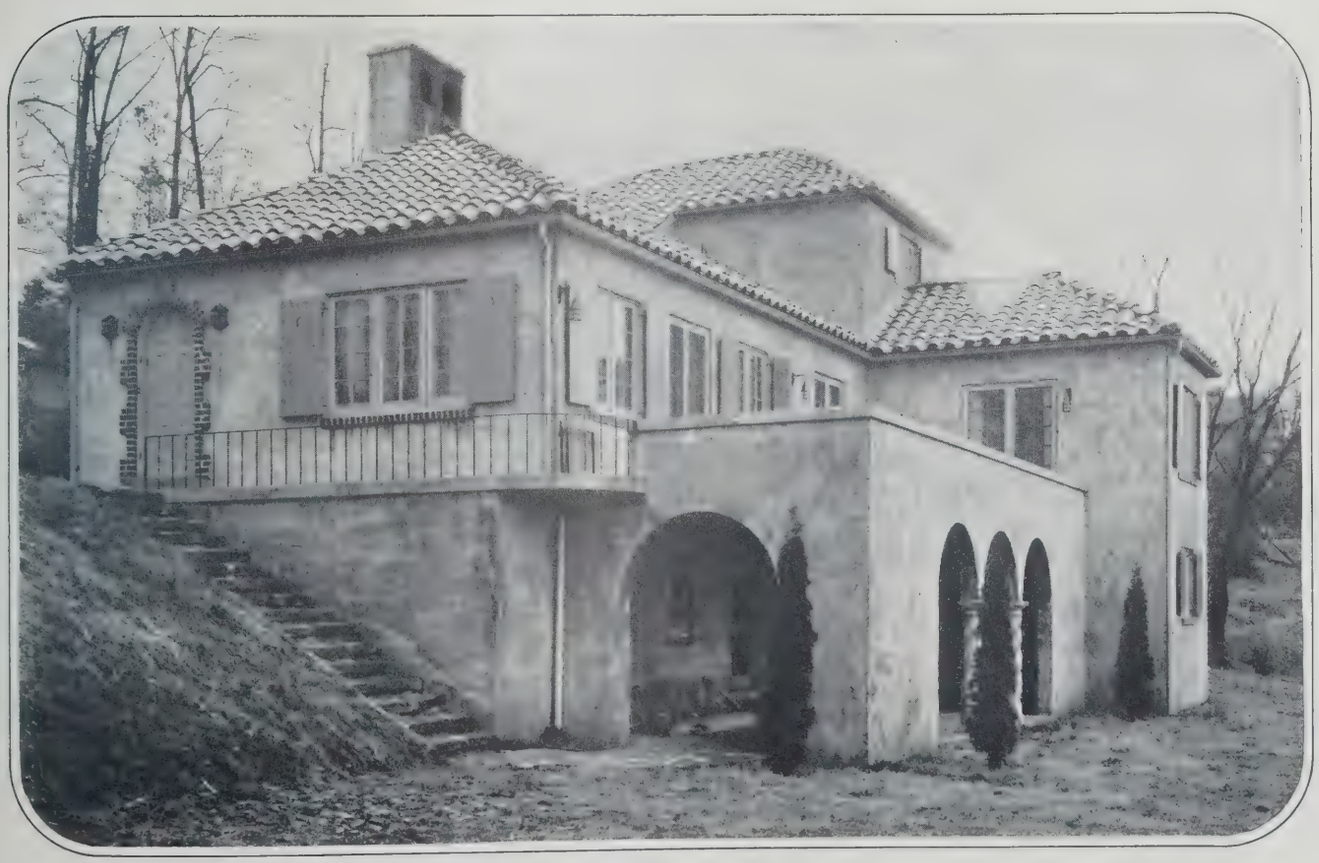
Mr. Thomas O. Kesterson

At Knoxville

Photographs by Tebbs & Knell



Reversing the viewpoint and looking from living to dining room (see opposite page). The set-in book shelves and flat mantel are both features of interest



Not a very big house (see plan opposite) yet with all the dignity of one, this fine handling of what is practically a one-story dwelling lifts it at once out of the much-abused "bungalow" class into the realm of genuinely beautiful building

THE PASSING OF THE ICEMAN

Electric Refrigeration Which Frees the Modern Housewife and Spells Health, Convenience, Economy for the Family

ELLEN D. WANGNER

Photographs by courtesy of Kelvinator Sales Corporation, The Servel Corporation, ElectrIce Corporation, Sorco Mfg. Co., Delco-Lighting Co. (Frigidaire)

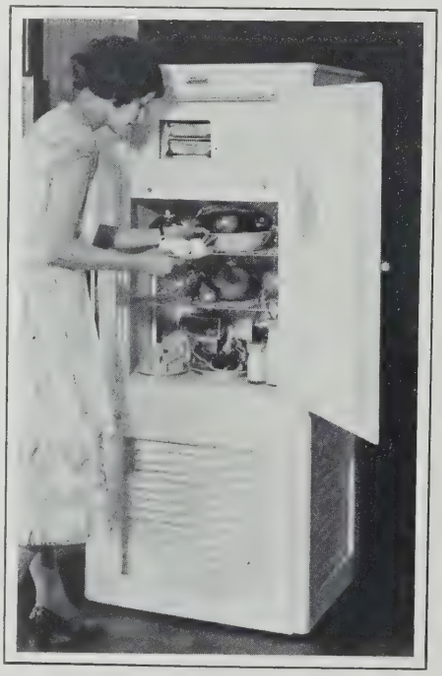
EDITORS' NOTE: The invention of electrical devices to meet every household need is filling these various demands in a most desirable way—by improving the homes we already have. That is one of their most valuable features. To install an electric range does not mean the building of a new chimney or room. Electrical conveniences on the dining-table do not mean costly alterations. To cook and serve breakfast on the veranda does not require additional space for equipment. Electrical appliances actually enlarge our homes, by making every nook and corner usable and livable, while the atmosphere of charm and completeness they create is just as possible for the old-fashioned home as for the newest modern house. See previous articles in recent (September and October) issues.

THE old household order has indeed made way for the new in many ways, but in no step has this progress been more clearly demonstrated than in the development and perfecting of iceless refrigerators that literally mark the passing of the ice age in household routine.

New as it is, domestic iceless refrigeration is no longer an experiment. It is an accomplished fact. It manufactures a dry cold which is lower in temperature than that produced by ice. This refrigeration requires no tricky machinery that will get out of order. These new ice-chests are well built with their cabinets of clean white enamel or oak and they operate without attention because they are automatic. This means exactly that—they require absolutely *no* attention! There is no temperature to be regulated, no current to be turned on or off.

With actual ice, the temperature in the refrigerator rises as the ice disappears. With this new application—so wonderful as to savor of magic—when the temperature rises above a given point, the electric servant on guard switches on the motor and at once the temperature goes down, down, to one that is from ten to fifteen degrees lower than the cold produced by ice.

THERE are two ways by which refrigeration of this kind may be made part of the household equipment. First, by purchasing a new refrigerator that is complete with its own mechanism. The second—and this is of the utmost importance to every owner of an ice-box—is to install the complete freezing unit which turns the old refrigerator into a modern iceless one producing intensely cold, dry air that keeps food sweet indefinitely. In the latter case, the refrigerant or "frost coil" is placed in the old ice compartment, with the compressor put in the basement or other convenient, out-of-the-way spot. These two parts are then connected by two small copper tubes and a final connection made with an electric socket. There are no electrical connections in the refrigerator itself. The whole is operated by the small electric motor which may be attached to any service outlet in kitchen or basement. Nor need the installation of such refrigeration be looked upon as a permanent, immovable piece of furniture. If you move away, it may be easily disconnected and taken along. Simplicity itself!

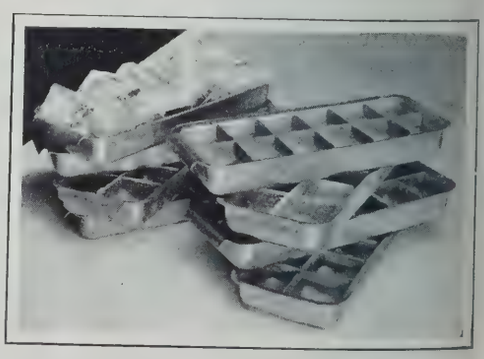


For the apartment house where space is at a premium this little iceless "refrigerette", that is nevertheless large enough for the small family, solves an important household problem. It has the refrigerating unit built right into it and requires only an electric connection to be ready to operate

These refrigerating units for old ice-chests are made in sizes to fit any ice-box, large or small, and the compressor is made in both air-cooled and water-cooled types to meet most conditions. This is equally true where an entire new refrigerator is purchased, for they come in sizes and shapes to fit the smallest apartment, the kitchen of the average small house or of the mansion.

The first cost of either process is not cheap, considered by the dollar sign alone, but the first money-cost is not the only way to look at this matter. There is the other side of it, low operating cost—electric refrigeration is just about one-half the average ice bill of the small family. Then, too, there is the saving of food to consider, a most important point.

In every kitchen, no matter how well regulated, there is waste from spoiled food. The temperature rising and falling, as it does, with the melting of ice, rarely goes below 50 degrees and is very frequently above that. Fifty degrees marks the point at which germs become active and food spoils. Milk will begin to sour, fruit will become overripe and rot, vegetables decay, leftovers spoil. In spite of the utmost care, there is no household entirely free from such losses. Ice cannot prevent it, for it cannot hold a constant temperature low enough. Another factor in decomposition is the moisture generated in any box holding ice. This is absorbed by the foods and hastens decay and mould. The air in an iceless refrigerator is—as we have said—a dry air which in itself helps to keep



Pure cubes of clear ice may be frozen in these pans for cooling beverages or for other table use, or may be colored and flavored for decorative purposes

foods fresh. Why, even matches will remain dry! and salt—that moisture gatherer—will run easily if kept in one of these new devices!

This waste of food plus heavy ice bills in the long run certainly offsets the higher initial cost of iceless refrigeration.

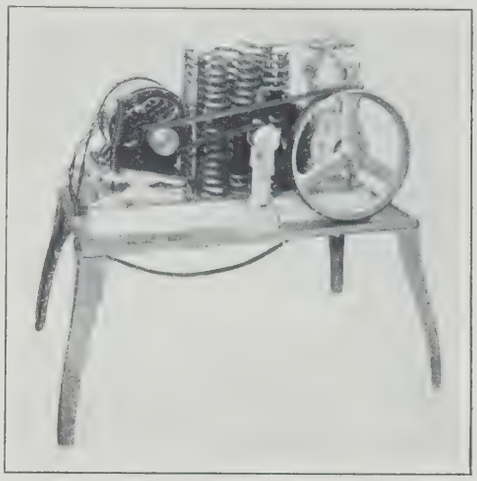
ALSO in the economy column comes the question of health—the freshness of meat, milk, and other foods will go far toward keeping the family above par. In each of these refrigerators, too, there are pans marked off into cubes to be filled with water—pure, boiled water, of course. These pans are then shoved into their absolutely clean compartments to turn out pure ice cubes for use at the table or in the sick room. The menace of the old way of cracking bought ice for cold drinks, etc., is banished. Such acts as these cannot be valued in dollars and cents, but their worth is beyond any power to estimate since illnesses undoubtedly often come from spoiled food or impure drinking water.

The health value of always clean food compartments must be figured in, also. The dry air of an iceless refrigerator and the absence of melting ice keep the whole device clean and sanitary, especially since there is no drain pipe. This eliminates another too-frequent source of contagion.

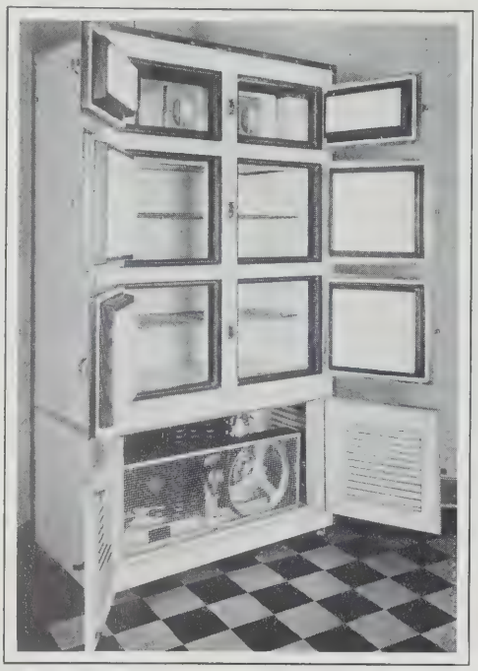
The economy of quantity-buying of foods must also be placed on the credit side of this question. Fruits and vegetables may be purchased for a week at a time since there will be no spoilage for many days.

IN CONSIDERING convenience, there are so many points that it is difficult to name them all, but the most important, perhaps, is having cold foods just when you want them. Who has not found the ice-box devoid of ice on some Monday morning in hot weather? Who has not gone to the ice-box for cold drink or crisp salad materials in some emergency only to find in despair that the ice man has failed to come! Or the card was not put out! Or the door had not been left unlocked so that he could get in! In the maidless homes, is there even one distracted housewife who at some time or other has not faced the alternative of either going away and leaving her house unlocked so that the iceman could get in, or of missing her train or appointment by waiting for him! This is but another part of the solution of the servant question in the modern home which is being happily solved by the various electrical aids. Then, too, the muddy shoes of the iceman, the trail of his dripping ice cake, the soiled floor are all eliminated. A boon, indeed, is the passing of the iceman!

Another most appreciated feature of this automatic refrigeration from the point of convenience is the fact that one may go away for the week-end or even for a much longer period and leave the ice-box filled with food that will keep sweet and fresh for use on return. It rather dulls the high glow of one's pleasure in a trip to come home from vacation-land to an empty larder! When milk can be kept sweet and pure for more than two weeks and butter for a much longer period, it will be easily realized what may be done with other foods, especially when we learn that the extremely dry, cold air prevents odors from passing from one kind of food to another.



Where it is desired to turn the ordinary refrigerator into an iceless one, this condensing unit may be installed either in the base of the ice-box itself or in the cellar or other out-of-the-way place



In this practical refrigerator there is ample space for the perishable food for a large family and at the same time it provides an abundance of pure ice cubes for table use. The motor of this ice-box starts or stops with the rise or fall of the temperature inside the refrigerator being at all times a quiet, noiseless transition. Moreover, it is economical to operate

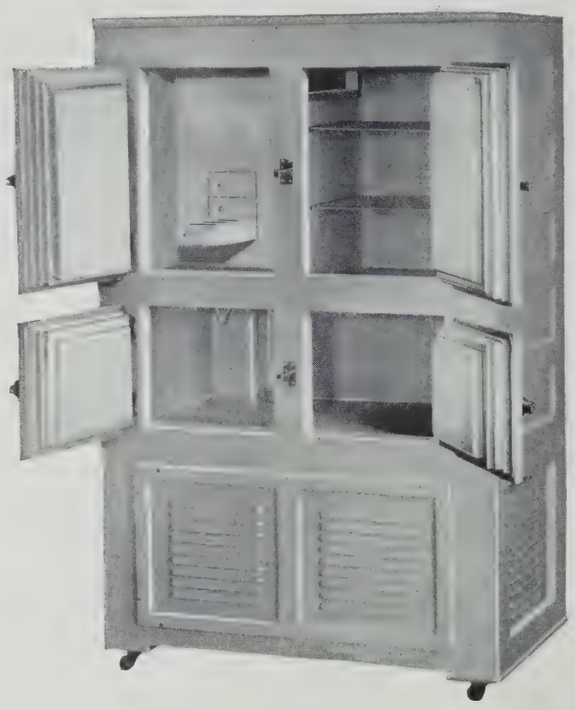
NATURALLY, in buying iceless refrigeration the outfit should be selected with regard to the size of one's family. If your family be small, there is no sense in buying an extra large iceless refrigerator any more than there would be in purchasing an extremely large electric range. It stands to reason that it would require more electricity to cool a large ice-chest than a small one. And in this connection it is interesting to learn that the average small iceless refrigerator uses from ten to twelve kilowatt hours of electric power per week in hot weather.

Most of these iceless devices can be attached to any house current, but this is a very poor policy since a service rate with separate meter will give vastly lower bills, and most electric lighting companies have this low service rate. Moreover, they will themselves sell these iceless refrigerators or refrigerating units to you and that, too, on the divided payment plan—a small amount down and the other pay-

That the ice-box has been robbed of its strictly utilitarian character and has become instead highly decorative as well as useful is shown in this built-in iceless box in this well-appointed kitchen

ments added to the monthly bill for electricity. Such monthly payments are made very easy so that these new household necessities (for they can no longer be deemed luxuries) are brought within the range of the average purse.

There is something more than altruism in thus aiding the homemaker to install this new device, there is a sound business policy behind it as well. With all lighting plants there are various periods in each day when the heaviest demands for current are made. At night, for instance, in the early morning or during dark days when each home and office building switches on their lights at the same time—there is a sudden and amazing leap in the quantity of current required at once. This is the peak of demand, while at other times there is scarcely any demand at all. What the electric lighting companies are anxious to encourage is an off-peak demand distributed evenly throughout the twenty-four hours, through the otherwise "dead" parts of day and night. Iceless refrigeration largely fills this demand and is therefore the most desirable kind of power consumption that has ever come within possibility for these organizations. Without adding one iota to their equipment, they can fill any demand for this "off-peak" current, a most advantageous and profitable plan for them. Because of this, they have taken the purchase and use of these electric refrigerators out of the class of merchandise and put it in that of public utilities.



Simplicity itself is this automatically regulated refrigerator that runs both noiselessly and economically and creates perfect refrigeration. This size is ample for the average household

In this refrigerator no motor is used and the refrigerating machine is placed on top of the ice-box where it is out of the way. Automatic, without noise, this gas-operated refrigerator is both simple and serviceable

ONE feature of such refrigeration that is a particular source of delight to the housewife is the icepan for freezing water in cubes. We have spoken of these pans from a health standpoint but they have other desirable uses. If one desires to color the water to be frozen, the cubes may add a decorative note to the table. Still another use to which the cubes may be put is that of freezing ice-cream in the usual way as even the smallest pans of the "refrigerettes" hold one quart of water equivalent to three pounds of ice. Consommé, ices, custards, and desserts of many kinds may be frozen in delectable cubes in these pans or, if preferred, may be frozen in paper cups or fancy moulds in the ice chamber.

Thus from every angle—health, convenience, and economy—does the iceless refrigerator help to solve our home problems.

Plant Shrubs for Winter Bloom

THE common Witch-hazel (Hamamelis virginiana) blooms in October, lasting through November. In mid or late December, the red and yellow flowers of the Vernal Witch-hazel (H. Vernalis) open and last well into January. Then the Chinese species (H. mollis) becomes a haze of yellow which lasts well through February. The flowers of this Chinese Witch-hazel are bigger and more abundantly produced than those of the others.

The biggest and best of all the Pussy Willows, the Japanese species (Salix multinervis), pushes its big "pussies" out to be admired right on the heels of the Witch-hazels. Then there are the two Bush-honeysuckles (Lonicera fragrantissima and L. Standishi); one never knows when these will bloom for a warm spell in midwinter often brings out their flowers and it is not at all uncommon to see them in early spring with icicles hanging on the blooms.

The Winter Jasmine, while reputed to be hardy only as far north as Washington, will thrive, with protection, along the Hudson Valley. Set a plant or two on the south side of the house. Ten days of warm weather in midwinter will push open its fragrant, golden, forsythia-like blooms.

Now is the time to make that winter garden. It may, perhaps, be wise to purchase plants from a nurseryman who has transplanted them frequently, so they will not mind the shift now. Be sure that these plants are set where they can be enjoyed from the living-room windows, or from an oft-trod winter path.

This garden pool on the verge of Biscayne Bay is flanked with characteristic native vegetation and happily supports Dr. Bailey's contention for its freer use in southern Florida gardens. Hammock trees and Benjamin Fig with Poinsettias and Acalypha in foreground

Sane Ideals for Florida Gardening

L. H. BAILEY

A Timely Clarion Note that May Save Extravagances Which Are Out of Tune with the Spirit and Prevailing Conditions of the Region

Photographs by F. A. Robinson, courtesy of the Exotic Gardens

VER many years I have seen the progress of Florida and noted the remarkable native plant material and the apparent inability to use it fr:ly so that much of it is in danger of ex-ti:tion over large areas. Without attempting tc:valuate the general planting situation in th southern parts and in full sympathy with th Florida country, I want, as have so many oters, to bring this subject to the attention of th householder. Of course, I find much to acuire, but in any country there is opportuity and need for development of public ta e.

herefore, the first suggestion is to stimula a living interest in the artistic utilization of he native flora.

There is a common tendency, in subdivisions and other development, to eliminate whatever is characteristic of Florida and to substitute cheap, gaudy, exotic stuff that is neither desirable in itself as a motif in planting nor representative of a proper feeling for the region; and the best art is a product of its time and place. The "red weeds" (as the Acalypha has been called), the Crotons, Aralia, Hibiscus, Australian Pine, and a few others, are easy to grow and multiply in quantity, and people want quick results. No doubt many persons would undertake a different planting for their places did they but know how. Many of the planters are persons fresh from the North, who are instantly captivated by the blaze of color and who may not be familiar with the real elements in a tropical or semi-tropical landscape.

Florida abounds in excellent native plants that might be used for motif, with the highly colored subjects employed as accents and emphasis in a restrained and harmonious way. But to use the native material effectively is

not now a simple matter or easy. Its utilization depends on two things: First, good examples in the premises of those who are able to command talent that can choose and arrange the native material in an artistic way; a few such examples where they can be seen by the public should have great influence. Second, experiments on a sufficient scale to learn the best ways of propagating this good material rapidly, and also to determine the requirements of soil and exposure under which it will thrive in cultivation. The experience already available should also be assembled for study and publication. In such efforts lies an opportunity to make a real contribution to the elevation of public taste.

Aside from the native plants, there are many introduced kinds of similar character that might be used more freely and advantageously in foundation and framework plantings. These might well be studied at the same time.

In considering Florida's native material, one thinks first of the Palms. The green and glaucous forms of the little Saw-Palmetto or Serenoa provide excellent choice, and the plant could be used to good effect for framework and low screening; the same is true to some extent of the Scrub-Palmetto (Sabal Etonia), the blue-stem, and the Needle-Palm or Rhapidophyllum. The Silver and Thatch Palms, Coccothrinax and Thrinax, should serve excellent purpose in the warmer parts. In the southernmost parts the many-stemmed Saw-cabbage Palm (Acoelorraphe or Paurotis) is one of the most ornamental of the species. The Tree Palms, native and other, are likely to be planted with little discrimination; except in the case of avenues they commonly give the best effect when seen as bold single specimens above or in connection with other planting. For such uses, the Royal Palm, the lower Wine-Palm (Pseudophoenix), and large specimens of the common Cabbage-Palmetto yield good effects. The artistic utilization of Palms has yet received little adequate attention by the general public.

Florida is also rich in excellent Ferns. It has, too, stately Grasses, as the Arundinarias. There are good Agaves. In trees, the state abounds in good things, as Oaks; Magnolias; acacia-like species; the striking Gumbo-limbo; Hollies; Lindens; Paritium; Laurels; Eugenias and the like; Mangroves, sapotaceous and rubiaceous species. There are Azaleas and a Rhododendron. Vitis and other vines are abundant.

In flowering herbs and shrubs there is great wealth. The state is rich in Irises, some of which are yet practically unknown. In Crinum, Hymenocallis, Lupinus and other legumes, Roses, and any number of genera, are materials enough to tempt the planter and breeder.

EDITORS' NOTE: *There is no more significant figure in American gardening, none to whom the home-owner owes greater gratitude than Dr. Liberty H. Bailey, editor of the "Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture" and author of many books, among them that unique and comprehensive storehouse of enlightenment, "A Manual of Cultivated Plants," which does for garden plants what Gray's "Field Botany" long ago did for plants of the field. With the vision and the energy, of the true pioneer Dr. Bailey literally put horticulture on the map in this country, preaching the gospel of planting in words that the aspiring lay-gardener could grasp and practise.*

For many years a student of the flora of our semi-tropical and tropical sections, he here speaks of the wiser possible uses of native materials in southern Florida not with the tongue of an alien who has gone to gaze and criticize but with sympathetic understanding, and readers everywhere will give open-minded welcome to the measured suggestion from this dean and friend of American gardeners. This article is a recapitulation of Dr. Bailey's talk given last winter before the Florida Natural History Society.

Seaside Planting in Southern Florida

J. K. BROWER

IN CONSIDERING planting material for Florida beaches it must be remembered that Florida has more than 1300 miles of water front with a consequent variation of planting material. For instance, there are a number of plants that can be used in south Florida which will not thrive in north Florida or west Florida, and in this brief article Miami Beach only is under discussion.

At Miami Beach, plantings are made almost to the water's edge while at Pablo Beach that is not possible on account of the formation of the land. Not only the salt spray, but also the strong and almost constant winds must be provided against. That wind must not be decried since it is one of the many things that make Florida a pleasurable place to stay in the year round; but, on the Beach, its constancy keeps plants from developing to their best. Another non-favorable condition which has to be reckoned with is the water, often salt-impregnated, used for sprinkling plants and lawns—a condition, however, that is being rapidly overcome by sinking wells in the sand dunes (away from the filled land) and by the installation of a new water system. The soil necessarily has to be built up by the use of clay and marl to insure moisture-holding qualities.

With these things properly cared for, the following may be successfully grown on the ocean front: Hedgethorn (Carissa acuminata); Spanish Bayonet (Yucca aloifolia, and Y. aloifolia variegata); Beargrass (Yucca filamentosa); Century-plant (Agave americana variegata); Brazilian Pepper (Schinus); Sea-Grape (Coccolobis uifera); Australian Pine (Casuarina Cunninghamiana); Punk Tree (Melaleuca leucadendron); Lantana; Coconut Palm (Cocos nucifera); Acalypha marginata; Pandanus Veitchi; Screw Pine (Pandanus utilis); Coral-plant (Russellia juncea); Pittosporum tobira.

With protection of walls and houses, or by planting back some distance from the water edge, say several blocks away, the following may be added to the above list: Chinese Hibiscus (Hibiscus); Turks-cap (Malvaviscus); Crotons (Phyllaraea Andrewsi); Fig (Ficus altissima, F. utilis); Aralia; Bougainvillea; California Fan Palm (Washingtonia robusta); Canary Island Date Palm (Phoenix canariensis, P. reclinata); Eranthemum; Golden Dewdrop (Duranta Plumieri); Jasmine (J. simplicifolium); Oleander (Nerium); Spiderwort (Tradescantia discolor); Gaillardia; Tropical Almond (Terminalia catappa).

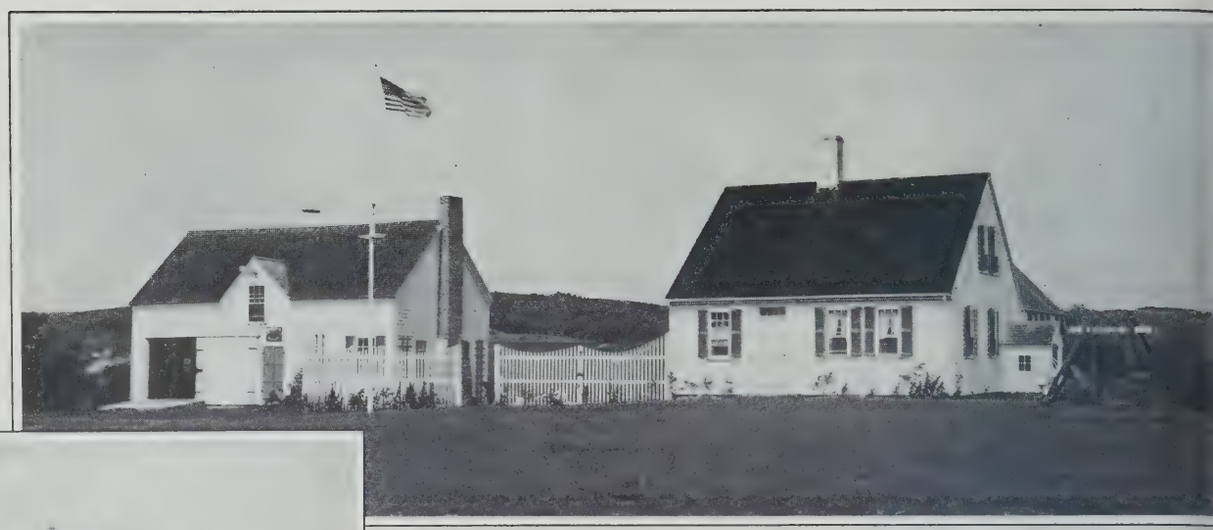
Storing Your Vegetables Successfully

SUCCESSFUL storage of potatoes and other vegetables in quantity in a cool room of the home basement depends largely upon adequate aeration. More air should reach them than can do so when they are stored in ordinary wooden vegetable boxes. The handy man will find it an easy job to make vegetable bins of openwork construction raised a few inches above the floor for circulation of air under and through them. Sides, ends, and bottom should be of alternate wood strips and open spaces of perhaps half the width of the strips, forming a sort of crate open on top. Furring, which comes in 1- by 2-inch strips, is a convenient material to use for the purpose. When cut into suitable lengths the furring strips can easily be fastened together with nails. Cross strips of 2 by 3 joist will form a support for the bottom of the bin, raising it sufficiently off the floor.

Home Gardens of the Far South

In considering Florida's ative material one thinks rst of Palms," says Dr. ailey (opposite page); and rtainly the Palms (Cocos ucifera) swinging in stately race above this garden at liami Beach (below) lend it istinction. Plumbago, Oleanders, Crotons, Acalypha, huranta, Lantana, Carissa, nd Malvaviscus are also used ere to good effect.

Some of the same materials ve been pleasantly blent with crewpine (Pandanus utilis, . Veitchi), Hibiscus, and ranthemum in the doorway lanting at Coconut Grove which is shown at right



"A stationary ship" the owners call this Cape Cod home set a little way inland amid shoulders of the dunes. The old barn has been adapted for studio use and both buildings linked in pleasant fashion

A Ship That Rides the Dune Land

DOROTHY R. WILSON

Editors' Note: A delightfully appropriate habitation for an illustrator of sea songs is this white house, resting like a gull on the edge of the dune land. No wonder the drawings and wood blocks done by the artist-owner, Mr. Edward A. Wilson, have an authentic ring! Certainly he conveys the vigor and tang of the sea, the glamor and the humor of life "on the ocean wave" in his spirited pictorial accompaniment to the chanties and ballads of "Iron Men and Wooden Ships" and in his just published "Full & By"—both books to delight all sea-loving folk as well as the fellow who loves rousing song for its own sake.

WE HAVE been accused of running a ship on land because of the amount of nautical gear we possess and because our yards of white wood work give the place an unnaturally clean aspect.

Years ago we were fired with the ambition to own an old Cape Cod cottage on the seashore scorning those inland as being in uninteresting surroundings. The search and time went on and we became convinced that the old houses were all situated away from the sea, usually in some sheltered spot in order to be protected from the north winds in winter and to save the gardens in summer from the gales that often wrecked them. Finally we decided that an old house lured us more than the sea, but it was with misgivings that we finally bought one about a quarter of a mile inland, the intervening country being a lovely series of rolling dunes carpeted with a variety of heather-like plants and groves of Pine trees. We have since found our view of these hills a source of constant delight, peaceful with the light and shade changing their aspect every hour of the day.

The beach near by was said by Thoreau in his book on Cape Cod to be the most beautiful in this country, sweeping as it does unbroken for thirty miles. We are thrilled to know that the pirate Bellamy was wrecked in 1717 only five miles away and that some of our neighbors still have pieces of eight salvaged from that wreck. We hope one beam in our barn may also be a relic of that occasion.

The house was tiny but in its original condition. Probably the big barn built partly of wreckage was the chief attraction since it was ideal for a studio, a necessity in this family.

It was down back of the house on rather low ground, and we wanted to move it into a more desirable location near the house, at the same time making an interesting layout of the two buildings by connecting them in some way. Various kinds of pergolas and covered walks were discussed and dismissed as not practical because the buildings were not on the same level and could not be connected in such a definite way. A high picket fence finally

A corner of Mr. Wilson's studio showing the old Washington hand press now used for proving wood blocks

Instead of forcing ancient grace to ape the modern, the owners wisely decided to adapt themselves to the dwelling, and the kitchen with its green woodwork, yellow walls, colorful china, and open chimney is the cheeriest place imaginable for everyday living

roved the solution, being in eeping with the farmhouse irit and most satisfactory. ithin its enclosure we are mpletely shut away from ne road and can eat or unge in absolute privacy.

NDOORS the problem was simple because it was our ea to adapt ourselves to ne dwelling as it stood ther than to force this old use to ape the modern by pping out partitions, and on. Our remodeling consted in finishing the unished portions, the attic nd kitchen, to suit our needs; nd cleaning, papering, and inting the main part of e building. We feel that lf the fun in having two places of abode is make them as different as possible, the city ace to be quite up to the minute and the untry place quite countrified.

So many people feel that large rooms must had at all costs and have ripped out partions to their sorrow later when they realize hat they have sacrificed the character of their ooms and also made them impractical for ything but midsummer living. There was a very good reason for the small rooms each shut off from the other and that, of course, was the penetrating winds that sweep the Cape even in the summer. The old kitchens in these houses were used for general living purposes long ago and in most cases are surrounded on three sides by other rooms which can be shut off, making a perfect barrier against the wind and, with a fire roaring up the chimney, their main room was snug and warm. We have lived here in comfort in January with a little auxiliary heat, but our friends who have thirty-foot living rooms with a fireplace at one end have to limit their sojourn according to the weather.

We were told that wallpaper would not stay on the walls because of the dampness the house might acquire while shut up in the winter, but we took a chance and papered the living and dining rooms and two tiny bedrooms downstairs with pumpkin yellow paper. As a matter of fact, the house is as dry as a bone and the paper still on the walls after three years—one advantage of being slightly inland. Among other local fairy tales we were told that nobody ever painted woodwork with gloss paint. It just isn't done up here; but, having lived with the dull variety and knowing the only way to clean it is to scrub the paint off along with the dirt, we insisted on gloss white and now everyone thinks I am a marvelous housekeeper because the place is so clean and shining.

The floors, too, have been a success as we used deck paint which wears well and, having more sand than dirt to contend with, we selected a light drab which also adds to the il-

The living room, too, has an air of nautical trimness about it and reminders of the sea in its furnishings

Originally the kitchen, this old room of seven doors is now used for dining. Its walls are rich with sea treasure —lanterns, sextant, models, a certificate of ship registry dating back to 1694

lusion of cleanliness. Unfortunately, the Government seems to be taking a hand in the paint business these days as, on trying to get another gallon of this particular color, I was informed by the manufacturer that a certain bureau of the Government had limited them to six or eight standardized colors in order to make paint cheaper. They could only offer me a very ugly substitute shade. Personally I would rather pay more and have some choice in the matter. When we all have to plant magenta flowers because they are cheaper I am going to move to the North Pole where the business of living will make me impervious to color! Next I suppose they will suppress the lovely greens which we have used on our shutters and the kitchen and entries in the house. The shutter green is more vivid than the sea-green used inside, but both are beautiful. The shades usually used on shutters darken with age but ours has stayed unchanged. A sea-green entry door opening into a room with white woodwork and yellow wallpaper is the loveliest spot of color imaginable.

OUR kitchen was an unfinished shed which we rough plastered. Cupboards surround the tubs and sink and all wood is painted the aforesaid green even to the refrigerator. It is a delightful place in which to work with colorful china on the open shelves and a fireplace before which the cook might sit of an evening—only she never does. That fireplace is not a complete success artistically, but it was built onto the coal stove chimney and a flue preserved for a possible coal stove in the future.

The bathroom is back of the kitchen as there was no room for it upstairs and we refused to sacrifice even a tiny downstairs bedroom from the older part of the house. Its location is extremely practical as it confines all the plumbing to this one wing. The ground slopes away in back of the house so it was easy to put a cellar under the kitchen and there install the well, gas engine, and pressure tank. There is a single cold water pipe running underground to the studio connected at the house to the outside faucet and a shower for bathers who don't like the feel of salt water drying on them. This piping can be drained and shut off separately so our house system can be used in winter in safety.

The attic we divided into two bedrooms, sacrificing closets and privacy in order to get more room and good ventilation. We rough plastered between the old hand-hewn beams clear to the peak of the roof and instead of having only one door between the rooms we have two, one being a Dutch door made from the remains of some nice old doors that some former owner had butchered for a closet in the attic. With the upper half of the Dutch door open we find it cool enough for blankets all summer. Our workmen had a very amusing argument as to how the Dutch door should be hung and compromised by swinging one half one way and the other half the other. Whenever they had to think for themselves the results were highly original.

The lack of closets is not as bad as it sounds.

One of the two attic bedrooms with soft gray walls, sea-green furniture, yellow-framed mirror, and plenty of color in chintz and rugs

We have one downstairs where our very best store clothes are hung and the rest of our gear is stowed away in drawers, cupboards, and many sea chests. The latter conceal all sorts of things from firewood to bathing suits, and one in the studio is used to keep wood blocks safe from the warping sea air.

THE barn was big and square and seemingly easy to revamp, but we found when the men started to lay laths between the beams that it was indeed built of wreckage of every shape and size so we were obliged to give up the idea of exposing the beams in any regular way, though one popped out here and there. The lathing and plastering of the barn was probably the most difficult and expensive job done but well worth it, for the studio is a cool and pleasant workshop and our guests who inhabit the balcony overlooking the studio, once the hay-loft, are glad of a winter comforter on top of their blankets. The skylight question in the studio was solved by putting four discarded windows together on the north wall. A fireplace was built between two windows on the wall opposite the balcony and a lavatory put under the stairs. With the Ford parked in the old horse stalls underneath the guest room we have a compact and practical menage.

DIVIDENDS IN CONTENTMENT—III

How We Make Our Farm Pay

MARY G. TOWNSEND

Coupons That Come in Countless Forms from Fireside to Crocus Time and Through the Cycle of the Seasons

THERE are those who are born on farms, those who acquire farms, and those who have farms thrust upon them. To this latter class we belong. During the war we came into possession of the farm that is now all that is left of an immense tract of land granted to a great-great grandfather in pre-revolutionary days, whereupon he hoped to establish a manorial estate. Of his home nothing remains but an enormous Lilac bush in the center of a clearing, and of his broad acres only our small farm is still in the possession of his descendants.

Hence, when the Great War was over and the goodman returned intact, we had but one thought: to live somehow, someway on our own land. So we came. The farm was rented, but we had the house, leaky roof, broken windows, and all the other comforts that accrue in a century-old house during inoccupancy. However, we fell to, and cleaned and rearranged, and pruned and cleared away brush and weeds, and made a garden, and found many treasures of old Roses and china and Stiegel glass and Grape-vines and Tulips. That first summer we lived on the view and the garden truck, and did little farming. We had quite a bit of land with the house, and we finally found a man who would take our hay for the cutting. We suggested that it must be worth something, but as no one else would even cut it, we gave it to him, and our fields had a pleasant stubbly look like a real farm. We set out an orchard that year to send the baby to college. Last year we had our first apple crop, but the baby ate them both before we could pick them.

Advice came to us in shoals, of course, and the way suggested to make our fortune was to raise turkeys. "Look at the price of one little turkey at Thanksgiving time," shrieked our friends in chorus. We looked. We were convinced. We would raise turkeys and sell them direct to our friends. Each turkey would lay twenty eggs, and twenty turkeys at six dollars each . . . yes, we should raise turkeys. So Uncle and Messina and Gracie came to decorate our lawn. They were beautiful, much more gorgeous to us than peacocks, and we glowed with pride. In due time they laid their eggs. They sat. At the end of two weeks we found Messina dead on her nest, starved, as she had not left her eggs to feed. Hastily we stuck the eggs under an obliging hen (we had a few chickens by that time) and a few of them hatched out. Gracie we fed by force and she survived long enough to hatch her turklets. They were very cunning running about and some of them lived as long as a month. We did not supply our friends with turkeys that year and we never shall.

The garden brought in a bit of revenue, and the chickens laid good saleable eggs, but we yearned to be real farmers. So we plunged and became the proud possessors of a herd of beautiful and voracious Jerseys. We started a dairy business and a milk route and made butter. We have a fine big barn which we built as the place was practically devoid of buildings, and each year there is a satisfactory increase in the size of the herd. We sell all our output of milk in one form or another, and each year we lose quite a presentable sum on the project.

That is, one who sordidly expects to get only cold hard cash from such a transaction would call it loss, but oh, how it pays in other ways!

FOR the benefit of the worldly one I may say that the best paying things in our experience are the side issues. Go to deliver your milk to the lady of the house, and your milk costs you more to produce than she pays you for it. But while you make her change, sell her a few vegetables, a jar of cream cheese, a few jars of jam, a dozen eggs, some pickles, things that cost little to produce, and there lies your chance of success. Know your customers and if possible deliver to them personally. It is the little side lines that count up the profits. The crumby little piece of land that will not cheer a seed will make excellent scratching ground for hens, and there is always a sale for fresh eggs and broilers.

On the whole, we have found chickens more conscientious about their board bills than any other animals. To be sure, when eggs go to sixty cents a dozen they are apt to take a vacation, but when the price descends to thirty or forty they work five times as hard and by the end of the year we can generally count on a dollar or more to the good for each

HOME builders with an urge for "getting back to the land" will find stimulation for their hopes in this paean to the gods of contentment and in the previously published "Story of a Farm Which Pays" by Elizabeth Sohmer (October, 1925), also Margaret Steel Hard's account of "How We Made an Old Farm Pay" (July, 1925). It seems largely a matter of taking one's courage in both hands, of bravely facing fresh values and making up one's mind to focus on the fundamental satisfactions—this business of creating a successful home and career in the country. Fortunately for us all, since in the last analysis it is the land upon which we all depend for sustenance, there are still in America to-day some 30 million farmer folk. Power and ever more power to their elbows!

—The Editors

hen—and there is still the hen to eat at that, which counts on the family meat bill.

Cows, on the other hand, will eat steadily for twenty-four hours, regardless of whether they are giving any milk or not, and at the end of the year you can always bet on it that they have eaten more than they have produced. But they are pleasant creatures to have about, much more sociable than chickens. I cannot imagine getting really intimate with the general run of hens, but cows do have personality, and one becomes attached to them, in spite of their careless habits about paying their bills.

Then there are pigs. In a way they are the most profitable of all, for they do give one the satisfaction of feeling like a real millionaire, at least once in a lifetime. How well I remember our first pigs! They came to us, two dear pink little things, in the early spring and we named them Lord and Lady Bacon. But alas, as is the way of all wee pigs, they showed unmistakable signs of becoming swine. Then Lady Bacon fell ill and died. She died shortly after we administered a pint of castor oil, in spite of or because of, we knew not nor cared. It served her right to die, for she was a perfect pig and gorged herself. Lord Bacon, on the other hand, waxed fat and in due time was butchered and put in the cellar and then came the expansive feeling of a millionaire. Perhaps real millionaires don't feel expansive at all. Just picture yourself in a large square cellar surrounded by jars of salt pork, four fat hams hanging in a row, flitches of bacon, mounds of head cheese, crocks of lard, bowls of sausage, fresh pork roasts, pork chops, pork tenderloins, liver, sweetbreads, a nice fat heart to stuff and roast, and then you may imagine how we felt. Arm in arm we surveyed our riches, and planned a great feast to celebrate. Did it pay to raise that pig? Of course it did! Six per cent. on a million dollars. Figure it out for yourself.

THE real profits are almost too numerous to mention. In the first place, we can live on a farm. We can have all the fresh air and sun we want. Sometimes in winter when the snow is deep we go weeks without seeing, or smelling, an automobile. We have all the playground we need for the children. After a light snow they can go up in the woods, our own woods, and follow Peter Rabbit's tracks for miles, and sometimes see him, too, and that alone is worth a vast sum to them. Later, in these same woods, they can watch the miracle of spring, and find the first May flowers. W can see and admire the sun, moon, and th eleven million stars undimmed by stree lights; we can feed on the best of vitamines th day they are picked. We are free, absolutel free. We are our own boss, we catch n trains, we watch no office clock, we depend o no man for our weekly pittance, we cannot b fired and, best of all, we are content.

We can entertain our friends in our ow home. Seated around our big open fire, w can hear our urban neighbors discourse on a the things we are missing by burying ourselve in the country. "What, no movies in you village?" they cry, aghast. Thank goodnes no, but on a cold winter's day we can watch whole range of snow-covered mountains turne to glory by the purple glow of sunset such a would make a painter go mad for joy. Sti they pity us, but, as we help them into thei coats we can hear their pensive sighs as the murmur, "Back to the old rush and bustle an grind. After all, you people have somethin up here that you can't get in town. You hav time to live." And so they go, and we retur to our fireside and toast our toes and cut an other coupon of contentment.

These coupons are many. They come i countless different forms, but they are many Perhaps one day it is a rainbow, or the sno on the Pine trees, or a nestful of tiny robins o a quiet Sunday afternoon reading King Arthu to the children, or a newly budded Crocus.

And some day, when we find a way to em ploy fewer men on our farm, and when we ca break the cattle of their pernicious habits o continuous eating, and perhaps train them t bottle their own milk, then we hope to mak the farm pay well in cash dividends, too. Jus possibly we may be able to do it sooner.

"It is not so very old, only 103 years, but we have a wonderful old fireplace with all the original cooking utensils, a Duncan Phyfe table, and carved woodwork that was imported from Adams' shop," so writes the owner of this homestead on the shores of Lake Champlain where coupons of contentment are many

"Daisy with her twin calves, a bull and a heifer, aged three days! Cows are pleasant creatures to have about and much more sociable than chickens," whimsically says the owner of this trio

The home of Mr. Edwin B. Katte at Irvington, N. Y., designed by Harrie T. Lindeberg, architect, and showing a most interesting use of slate with stucco, almost as if the roof were mirroring the colors around it of trees and sky

Roofs That Blend with the Landscape

LEWIS E. WELSH
Architect

Photographs by Mattie Edwards Hewitt, Sigurd Fischer, and courtesy of Gladding, McBean Co.

Considering Beauty "Above the Cornice"—To-day's Sane Trend Toward the Simple and the Suitable in Roofing Materials

WHEN we consider that the roof of the average house represents from one third to one half of the visual area and considerably more than half the color area, we can begin to realize what a strong part the roof plays in giving the house a proper relation to the surrounding landscape. A prominent architect in an address on "Color" said, in effect, that the worst thing that could happen to a house would be to have the colors in perfect harmony, but that contrasts in color should be the goal of all in working out a scheme. It seems to me that since we must of necessity work directly opposite to nature's coloring—from the dark at ground to the light of sky—we can only logically use the color contrast method in our houses.

I think I am safe in making the very general statement that roofs should be the darkest part of the house. As there are so many different colors in nearly all roofing materials, it ought not to be difficult to find a suitable dark color to roof a building, whether it be of stone, brick, wood, or stucco. Roofing materials have come in for more discussion and study than any other portion of the house, in the last year or two. As all details are criticized the manufacturers are forced, generally willingly, to make changes and improvements in their materials and it is to these criticisms that we are indebted for the changes we

find. Competition and an effort to lower prices is another feature which tends to bring out new results, but often the results are very dubious.

WE HAVE a real problem in determining the proper roofing to choose from the variety on the market, not so much because of the quality, but the suitability to the building on which the material is to be used. To my way of thinking, there should be only one factor to consider in the choice of materials and that is the style of architecture of the building. We find each general classification of architecture having a pretty definite type of roof, for example the Italian and Spanish buildings have tile.

It is true that certain other countries used tile roofs, but the type of tile was distinctly different. Practically all the mechanical difficulties encountered are due to a wrong combination of style of architecture and roofing materials. One instance comes to mind where the owners of a gambrel roofed, many dormered house, decided, during an alteration, to cover over the old wood shingles with a tile roof. The architect was appalled to find that their choice was a red Spanish tile, but in spite of all his protestations as to unsuitability, scale, and so forth, he was unable to sway them. Thinking that perhaps the contractor could appeal to their better judgment, he besought him to tell them his story. The contractor immediately said that he doubted if the roof could be made tight, because the cutting and fitting of the tile at the breaks in the roof made a water-tight job impossible. The owners were bound to have a tile roof and a red Spanish tile roof at that, so on it went. The result is just as the contractor had prophesied; luckily for him he refused to give the customary guarantee. If the roof had been a simple straight pitched roof such as is found on the Spanish and Italian houses, no trouble would have been encountered.

On the other hand, we find wood shingles placed on houses of Italian and Spanish design in this country, and while they are water-tight the shingles soon rot because the slope is not sufficient to permit them to dry thoroughly and quickly.

Certain materials which go rather well on two widely varying styles of architecture may give us a choice of materials upon which local conditions have, as they should, considerable bearing.

CONSIDERING the roofing materials as to their origin, I would divide them into two classes—natural and manufactured. In the first class I would place wood shingles, slate, tile, and metal; while the second class would contain all other roofing materials which are made up in imitation of the natural materials. I realize that a great deal of manufacture is required to get the natural materials to a usable form, but the result is an individual product that has definite interest and character.

Wood shingles, when properly used in their normal way, are as nearly ideal as any roofing material. They are inexpensive, durable, have splendid texture, great insulating quality, and can be applied to almost any shape or form, and are usable in practically all climates. Wood shingles when left to weather take on a beautiful dark brown color, but any colors can be obtained by staining. Shingles are also more nearly proof agains tthe vagaries of the designer than other materials, but it takes a strong defense to account for the use of wood shingles to imitate thatch. The most common fault found with wood shingles is the fact that they are not fire resisting, a serious objection in crowded sections but one not too serious in the country.

Slate is found in a great range of color and the only work required to prepare it is cutting in shapes for laying. In fact, with so many colors available there is the danger, from the standpoint of appearance, of an over-use of color, which gives it an unsubstantial air. Slate in addition to its splendid range of colors is available in varying thicknesses and sizes so that the scale of the building can be properly carried out. On the other hand, it has the disadvantage of being a natural conductor of heat and so requires more insulation than some of the other materials. Personally, I believe that the best slate roofs are those in which very few contrasting colors are used and where the natural gradation—that is, the larger and heavier slates at the eaves reducing to small, thinner slates at ridges—is the least pronounced. Breaking the edges and using uneven furring to produce hollows and rises is of questionable value. In certain sections of Pennsylvania where slate is quarried and so has general use because of its cheapness, we find roofs of very little interest, because no study has been made of proper proportion and method of laying, but we cannot help but feel that the material is honest and is serving its purpose properly.

Tiles were developed in the hot, dry countries because they are heat resisting and because they were easily made by hand, usually at the job. They were also sun baked. These last two reasons account for the beautiful effect of the roofs on which they were used. Where the demand for tile arose a few decades ago in America, our factories proceeded to turn them out, mechanically perfect, with glazes which might have been used for mirrors. This product, together with improper use, caused the decline in the popularity of tile until within a very few years when the study of old tiles, surfaces, and textures developed some splendid materials. When properly used, with careful selection of color, tile makes an admirable roof. The chief objection to tile is its cost and its weight; however, these two things need not enter into any discussion of merits.

Metal roofing, that is, tin, copper, lead, and zinc, all form excellent roofs for certain places and when not called upon to imitate other materials. Tin on a flat roof is perfectly all right and will last indefinitely if kept in condition. Copper roofing when used with a standing seam or joint has many practical virtues and takes on a natural color that is all that can be desired. However, unless the expansion and contraction are provided for it will crack and leak as it is affected by heat and cold. In the Georgian houses of England lead and zinc were used as roof coverings and found to be practically indestructible. These roofs are little affected by changes in temperature. The advantage of all metal roofs is that the metal can be easily worked to shapes where other materials are impossible.

ALL the manufactured roofings are, of course, imitations of other natural products and are not under special discussion here. [Readers who want to know about these materials will turn to the article on "Some Roofs Which Meet Modern Requirements," page 111 of the recent October issue.—ED.]

We, in adapting architectural styles from all parts of the world, have come to expect a great deal from nature to relieve the barrenness of our compositions, but we must not impose too much, for there is a point beyond which even nature cannot go.

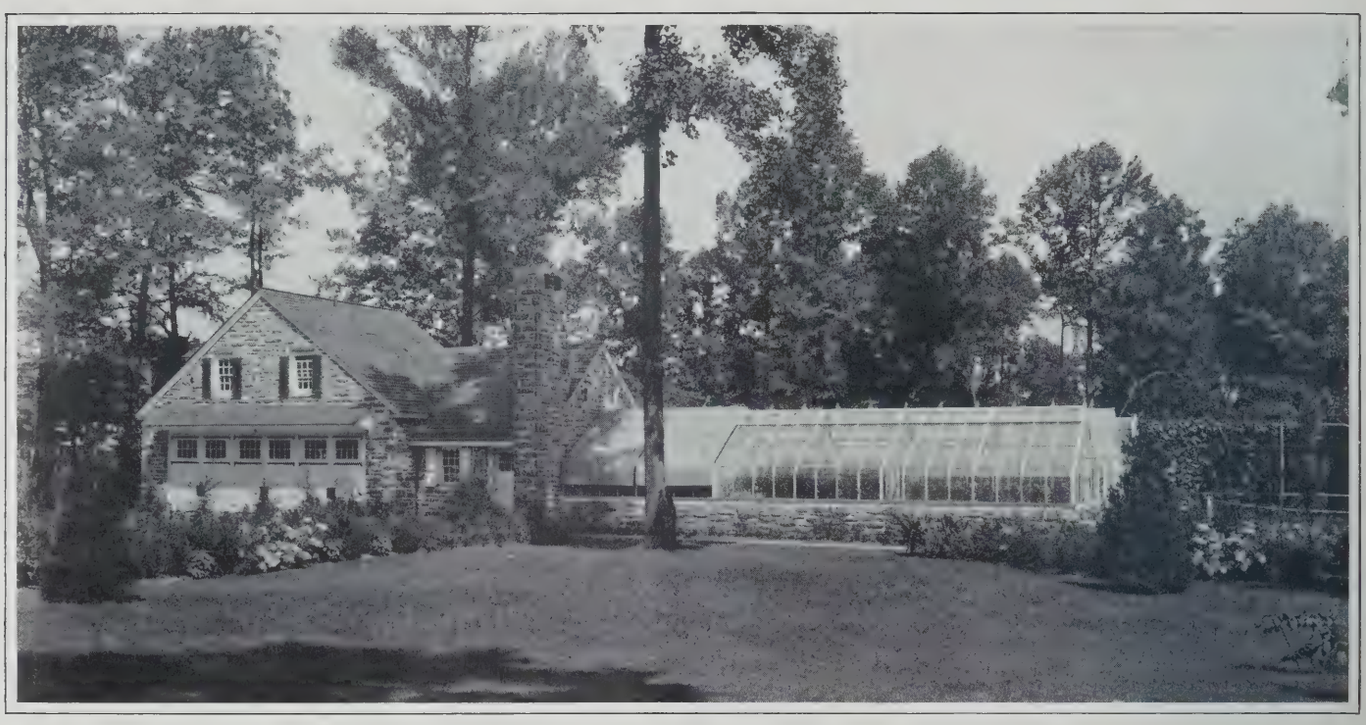
Even the most casual observer has felt the unfinished appearance which is given by a house having one of the gray manufactured shingle roofs, especially when placed on a white stucco or clapboarded house. The same effect is conveyed by a red brick house with a red slate or red tile roof—a lifeless appearance which no amount of natural surrounding can help is the result.

Probably no place in the world so well illustrates the roof problem as Bermuda. There are two features which have caused the Bermudians to develop a distinct type of roof—lack of material and a special use of the roof. The roofs are made of slabs of coral rock about 1" to 2" in thickness and laid with a lapped joint on joists set with a low pitch. The joints are filled with cement mortar, and the roof whitewashed. All the water that falls on them is led off into cisterns for use. The color contrast between the white roofs and the dark foliage, blue sky, and bluer sea, is so great that we are impressed and delighted with it. Here is an original roofing, born of necessity, and admirably suited to its location. I doubt, however, that I would care to see it duplicated anywhere else, as it is too easy to imagine the dreary appearance of such buildings in other climes.

We well realize the horror of the Victorian gingerbread architecture, and, fortunately, the trend of all architecture to-day is toward plainer and simpler buildings. This means, of course, that we must keep the combination of color, texture, and scale of our roofs in accordance with that trend and abolish gim-crackery above the cornice as well as below.

Stone, wood, and brick all have a share in the beauty of the completed whole and a wood shingle roof banishes any suggestion of heaviness without destroying the desirable sense of durability in this Pennsylvania dwelling designed by Mellor, Meigs, & Howe. Home of Mrs. Robert T. McCracken at Germantown

Materials vary, quite properly of course, with varying types of architecture, dependent in their turn upon the character of the countryside. On this house designed by Bakewell & Brown, Architects, for Mr. Charles W. Clark at Pebble Beach, California, the tile roof makes a fitting and effective crown



DIGNIFIED AND ALTOGETHER DELIGHTFUL IS THIS TREATMENT OF GREENHOUSE AND GARAGE BY CARL A. ZIEGLER, ARCHITECT

Combining Greenhouse and Garage

MORRIS A. HALL

Building for Greater Beauty, Economy, and Convenience

Photographs by Philip B Wallace, the Author, and by courtesy of the T. J. Callahan Co.

"UGLY little outhouse" is the way a prominent architect recently referred to the detached garage, and "a blot on the landscape." Motors are almost universal now, so, obviously, if these criticisms are to be avoided, the motor car house or garage must be combined with other buildings, which of themselves might be open to the same derisive comment. Greenhouses have reached the point, in utility and cost, where they are not so rare and uncommon as was the case years ago. Let us, then, consider the garage and greenhouse combination, or in those cases in which the latter becomes the major and the former the minor part, the greenhouse and garage combination.

These two service units blend unusually well. As a rule both are located some distance from the house. Both must be well heated throughout cold months. As a rule both are placed entirely above the surface of the ground with very light foundations. The chauffeur-gardener combination is not an unusual nor a peculiar one. Considering the combination of garage and greenhouse, with one man to operate both, the upper floor of the fair-sized garage provides him with living quarters, while the single heating plant need have only a riser and a couple of radiators added to provide heat in these quarters.

From an architectural standpoint, whether the space be large or limited, it is much easier to work with a single garage-greenhouse unit than with several detached buildings of smaller size. Moreover, it gives an opportunity for a more enduring structure, of greater beauty, and by providing more space for gardens, for lawn, for general landscaping, for tennis courts, or for other purposes, it permits of superior design and gives greater planning possibilities.

It will be admitted, then, that the idea of such a combination may result in greater beauty of the estate as a whole, a more artistic appearance. Thus, the desirability of the combination is established. It has however, other advantages.

WHEREVER the garage may be located a driveway to it will be needed. So, too, with a walk or path to the greenhouse. If the latter be large and detached an additional driveway will be needed for fuel, disposal of ashes, movement of large

Even the little garage need not go lacking for a small lean-to is easily attached and gives the owner full measure of joy

plants and shrubs, etc. Through combination, a single driveway may be made to serve both with superior appearance, economy of land, and lower cost.

Light as the foundations may be, detached buildings will require four sides each. Combined, six or seven may serve, one or two being used in common according to the size and disposition of the greenhouse. Thus, the excavation for and building of these foundations will be reduced about 15 per cent.

In the matter of walls the same is true, in that one or two walls may be used in common. Through the closer grouping and the elimination of walls, a smaller heater may be used (that is, smaller than the two separate ones combined), and a considerably smaller amount of piping. These both reduce the initial cost; the size of the heater and shorter length of pipe reduce the operating cost and save fuel, while the whole combination spells less labor operating the heater.

If approximately 15 per cent. is saved on all the excavation, foundations, walls, roofs, driveways, heater size, length of pipe, labor of installation, and other items, it is apparent that almost the same proportion will be saved on annual maintenance costs, and equally as much on operation.

Since greenhouses need more artificial heat by night than by day—just reversing the ordinary demand of the dwelling house—it is best when installing a combination heating system to consult the specialists in greenhouse construction so that plants as well as humans will be assured their quota

THE ways in which these two units may be combined are many and various, dependent on the size of the plot of land available, the amount of money to be spent, the desired effect, and other things. Some of the various combinations are shown in the accompanying illustrations.

As will be noted these include: the combination of small garage and lean-to greenhouse, the latter being but two benches wide with a central walk between them, and having a total length equal to the garage wall against which it is located; the simple putting together of a garage and a greenhouse with no particular modifications of either; the combining of the two with a definite floor plan in view, one unit being used to round out the combination, that is form the corner of the square or fill in the open side of the U or fit in otherwise.

Again, the garage-greenhouse may be joined with the dwelling itself as is the tendency nowadays particularly in the suburban districts where land means so much, and this combining of the three permits even further variations and economies as the greenhouse frequently carries with it the garden, group of hotbeds, or tennis court. While there are many combinations possible such as garage with sleeping or living porch above, garage with breakfast room above, garage and pavilion for social games or dancing, garage and sun-room, etc., personally I believe that no combination brings quite the rich rewards of the garage-greenhouse, or, if you will, the greenhouse-garage combination.

Aiding Greenhouse Gardeners in Their Fight Against Insects

RECENT investigations in the field of fumigation of greenhouses have led to some very definite discoveries. The killing power of calcium cyanide for certain greenhouse aphids compares favorably with equivalent dosages of sodium cyanide. Under greenhouse conditions it was found that overnight fumigation at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of calcium cyanide to 1,000 cubic feet of space gave 100 per cent. kill for three species of aphids. A higher proportion, combined with high humidity, caused severe burning of many varieties of plants. Distinct progress has been made in this field during the past year. Among some of the insects on which work has been done may be mentioned the larger bulb fly, the cyclamen mite, the cattleya fly, and the tip moth of pine seedlings.

Life history studies of the larger bulb fly have been started, and experiments conducted in the disinfection of bulbs from this insect. The larvæ appear to be very resistant to vacuum fumigation with carbon disulphide at the rate of 4 to 10 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of space. Control experiments intended to test the efficacy of nicotine, sulphur, oil emulsions, soap sprays, pyrethrum, hydrocyanic-acid gas, carbon disulphide, etc., against the cyclamen mite have been begun. Fumigation against the cattleya fly with hydrocyanic-acid gas has not thus far proved of value in any of its stages, and other control methods are being studied.

A CREATOR OF FAIRY FABRICS

ETHEL HUTSON

New Caladiums from Seed by a Louisiana Amateur the Secret of Whose Wizardry Is Patience

Photograph by H. J. Harvey

CREATION of new varieties of plants by hybridization and selection has fascinated many amateurs, and horticulture owes much to men and women who, without professional training or motives, have given years of patient experiment to produce new plants. Such an amateur is Charles Mauthe of New Orleans, Louisiana, who, after twenty-five years of experiment, has created more than sixty-five varieties of fancy-leaved Caladiums. A house painter by trade, Mr. Mauthe has wrought his miracles of breeding simply for his own pleasure and in the spare hours he can snatch from his arduous daily labors.

Amazement tinges the admiration visitors to his home in the old French part of the city feel for his remarkable collection of Caladiums and Colocasias—said to be one of the finest in the country, if not in the world—when they learn of the difficulties under which Mr. Mauthe has created these "fairies," as he likes to call his plants, of the filmy many-colored leaves. For the Caladium does not normally make seed in this country. It is reproduced entirely by tubers.

According to information gleaned by Mr. Mauthe from an orchid-collector, the Brazilian Caladium is fertilized in its native jungles by a certain firefly, and occasionally sets seed. This insect fertilization is necessary because the staminate flowers mature only after the pistillate flowers on the same spadix have passed maturity. To hybridize such a plant, therefore, would not have been easy for a professional horticulturist.

"I am not a horticulturist, nor a botanist—only a plain painter," Mr. Mauthe told the New Orleans Garden Society in a recent address on Caladiums, "but," he added, "I'm a fool about anything that grows, and the harder it is to raise, the better I like it." As a boy, he spent his pocket-money on plants, and dreamed of a place where he could care for them from dawn till midnight.

This he has to-day—a spacious old garden in the vicinity of Bayou St. John, where, among Palms and Live-Oaks, Crepe Myrtles and Fig-trees, one's breath is taken by a sight of his rarely magnificent Arums, set in a mass around the base of a Palm, about whose trunk clambers a tropical Philodendron, its giant leaves resembling those of the Caladiums below, but cut as if with Brobdignagian scissors, to let the wind and rain through their heavy fabric.

SCARLET and rose, crimson and ivory, brown and purple and white and buff and pale pink, with many tones of green and bronze adorn the leaves of the Caladiums in this bed, in patterns as weird as any cubist painter ever dared design, as audacious in color contrasts as the freakiest imitation of the ancient Egyptians. Most of them are of the familiar Caladium shape, though Mr. Mauthe has some variants with queer arrow points which he cherishes with special care, for they are hybrids from our native wild Arums, such as the familiar Indian Turnip (Arisaema triphyllum) of the swamps.

Texture varies as infinitely as color in these fairy leaves, for one of Mr. Mauthe's aims has been to develop the airy, gauze-like quality which some Caladiums show. He has succeeded in creating leaves that look like stained glass windows, glowing in sunlight with ruby and emerald, opal and moonstone tints; and some that are literally transparent—one can see the color of hand or glove, flowers or ribbon or locket held beneath them, as through parchment or a veil of fine chiffon!

Fancy-leaved Caladiums, as we know them in the greenhouse or the summer garden, are small compared with the great Elephant's Ear, (Colocasia antiquorum) or the edible Dasheen. It is rare to find the leaf of the Brazilian Caladium in this country larger than six by ten inches. But Mr. Mauthe, by lavish fertilization and special care, has developed leaves with the most brilliant colors twelve inches wide by twenty-six long!

It takes eighteen months from the time the seeds are planted for them to show any indication of what they will be. The small seedlings in the pan are all bright green, and quite unlike their parent Caladiums in shape as well.

Some of the difficulties which Mr. Mauthe has overcome in producing these sixty-five varieties, from which he has culled out all that did not come up to his standard of beauty and size, may be learned from the account he gave to the Garden Society.

"Some twenty-five years ago I became very much interested in Caladiums," said he, "but I was able to get only a few of what at that time were considered good sorts. I wanted more, so I got some catalogues and tried to buy seed. To my surprise, I was told that Caladium seed was not sold; and that if it could be gotten, it might be worth $200 an ounce.

"I then went into the matter to find why a plant that bloomed did not seed. I spent the next spring watching my plants bloom. I took special care of some flower spathes and when I saw some little capsules form, I thought, 'Now I have seed.' But they were barren. The next year I tried again, and discovered how to fertilize the pistils with pollen, using a camel's hair brush and two Caladium plants in bloom at the same time. I produced about one hundred and fifty seeds. For three or more years I produced seed; but when I thought I knew all about it, I lost the secret, and for more than six years thereafter I did not get seed, and could not learn why. But I did not tire and was at last successful; and have since produced from 700 to 2000 seedlings each year."

The "creator of fairy fabrics", Mr. Charles Mauthe at work in his little greenhouse cross-fertilizing Caladiums

A charming and unusually attractive home is this remodeled schoolhouse at Yorktown, Va. In its sturdy simplicity and restraint it holds all the qualities of good design that characterized the Colonial homes of the Old South

OUR HOUSEHOLD HERITAGE FROM THE OLD SOUTH

Photographs by Tebbs & Knell, and by courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art, A. S. Vernay, Inc., H. P. & H. F. Hunt Co., Kensington Mfg. Co., The Simmons Co., American Walnut Mfrs. Assn.

ELLEN JEFFREY

How Traditional Beauty Is Finding Fresh Expression in the Twentieth Century Home

NO MORE interesting page of our history is to be found than that which deals with Colonial days in "the Southland." The mere words "plantations," "Charleston," "Old Virginia" call up pictures of stately homes and beautiful gardens, of lavish hospitality and the highest type of country living, all the romance of a day that might seem dead did we not realize that from it has come to us an imperishable heritage, a precious though subtle influence that is definitely pervading our homes to-day.

There is a definite reason for the special sense of graciousness in those old-time Southern homes, for these colonies were in the main settled by Englishmen of means and mellow outlook. The warm climate and slave labor made for a leisurely, pleasure-loving society, and the combination of such factors made these homes American adaptations of the manor houses of England; and their harmony and fitness has made them worthy of consideration and of reproduction to-day.

WHEN the first settlers came to Virginia, they brought only the barest necessities. To find gold was their object even before colonization. Gold of one kind was not to

One of an old pair of Chippendale armchairs finely carved with a scale pattern — a style that found its way into many of the old homes in Charleston and Annapolis in Colonial days

Modern reproductions of the pewter used in Colonial homes show that dishes of this ware were as delicately wrought as were those of solid silver

be found, but a treasure of another kind was soon to be discovered that would produce through the centuries. This was the growing of tobacco which rapidly became the medium of exchange and valuation. Even the worth of estates was appraised in tobacco. One will dated 1638 lists:

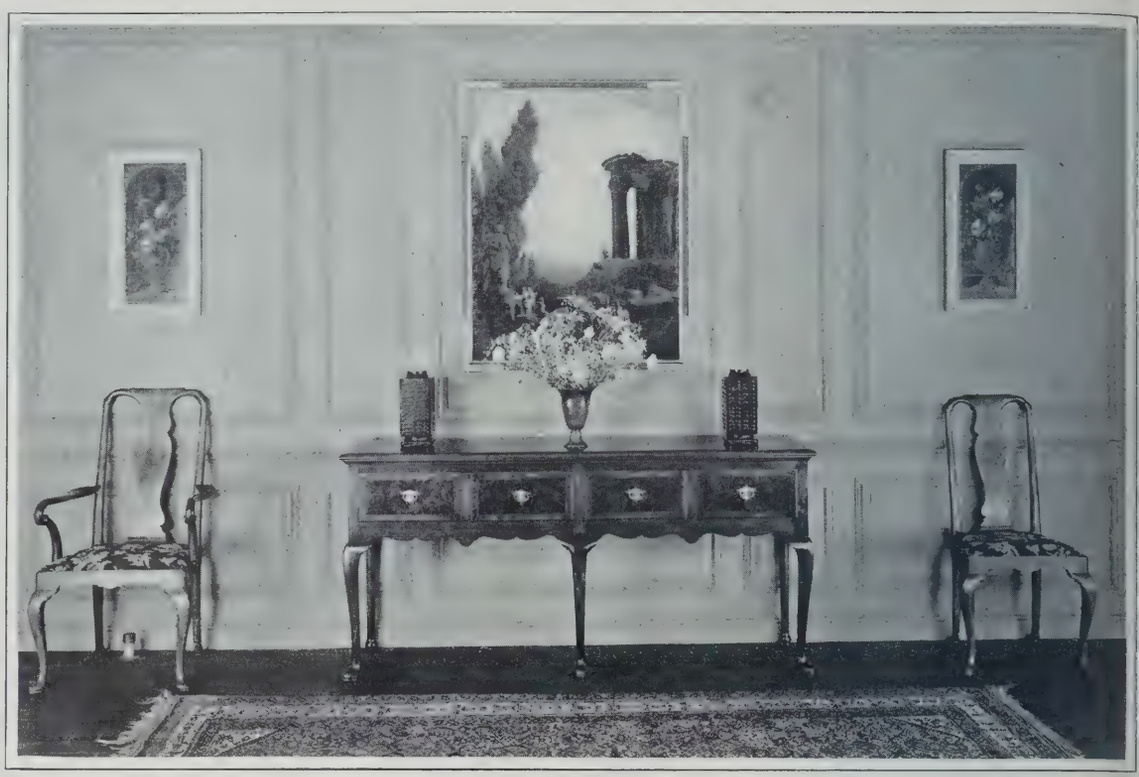
"3 kettles a chest and chayer wt other household stuffe 100 pounds Tob^{o}
3 dozen of trenchers, 6 pounds Tob^{o}"

while "one damnified table" (an expressive word for damaged furniture!) was worth five pounds of tobacco. The origin of the word "trenchers" which appears in all Colonial lists of goods is so interesting that we include it to show how closely are we knit by words and customs to other days and ways. "Trenchers," says one writer, "mean wooden platters, being derived from the French word *tranche*—a slice, referring to the time when the platter was naught but a slice of bread."

As soon as the value of tobacco was realized, the colony began to take on a permanent character. The crude log cabin gave way to the frame house, and that to brick. It was possible to get rich very quickly in Virginia even in the earliest years and in a surprisingly short time the colonists were prosperous enough to make the long, costly trip to England, bringing back with them the best possible pieces of furniture. Indeed one writer boasts in 1617: "We are not the veriest beggars in the world. One cow-keeper on Sunday goes accoutred in fresh flaming silk." And the wife of another workman "wears her rough beaver hat with a fair pearl hatband and a silken suit thereto correspondent."

English life was brought across the sea so rapidly that in just twenty-seven years after that first landing of the colonists pleasant homes were being built along the various rivers. One near Jamestown was very beautiful—a "large garden that contained fruits of Holland and Roses of Provence; his orchard was planted with apple, pear and cherry trees; and he cultivated here the first peach trees introduced into America."—[The peach was as a matter of fact apparently brought to Mexico by the Spaniards some time prior to this.—ED.]

THE main article of furniture in those early days was the bed, which always stood in the parlor or hall. These beds were huge, heavy affairs with ropes or sacking stretched tightly across the framework to hold the mattress which, in the homes of the well-to-do, was of feathers, while the poorer



Walnut was one of the best loved cabinet woods in the early days of the Southern colonies. Its enduring beauty and charm and the Queen Anne style of chairs and dresser are shown in this modern reproduction that is made with all the old-time skill and craftsmanship

The atmosphere of an early American day has been brought to this room by these quaint beds and tables made by modern cabinet makers with all the good workmanship and care as to design displayed by the old-time craftsmen

In Tuckahoe, that old Southern home built in 1730, the walls were paneled in walnut, while along the cornice was a wide band such as this of exquisite hand-carving. Although more than two hundred years old, time has but brought added beauty to both walls and carving

The silversmith of an earlier day was a painstaking artist who wrought by hand unusual and lovely things such as this

In the homes of both the New England and the Southern colonies scenic wall-papers such as this were used to bring color and warmth to the large rooms with their white or cream woodwork

eighbor would use flock (shredded wool) or cattayles." Always was there a valance and irtains of bright gay material, for these an-stors of ours seemed to know instinctively hat we are just beginning to understand—ie value and use of color.

Chairs and tables were also brought over, well as luxuries of every kind, even glass r the windows. In fact, so many furnishings ere imported that one writer complained: 'Though the country be overrun with wood, t they have their cabinets, chairs, tables, ools, cart wheels, even their birchen brooms om England to the eternal reproach of their ziness." While this was not caused so uch by laziness as by various petty laws, i is nevertheless true that the Southern olonists did not make furniture in anything le the quantities made in New England and te other settlements. Some excellent furni-ture was made, however, the lovely Virginia Valnut being especially desirable since, at tat time, both in England and the Southern Colonies, walnut was the favorite cabinet wood. Valnut was also used for paneling the walls, ad in the famous old Tuckahoe mansion Built in 1730 near Richmond still may be sn walnut wainscoting reaching from floor t ceiling. Built two hundred years ago, the has but brought added beauty to this s t-toned wood.

Very hospitable were these early settlers, a we realize in looking over old lists of home-furnishings, finding beds for three people in t hall as well as in parlor and dining room. I these halls also stood t "cort cubbards" with-o which no house was d med well furnished. Here were displayed the treasures of plate and china, the top being cov-ered with a "carpet," which in those days meant a covering for either table or shelf. Many times these were made of leather, in others damask or satin or "Turkie work."

IN THINKING of these early homes, both here and in New England, it must be remembered that the various rooms did not have the special usages now given them. The separate dining room was considered most "snobbish" when first introduced and even then it contained beds and chests for clothing. The living room nearly always contained a bed gaily decked, while the evolution of the "parlor," literally a "place in which to parley" was very gradual.

This lavish hospitality of the South called not only for many beds but for even larger numbers of chairs. It was a very ordinary thing for a house to have from 36 to 50 chairs, while one South Carolina home claimed more than 100! These were of all kinds—leather, oak, and walnut, rush and wood bottomed, with cushions and without. It is interesting to note that wicker chairs were in use and highly valued. As early as 1646 we find mentioned "one great wicker chair worth 40 pounds of tobacco." These chairs of woven willow were cushioned and considered quite luxurious and restful, worth more than a good leather chair. We who like to mingle wicker with our early American furniture can do so with the knowledge that we are truly following the old traditions.

Many of the loveliest pieces of Colonial furniture and furnishings were hidden and lost during the Revolution. Still others were safely buried as was this china, to be joyously dug up and used again when the surrender at Yorktown marked the end of the long struggle

Everywhere was there a growing luxury; every house had its hand-carved chests and fine desks, costly wall sconces and candlesticks, dressing tables with fittings of silver and with mirrors for hall and parlor, all brought from England, together with rich and colorful hangings for windows and beds or for wall coverings. Huge fireplaces, fitted with large brass or iron dogs and andirons, heated the rooms and on table and cupboard gleamed the luster of heavy solid silver, for the wealth

Decorated with exquisitely painted pink roses, dark blue borders and yellow medallions, this tea and coffee service lent gaiety and sparkle to the Post-Colonial dining table

of the planters was growing apace and silver and glassware and china of the finest quality was considered necessary. Also must it be of the latest style. If old-fashioned, it was valued no more than if "damnified" and boxes of silver were constantly being sent back to England to be melted down and remodeled.

What was true of the settlers of Virginia was equally true of the other colonies, particularly South Carolina where the beautiful houses and gardens along the Ashley River rivaled those of Virginia in comfort and luxury. In fact, the wealth of the planters increased so rapidly that we find them using linen sheets valued at $17 each and counterpanes worth $100, and money in those days had about five times the buying power of to-day!

If Southern hospitality demanded many beds and seats and chairs, it also required a like number of tables, and tables there were in every room, square, round, and oval; folding and drop-leaf; tables large and small of oak, cedar, pine, or walnut, sometimes plain, often painted black, white, or various colors. Later there were card tables, for card playing had ever been a favorite pastime, and we find one estate listing 348 decks of cards in its inventory!

Side by side with the card table was the tea table for, if the men of the South were partial to their own particular brands, the women were equally fond of tea, and small tea tables were found in every parlor and bedroom, with costly tea service ready upon them.

In fact, the lives of these colonists were lives of luxury and ease, their homes well built and filled with beautiful, well-chosen furnishings. Color was everywhere, in rugs and hangings, in rich damasks and satins for curtains and cushions. Even the walls were often covered with satin in soft tones of yellow or green against which the new mahogany furniture showed with pleasing effect.

WHEN we speak of "Colonial homes" this means, in the minds of most of us, houses with white or cream enamelled woodwork and mahogany balusters and rails, against which stood mahogany furniture. This is true of only the later half of Colonial days. Mahogany furniture was practically not to be found before 1715. By that time England began to adopt it and a few pieces were introduced into New England and New Amsterdam. But in the South, where so much costly Elizabethan, Jacobean, and Queen Anne furniture had been imported and where native walnut had been turned into such beautiful pieces, the vogue of mahogany spread very slowly. In fact, it was not until about 1750 that these colonists seized upon it and filled their houses with it.

In Charleston and Maryland as well as in Virginia, the craze for this new wood became almost an obsession. The best obtainable pieces of Chippendale, Hepplewhite, and Sheraton were imported, and to fill the growing demand these were carefully copied here but with such modifications of most of the over-elaborate designs as to create a definite American or "Colonial" style.

It is furniture of this kind that the able craftsmen of our own times are carefully reproducing for us so that our homes may have the same beauty that has made these homes outlast those of all other periods. This 20th Century work is the equal of that done in those far-off times and it is offered to us so that we who appreciate the restful harmony of those other homes and their furnishings can find the same good designs and workmanship for the fittings of our own. A truth that may just as well be faced is that we cannot have the old furniture itself. There is but little of it to be had, and the most of that has already been bought. We *do* want furniture of this type and we do *not* want fake antiques such as are being sprayed around the country. It is to meet this demand that these honest reproductions are being made for us, and we are finding them as beautiful and as worthy of cherishing as was this furniture of Colonial days.

Fitness and right selection for our homes should be our watchword, not slavish devotion to "periods," not a vain chasing after "antiques." It were far better, far more honest, to have painted furniture in every room of our house than the fake antiques or the poor reproductions that have been so cheaply offered in the past. One has but to study the old houses of the South, study their furniture to learn what good design is, what good workmanship is, what consistency in the furnishing of a home means. Color, line, texture, fitness, charming hospitality, a gracious throwing open of one's doors, this is the heritage of the Southern Colonial, a heritage in which we all may share if we will.

Is Synthetic Manure Possible?

SYNTHETIC manure is a promise of the future to solve one of the large garden problems. The English experiment station at Rothamstead has originated a formula through which waste vegetable matter, either green or dry, is converted into manure, according to reports, in three months. The application of this compound to the ordinary compost heap thus produces a supply of manure which heats and decays after the manner of stable manure but without the odor. This formula is sold under trade names. How nearly it accomplishes results claimed for it we shall be informed in due time.

According to reports, the chief ingredients are sulphate of ammonia with chalk; in the ratio of 100 lbs. of chalk to 89 of sulphate. Some of our own experiment stations are at work along the same lines testing pulverized limestone and the sulphate instead of chalk. We shall doubtless have reports soon and if successful, the compound will not be expensive.

The basis is the compost heap and now is a good time to start one with the autumn leaves, stems of perennials, vegetable tops, and kindred materials not needed for mulch. The compost heap is the substitute for manure although it takes some time to decay. Sprinkle lime through it to hasten decay.

"Where shall I put it?" is the query of the owner of a small place. A Chicago garden club plan which has received considerable publicity, and deservedly, solves this difficulty by a double back fence, the second about six feet from the line fence and of ornamental lattice. Between the two a compost heap, the garbage can, boxes, and other impedimenta of the garden may be stored out of sight. The scheme was tried originally on a 50 ft. lot.

There is no reason why we cannot experiment on our own hooks with sulphate of ammonia and lime, either the hydrate or pulverized limestone, sprinkling the two ingredients through the compost heap. It can do no harm and adds fertilizing elements.

FOURTH OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL GARDEN WEEK, APRIL 18th-25th, 1926

Without the color and fragrance of flowers, the garden of Mrs. H. L. McColl at Bennettsville, South Carolina, would still be a delightful "place of secret greenness"; for the trees and shrubs, the backbone of any garden, flourish along the alluvial coastal plains of the Atlantic, where blossoms are often impossible

The Garden Cycle in South Carolina

GABRIELLE DRAKE McCOLL

Trees and Shrubs as Chief Assets in Coastal Plain Planting —Perennials and Annuals That Give Seasonal Gaiety

Photographs by Sidwell Studio

THE plant materials out of which one constructs a garden are in the order of their importance (nine times out of ten) trees, shrubbery, grass, perennial and annual flowers. This scale of values holds especially good for us in the South, for, truly, trees and shrubs, and not Bermuda lawns as some are inclined to think, are our chief gardening assets. Aside from the fact that out of one spreading tree, a few flagstones or a bit of gravel, and a seat, one could create a garden—an out-of-doors place to cherish and to live in—we must depend in this latitude on our trees to shelter many of our most treasured possessions from the noonday sun. Contrary to the prevailing opinion, one can grow things under trees right up to the very boles, provided one knows what to choose and is careful not to injure the large heavy roots of the trees themselves. In my own garden, a courageous clump of Periwinkle (Vinca major) seems to issue from out the very foot of an Oak, and under an old Cedar blue and white Flags and native wild Violets survive in dense shade and a thirsty impoverished soil. Azaleas, like those that make of Magnolia Gardens a fairyland, Hydrangeas pink and blue, Sweet Pepperbush: all these are grateful for the leafy bowers overhead, and give us blossoms in the order named. It seems to me that the first commandment for every Southern gardener should be—Do not fell a single tree that can possibly be left growing: plan your garden around your trees; they are worth more than all the bulbs and annuals you can ever hope to grow, and will continually bless your garden with dignity and tempering shade.

How rich we are in trees! Thickets of Crabapple distil in early April a sweet perfume, and their faint tint of pink deepens a little later into the rose-mauve of the Judas tree. The wild Plum flowers by the roadside, and in the garden the vivid red of the Flowering Peach (Amygdalis persica) soon blends with the purple foliage of Prunus Pissardi. After not too long delay the Mimosa crowns its flat-topped head with fragrant soft pink blooms. This is a fast-growing medium-sized tree and lovely as a specimen on the lawn. Vitex agnus-castus, catalogued as both shrub and small tree, is beautiful singly or in number and in any position where it gets much sun. The short spikes of this, to call it by its quaint and more familiar name of Chaste-tree, furnish, I believe, the only blue note in the garden in the weeks when the Crape Myrtles hold out a palette full of most marvelous shades of pink, rose, purple, lavender, and clear white. Sometimes I think a person needs only one Crape Myrtle, for it does somehow seem to *seize* the garden. But which color must one choose—a glorious royal purple or its mate, the brilliant pink like the heart of a Georgia Rattlesnake Watermelon; or should one be content with an exquisite lavender or a milder pink, lovely as the petals of a Columbia Rose?

THE variety to be had in shrubbery is even greater. Evergreen and deciduous, both are here in number and so diversified in flower and leaf that one can plant endlessly without repetition in either. For the gardener in these monotonous stretches of alluvial

coastal plain, too much cannot be said in praise of shrubbery. What we miss in unvarying levels of ground we have to make up for in varying heights of tree and bush.

Let the yearly budget show a generous percentage allotted to the planting and maintenance of shrubbery, then should all florescence fail, the twigs and leaves will still delight with their harmonizing differences of verdure, of contour, and of texture. I know of nothing more interesting to contemplate in summer than the massed foliage of the holly-like Mahonia, the serrate leaved Kerria, the lighter, daintier Spiraea, the drooping, dark, shining branched Forsythia suspensa, with thick rigid spears of the Yucca thrown in for good measure.

As to the selection of shrubbery, it is wise to place in the most unfavorable situations the young of parent shrubs which have flourished through many years in some old garden. To illustrate, there is an old-time shrub very much like the modern Buddleia, but not so handsome, which will thrive under any conditions. I have seen a number growing vigorously before a Negro cabin in a yard swept clean by a "bresh-broom" of all but white sand, in accordance with its owner's idea of beautiful surroundings. And I have successfully transplanted one of those very same bushes and it still throws out numerous strong shoots in the hard-packed soil of an ancient roadway that skirted the old school playground, whereon my house now stands.

It is doubly well in gardening to discard nothing which through long familiarity has come to seem undesirable and unimportant. Find the spot which will bring out the good and subdue the bad qualities of a true and tried friend and keep it there. I do not mean to disparage the new, however, and in Iris, for instance, all are beautiful and nearly all do well everywhere. I have my newest and most expensive planted in two long narrow beds on each side of a brick walk, in the half shade cast by two lordly Oaks, a goodly Pine, and thick Cedar. Out of thirty-three varieties purchased a year ago in July and so placed, only three failed to come up to expectation in vigor and quantity of bloom. The combination of Roses and Iris, which flower here together, is almost as entrancing as that of Iris and Peonies in Northern gardens.

The flowering Japanese Quince is another shrub with a consistent liking for our soil and climate which we cannot afford to ignore. Our grandmothers grew two kinds—one with dazzling red flowers and no fruit, the other resembling the Apple-tree in blossoms and bearing fruit like a small quince. These follow closely after the Christmas Honeysuckle (Lonicera fragrantissima) and are attractive in groups, but I prefer the equally time-honored White-fringe and ornamental Pomegranate as single specimens. Nor should we omit from our gardens the old Sweet-shrub with its double chocolate-colored fragrant buds.

OUR ancestors knew the full value of fragrance in the garden and have bequeathed to us many evergreens with deliciously scented blooms. The Tea-olive scatters its perfume in the garden through late fall and entire winter. The old-fashioned Laurestinus, listed in catalogues as Viburnum tinus, adds to the bouquet in February and is joined in April by Michelia fuscata, appropriately named the Banana-shrub. In an old garden nearby, a noble specimen of the last mentioned just misses peeping in the upper windows of the two-story dwelling which probably matches it in age. We must not forget the Cape Jasmine with its heavy odor, prized in the North as the conservatory grown Gardenia nor another treasured heritage, the Camellias, or as we oftener call them Japonicas. These are slow-growing but atone for this by flowering when very small and by becoming more beautiful and more valuable with every year.

It is said that if one can smell Box one can see fairies. Whether this be true or not it seems to suit our gardens much better than the coarser Arborvitaes with their insatiable thirst. Tree Box stands out among all the shrubbery as being of richer, deeper green; it can be trimmed to any desired shape, though its natural pyramidal habit is to my mind the most pleasing. If one does not object to prickliness Butchers Broom (Ruscus) survives all vicissitudes and makes a fine green mound to hold the eye in winter. All the modern Ligustrums are strong and rapid growing and do well in densest shade. Under the limbs of a seventy-five-year-old Hickory, where the sun never strikes, I have succeeded in making a satisfactory foundation planting of Ligustrum lucidum and japonicum with Aucuba himalaica and the golden spotted Japanese one. Nandinas are a comparatively recent and very beautiful addition to the list of evergreens hardy in this latitude and doing well in partial shade.

TO RETURN to deciduous shrubs: all the Spiraeas, the Forsythias, Altheas, Philadelphus (Bouquet Blanc, coronarius, and Virginal), the Loniceras, Exochorda grandiflora, and my beloved Mahonia aquifolium, grow and please under adverse conditions. Deutzias, the two Kerrias, and all berry-producing shrubs, demand more moisture for their best development. A Snowberry languished in a spot where it had to compete with tree roots for necessary moisture, but moved to the north side of the house, close to a surface drain, it has flourished. The Snowberry's twin, the Coralberry, seems to thrive in full sun and without excess of water, yet demands its full share. The same is true of the Firethorn (Pyracantha coccinea Lalandi) which is of upright habit and very lovely from January to January with its rosettes of white flowers followed by clusters of orange berries thick upon its stems.

Lilacs are almost beyond my powers as a gardener, they suffer too much from heat and drought; yet I must keep one ragged, untidy specimen for the whiff of inimitable perfume vouchsafed in April from its scanty blooms. Weigelas have here the same faults of exaggerated stalkiness and insufficient foliage but are very effective in their blooming season when planted five or six together. The ordinary form of rosea is my choice rather than the deep-colored Eva Rathke, due to the fact that my garden runs more to cool lavenders, soft rose-pinks, white, and clear blues, than to the stronger hues of orange, yellow, and red.

If you like the color scheme just outlined, have a Butterfly-bush (Buddleia Davidi) set in sun and away from all trees. This is not entirely proof against winter cold, but repays in even a shortlived existence for its mead of ground by attracting to its violet-tinted blossoms many magnificent butterflies. The Blue-Spiraea (Caryopteris mastacanthus) is listed in the South as a shrub and in the North as a herbaceous perennial, and should be protected from extreme cold. One out of five lived through the winter on the north side of the house whereas all ten set on the south side are making fine bushes and in August get buds for September bloom.

PERENNIALS are the embellishment of the garden, but I find many of the loveliest almost impossible to grow. It seems as hard to carry through the hot months the young home-raised plants as it is to preserve the nursery-grown from a kind of wilt which utterly destroys them. Snapdragons are an exception and give good results if sown in spring for bloom another year.

Foxgloves take longer; at this minute I am luxuriating in the possession of three dozen very fine plants from seed sown outdoors last fall, germinating in early January, and transplanted in March. With careful tending and frequent watering, I hope to have some gorgeous spikes of bloom next spring. These are wonderful with the reddy purple Iris that came out of some dim past into my mother's garden and then into mine.

Sweet-Williams are uncertain; they seem especially addicted to the afore-mentioned wilt; but Anchusa Dropmore and Hollyhocks are better tempered, and if seed be sown in late July or early August, one can count on heavy plants and satisfactory bloom for the next season. Poppies and Larkspur should be broadcast in their permanent beds in midsummer, and Centaurea cyanus (or, as we call them, Ragged Robins) should be sown in rows in fall to be transplanted on a warm day in January or early February. The volunteer plants from these are very good the second year, but should be lifted and transplanted, or thinned and well fertilized. I have not tried raising Platycodon from seed, but the nursery plants so far are healthy looking and have flowered well.

If one means to purchase perennials, autumn is decidedly the time to do so. Very likely in March the temptation will come to order more, and repentance will surely follow when the poor weak things unequipped with sufficient root establishment succumb to the first summer heat or put forth minimum bloom.

To chronicle success as well as failure I should state that Physostegia, Feverfew, Michaelmas and Shasta Daisies, Ageratum

and Goldenglow vie with each other in attempts to take the garden. Perennial Phlox, like the poor, we have always with us, and one could wish the latter were half so thrifty and responsive as the former. For myself, I prefer the white, but the tall clump of dark purple nods at me through the window as I write and mocks my ill-considered judgment.

The South is not always sunny, and incessant rains in middle January have to be reckoned with. This is followed, however, by the cheering knowledge that Jonquils are up many inches above ground and that by January twenty-eighth Snowdrops begin blooming, though of short stem and inferior flower. It is not until February that one heralds the thrilling arrival of spring. Within a week the shrubs clothe themselves in tender green, the earliest Trumpet Daffodils commence to open, and the Snowdrops are at their best. Now come to view the first of the garden pictures painted with the pigments of bulb and plant set in the fall.

Many situations offer for the golden Daffodils "that take the Winds of March with beauty" but in my garden none excels the grass walk bordered with fragrant Violets and Daffodils, with a clump of old-fashioned Bridalwreath in the background. Equally lovely, perhaps, is Mahonia aquifolia with the chaste but regal creamy yellow Empress as its consort. If you've never arranged a basket of Mahonia blossoms with handfuls of King Alfred, Empress, Emperor, and Cynosure filling the interstices of its Holly-like foliage, you've missed one of the delights of the year.

Greatly would I like to mass in front of double Kerria its close kinsman, the single Kerria, but the latter insists on blooming after the other. So I am content instead to bank the single blooming in another quarter where its gold makes a worthy foil for the rich purple and blue Flags, also garnered from an old, old garden. Next to the Kerria grows Rosa Hugonis, with its graceful sprays of soft primrose-yellow blossoms, and in front of this and the purple Flags a hundred Cottage Tulip Moonlight lift their heads.

So many have written of the "grand procession of the Iris" that it does not seem worth while to indicate the order of their blooming here. Many of the Tall Bearded bloom with the Darwin Tulips and a lovely picture in cool soft tones was made of Bleu Amiable Tulips backed with Iris pallida dalmatica and Lohengrin against shrubbery, where some of the prickly branches of Rosa rugosa in the rear put forth blossoms in time to furnish just the needed accent. This bed has as a close neighbor a planting of blue and lavender and blue-violet Iris, which are exquisite together and harmonize well with the bright rose Tulip, Baronne de la Tonnaye.

FEW annuals deserve a place in any but the cut flower garden. Many of them being hardier than we think, their seed should be sown in early spring with the garden vegetables and in similar fashion, with commercial fertilizer under them in the rows. There is much room for the exercise of individual taste here; personally I like Mignonette, Candytuft, Gypsophila, Scabiosa (these fill to some extent the want of Asters), Zinnias, and last but not least, African Daisies.

Sweet-peas do well only when sown in late October in a shallow trench, and enriched with stable manure. Pansies sown in early fall should be blooming in January; Verbena lives through all but the severest of our winters, and blooms more constantly, perhaps, than anything else in our gardens. Some Verbena and Petunia plants should be added to the ground-cover of Pansies and Forget-me-nots around the spring-flowering bulbs; they will fill the space left vacant by the shorter season of the others. Brown-eyed Susans fill nicely a sunny corner and Larkspur is not such a bad substitute for Delphinium around the white Lilies.

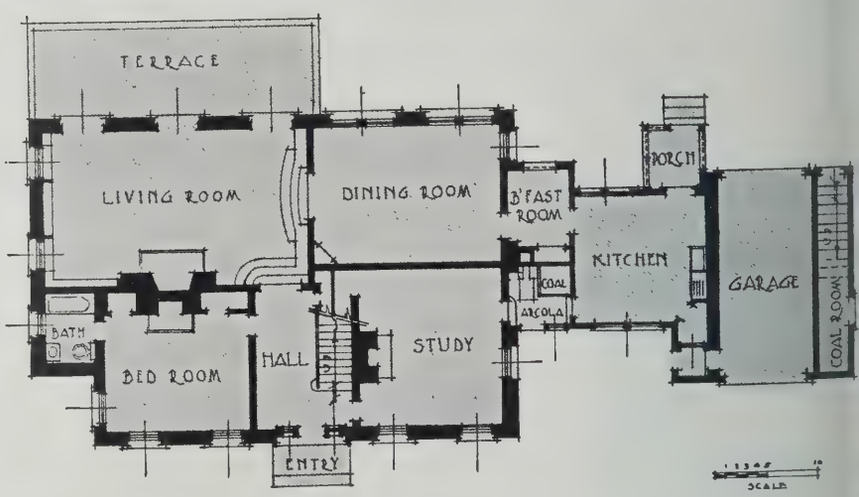
Of these last I can recommend Lilium candidum as a sturdy grower; with the others I have not yet had enough experience to express an opinion on their suitability for our gardens. Perhaps some reader can tell.

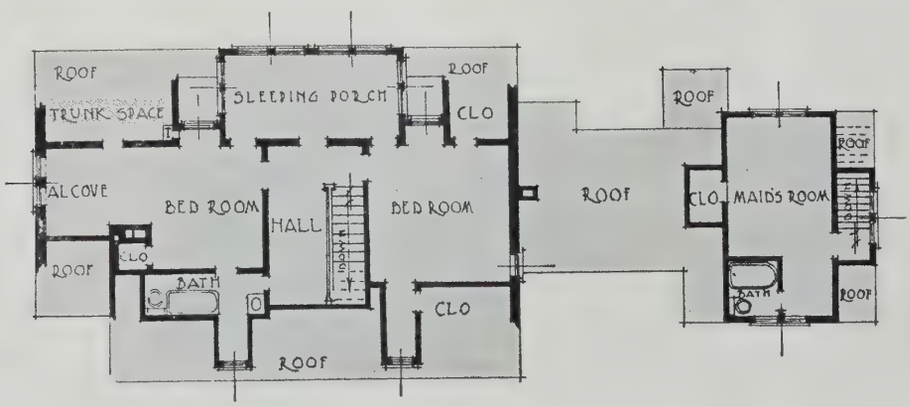
The home of the author around which the garden cycle centers (left); and (above) a part of the perennial garden which should be planned for in the fall, particularly in this region where plants must have a chance to establish themselves before the swift summer heats

Home of Dr. H. M. Edwards at Birmingham, Alabama

Designed by Miller & Martin

Photographs by Tebbs & Knell





With all the air of an old dwelling pleasantly settled and rambling, yet holding under its roof the many things which make modern living so comfortable—sleeping porch, attached garage, plenty of baths and closets. In making the main building of whitewashed brick with wooden extension the architects have been true to tradition and have conveyed a sense of substantiality and of leisureliness

MECHANICS OF LARGE TREE MOVING

W. C. McCOLLOM

Modern Methods That Assure Safe Transplanting Discussed from the Standpoint of How You Can Do It for Yourself

IT WAS but a few years ago, it seems, that in the company of a group of prominent landscape architects the feasibility of moving some good-ed deciduous trees was debated in all seri-sness. The trees in consideration were of easily movable kind, as we know it now, t the problem then was a weighty one. What seemed an almost impossible task at at time has become commonplace practice -day.

The first "large" tree problem that I ever en-untered was a Maple tree about 9 inches (cal-er measurement), and we thought ourselves zards to dig this tree and transplant it by ans of the rear wheels and reach of a substan-l farm wagon. This was accomplished by hing the reach and bolster to the trunk of the e with the wheels in the air. The tree was lled over by means of tackle blocks until the eels rested on the ground, when it could be uled to its new location. To-day such mov-g is accomplished with trees in full leaf and ile concern is given the actual moving; as dern tackle and methods make this a rather y task. Whereas then it was necessary to move nearly all the earth to lighten the load, day the earth is left practically undisturbed huge balls are moved with greater ease than formerly moved a small ball of nude roots.

The old-time frozen-ball method has some od features, especially for any one who does have much apparatus. The tree is nched around, leaving a good-sized ball, and l cut underneath, but not to a point where re is any danger of the ball cracking. If d weather prevails the ball is left uncovered, have salt hay or other suitable material on d to cover the ball during the daytime, or ight if the temperature is above freezing. w old boards can be used to shed water if it ns. Two nights of freezing will usually be icient to harden the ball sufficiently. The can be broken loose at the base by pulling er with a tackle block placed fairly well he trunk. By guy lines attached near the o the tree is rocked from side to side and h gradually filled in underneath till the is raised to the grade for loading upon a e boat. The new location having been iously thoroughly covered with manure ther litter is easily worked.

Winter moving was all very fine, but the venience of being able to move trees at any of the year suggested was not to be over-ed. It was obvious that if the ball were enough the tree would "never know it had en moved"; for indeed it would not be e moving," but really "earth moving" with the tree in position. To keep the ball solid, flexible coverings of canvas are fastened around the ball by chains and ropes in conjunction with a solid platform.

The tree is dug with a straight sided ball and cut under as much as possible and a canvas is selected; one that just slightly overlaps is the proper size. This is placed around the ball, and a rope is laced through the bottom rings and pulled tight and fastened. A hickory stick is used as a tourniquet to get this rope tight so it will cut under the ball to a considerable distance. Then the operation is duplicated on top, a stout rope is then used across the top of the ball lacing it through the grummet rings. This top lacing rope is pulled very taut as it carries all the strain on the sides of the canvas. Every ring should be pulled up tight, giving the rope an occasional turn around the trunk. If the tree is properly laced it will stand any reasonable handling.

As it is not practical to bring the canvas together at the base the next step is to get something under the roots to prevent the soil from coming through the opening. Heavy burlap can be placed underneath very small trees which are only being moved a short distance, but it is best to use a platform with rings at the corners. If the ball is not more than three feet in diameter, the tree may be laid on its side, and the platform forced under as far as possible. On replacing the tree in an upright position it will be pretty well centered on the platform which is then securely fastened by ropes from each corner.

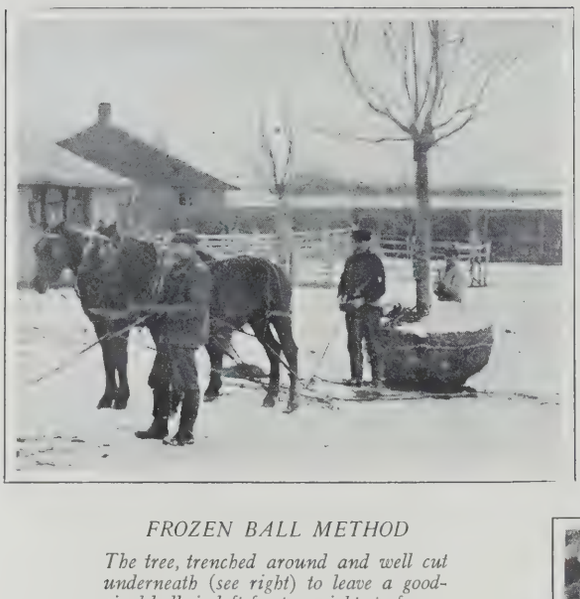
With a larger tree which it is impractical to lay on its side tackle must be used to pull it on to the platform. Dig a slanted opening on one side of the hole and lay a platform so the lower end is directly under the ball. Spike the platform fast by pins or crowbars driven into the ground. Place a heavy chain under the ball, pulling toward the platform, fasten the tackle to this chain and put a team of horses (or more if necessary) on the rope and the ball can be slid right up on the platform. The chain will work its way under the ball removing any roots that may be holding underneath and the dead weight upon the chain will shift the tree upon the platform. It can be guided straight by changing the pull on the chain from one side or the other. Once on the platform and lashed fast it can be shifted to its new quarters. If a short distance, planks and rollers may be employed, but otherwise a low truck is necessary.

IT IS comparatively easy to place the tree in position in the hole which, of course, should be properly prepared beforehand and the only trouble one is likely to encounter is in the proper facing; the best method to turn the tree to the most advantageous angle is to place

"Pulled out by the hair" and placed on a platform, as is often necessary with a large tree which cannot be placed on its side, trees such as this evergreen are moved without injury

THE CASING METHOD

Securely encased in rough lumber, trees as large and difficult to move as the Holly pictured at left are easily and satisfactorily transplanted



FROZEN BALL METHOD

The tree, trenched around and well cut underneath (see right) to leave a good-sized ball, is left for two nights to freeze. Once frozen, the ball can be handled with little or no danger of breaking and moved to its new location (see above)

a chain around the ball, coupled in front, and the end of the chain returned around the back of the ball. Hook the tackle block in the end of the chain and the tree can be turned in much the same manner as you spin a top.

With all its advantages the system just described still leaves something to be desired. In the first place the ball could not be made of sufficient depth in some instances, as anything over a 24-inch canvas will not hold. Another factor is that very light sandy soils will not hold together while the canvas is being placed; or even after placing the ball would break with any little jar especially when removing the platform. So we come to the casing method, the most practical of all when valuable specimens are in consideration.

THE tree to be moved is dug out in much the same manner as in other methods except that the sides are square, and when adequate depth is attained, properly fitting sides are made of rough lumber. The size and strength of the boards used vary. A box 6 ft. square can be made of $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. side planks with 2 in. bottom; and a 9 ft. square box should be made of 2 in. sides and 3 in. bottom. There is no economy in using boards that are too thin as they will bulge under the pressure.

The sides are placed in position by putting blocks under the ends to hold them at the proper heights and are then blocked securely in position. Driving wedges down the sides,

forcing the casing tight against the ball of earth. The ends can then be nailed up and we have the tree in a good tight casing which will hold the roots absolutely intact. When properly constructed the casing should be so tight that when the side blocking is removed the casing will stay in its proper position. We are now ready for the bottom, for which heavier material must be used and after it is in place it must be thoroughly spiked a few inches beyond the sides of the casing. This will prevent splitting when nailed. Before starting the bottom be sure the casing is wel blocked at the four corners and dig a narrov trench the width of a plank under the cente of the tree working from both sides until th trench meets. Take a crowbar and cut th earth clean under the ball so there is no pro jection to make the plank bulge, then, holdin the plank in place with a crowbar as a pry nail it securely and place a block under it letting it extend well. Start a second plan either side of this one, and so on, placing on at a time and blocking each securely after it i nailed in position. The planks may also b started from the ends, but actual condition determine these details. The only possibl complication is by attempting to set too man planks at one time. Let us suppose a casin requiring 9 planks for the bottom. No. 5, th middle one, should be set; then No. 4 or No. 6 No. 3 and No. 7 can be set at the same time also No. 2 and No. 8, etc.

In very light sandy soils it is unsafe to di under the casing to place the planks as th light porous soil will not retain itself. Th best method then is to drive the planks int position. Usually a soil that will not permi one to dig underneath is so light that th planks can be easily driven with a sledg hammer, each plank being sharpened an beveled on the end so it will stay hard u against the adjoining plank all the way.

After the tree is thus cased you practicall have a tree in a tub. It will stand withou suffering ten times the exposure that a tre in canvas can withstand. It is therefore th only really safe way where any great distanc is involved. The casing prevents exposure o the roots and the plant can be watered fre quently. A jar such as the breaking of a ski or some similar mishap which with any othe method may result disastrously would not i the least injure a cased tree.

Once in its new home the plant need not b disturbed. Take off the sides which in many cases can be used again and leave the bottom planks to rot.

Care and Feeding of Heaters

ASSUMING the right heating plant properly installed, fuel economy depends largely upon the right size of coal and its proper use.

For the average draft, stove-size anthracite is the most satisfactory for use under a hot water or steam boiler of moderate size. If the draft is strong, better and more economical results may be obtained by mixing in a proportion of 25 to 50 per cent. of a smaller size, such as chestnut or pea. Such a mixture packs a little more closely in the firepot and prevents too rapid combustion, insuring a better-controlled fire and maintaining a more even temperature. If the draft is weak, a larger size than stove coal may be used or mixed in thus to enable more liberal passage of air through the coal in the pot, promoting more active combustion.

Measure coal feeding and attention by the weather needs—not by unvarying habit. Much fuel may be wasted in mild weather by feeding the pot and shaking the grate as in severe weather. Reduce the feeding and attention in mild weather and save fuel. Keep two to six inches of ashes between live coals and grate. Run a slicing bar through the clinker door over the grate occasionally instead of shaking the grate. As the weather grows colder, keep the grate cleaner by shaking and frequent removal of clinkers through the clinker door. In severe weather feed liberal quantities of fuel at regular times. Do not feed in driblets nor poke the fire from above. By shaking and use of the slicing bar thoroughly clean the grate morning and night until bright underneath. Keep the pot full up to the bottom of the feed door. A deep fire burns the least coal, giving plenty of night heating and sufficient to begin the next day with. It takes just as much coal to heat up a cold house quickly in the morning as to maintain an even temperature throughout the night, which is often a great comfort. Ample heat is most needed and appreciated on arising in the morning. At all times keep the ash-pit emptied and boiler surfaces and flues clean, as sooty surfaces require much more fuel to heat them. One-eighth inch of soot on them will reduce the heater efficiency from 25 to 30 per cent.

Garden Grace in Texas

The Home of

Mrs. Martin Wright

at San Antonio

William C. King

Landscape Architect

Description by A. P. Roe and photographs by Harvey Patteson

Such a pleasant place to linger, this arbor with its light shade and bloom; interesting, too, the diverse forms of foliage found here—the feathery effect of African Tamarix, the broad bold blades of Spanish-dagger (Yucca aloifolia). In the foreground are little flowers of the herbaceous Periwinkle, and over the arbor Rosa-de-montana (Antigonon leptopus) one of the loveliest climbers grown in the South; Mexican Salvia (S. fulgens) and Wisteria Butterfly-bush (Buddleia intermedia) complete this planting

A mple all-season effect has be striven for, native trees ha been retained with sup-plementary planting of things wh are hardy and of con-tinous charm. Amur Privet, Ittan Jasmine, Giant Hya-cin-bean, Japanese Honey-suckle, Cherry-Laurel, Hijillo, Shasta Daisy, Fontain Grass, and the Ever-blooming Climbing Rose Mechal Neil are "among the present" in the patio (shwn above and at right)

AMONG OUR GARDEN NEIGHBORS

Readers' Open Column for Exchange of Comment and Experience

"Fiat justitia, ruat coelum"

The "Creole" Easter Lily of the Far South

TO THE EDITORS:

A Lily which grows here (Louisiana) in the garden of any one who takes the trouble to plant and water it, and even in many old gardens where there has been no cultivation for years, is Lilium longiflorum. It is called here in the far South the "Creole" Easter Lily, as distinguished from the Madonna Lily or from the Bermuda Lily (Lilium Harrisi) or from Lilium giganteum, or other imported bulbs. "Creole" means "native" or "home-grown," and though, of course, this is not a native Lily, it has been grown here for half a century or longer; some think it was introduced from China or Japan by Roman Catholic missionaries in the early 19th Century or even earlier. I do not find it mentioned, though, in an old book on Louisiana gardens written in 1838. It is almost naturalized in gardens here, however, and will produce magnificent spikes with six or eight blossoms, year after year, without any care at all.

Planted in August, it comes up and forms its rosettes of leaves that generally withstand such freezes as we have and in the spring sends up the bloom-stalks. It seldom blooms as early as Easter in the gardens, but the florists force great quantities for local use and for shipping north. One florist grew 30,000 last Easter.

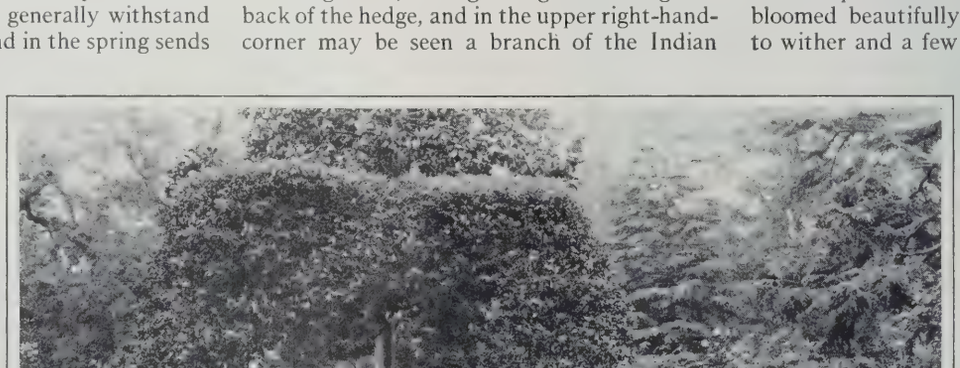
In THE GARDEN MAGAZINE for April, 1920, pp. 105-106, you have an article on "A New Discovery for the Lily Lover" describing the growing of Lilium longiflorum from seed by experimenters under Prof. E. A. White of Cornell. It has pictures of the Lily which we call "Creole Easter Lily" here, and which is the commonest white Lily throughout the far South. It is quite generally grown from seed here by amateur gardeners, and in fact usually seeds itself, as well as propagating from the bulb-scales. Last year, one which I had, which had been severely injured by an untimely freeze after it had sent up its bloomstalk, produced a number of tiny bulblets along the joints of the stalks, in place of the blossoms which it failed to produce! These, when planted, grew like seedlings. I have had as many as 26 blossoms from one bulb of this Lily, which had received no care at all.

It is important not to confuse Lilium longiflorum with Lilium candidum, which, stately as it is, seldom thrives in this warm climate, and needs much nursing to get results at all.—ETHEL HUTSON, *New Orleans, La.*

A South Carolina Garden

TO THE EDITORS:

The old garden pictured below on the Bull Place, Camden, South Carolina, is surrounded by a clipped Privet hedge known to be over 100 years old. Easter Lilies are in bloom in the foreground; a Magnolia grandiflora grows back of the hedge, and in the upper right-hand corner may be seen a branch of the Indian Deodar brought from India by the origina owner of the place who was a retired se captain.—GEORGE H. WALKER, *Jacksonvill Fla.*



AN OLD SOUTHERN GARDEN

A clipped hedge, over a hundred years old, encloses this garden on the Bull Place at Camden, South Carolina, described above by Mr. Walker

Lupin Culture in Delaware

TO THE EDITORS:

The recent letters by Mr. Pudor (June p. 342) and Mr. Chamberlin (September, p 53) on Lupin culture lead me to retail my ow experiences. Contrary to most statements I find that Lupin seeds germinate abundantl and quickly. My troubles occur later. Thi year several flats of fine young seedlings o Lupinus polyphyllus from both American an English seed, with their third and fourth set of leaves, wilted down and died for no apparen reason. However, some plants raised a yea ago and planted in a rather heavy clay soil ar looking fairly well although they have not ye bloomed.

Another plant raised from seed in 192 was planted in a mixture of leaf mould an sifted coal ashes which has produced magnif cent Delphiniums. The plant flourished an bloomed beautifully this spring—then bega to wither and a few weeks later was found t have rotted com pletely. The soil o this bed had bee kept barely we enough for the Del phiniums. All thi seems to bear out Mr Chamberlin's experi ence as to the rela tive values of new and old soils. A rich soil may force growth for a while and then cause decay. More over, I understand that Lupin prefer acid conditions and is somewhat antago nistic to calcium i the soil. If this i true a soil limed fo Delphiniums is abou the last place i which one would ex pect to grow them successfully. I shal grow the next Lupin seedlings in a rather poor sandy soil with

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or today's luxurious homes

re the property of church and g, these princely velvets are to- a part of ordinary life. And in euty of design and craftsmanship hy are worthy of comparison with hir splendid prototypes.

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little humus and no lime. Lupinus arboreus, from an English firm, has never grown more than three or four inches high for me and has never lived long enough to show any buds.

"News and Comment" in the September issue mentions the personal service rendered by seedsmen and nurserymen as regards furnishing proper information about the best conditions of growth for the goods they sell. This is in general true, but much remains to be done along these lines. As an instance, one out of a number, I purchased last fall of a prominent dealer in hardy perennials several bulbs of Fritillaria Imperialis (Crown Imperial) and, in the absence of any instructions to the contrary, planted them the depth ordinarily required by bulbs of their size. That was the last that was ever seen of them; not one came up the following spring. On inquiring from the dealer as to possible reasons for their failure I was informed that the bulbs had probably rotted since they require extremely shallow planting. The information was interesting but resembled locking the door after the horse was gone. Surely the necessary depth of planting, so important in this case, might well have been divulged before it was too late. All one can do is to avoid such dealers in the future.

Can any of your readers tell me whether it is possible to raise English Broad Beans with any success in this country? Mine grow luxuriantly until about a foot high, then blacken and die while in bloom. Also they are much beloved by the black aphis and require constant spraying. It is surely a vegetable well worth growing if the proper conditions can be found.—JAMES C. ANDREWS, *Claymont, Del.*

—The English Broad Bean likes decidedly cool conditions, with more moisture than this country can give. It grows in the extreme North but not satisfactorily. Better raise the things in which we can excel, Limas, Sweet Corn, etc., which the English garden can't support.—ED.

Making Cactus Bloom

TO THE EDITORS:

Resigned letters often come to me from Cactus lovers in the North. No complaint, no blame anywhere, just a subdued wistfulness for the gorgeous flowers they have come to consider beyond their reach.

Contrary to popular belief it is not always insufferably hot during the blooming season of our native Cactus, nor bone dry. In fact, most of them bloom shortly following the first rains of the season, whenever that may be. Careful observation has convinced me that the greatest need of blooming Cactus is undiluted sunlight, and this they cannot get under glass.

Cactus shrivel up during cold as well as during dry weather, and swell out and bloom with the first warm rains. It follows that to approximate natural conditions they should be subjected to both cold and dryness until somewhat shriveled by the advent of settled warm weather, then watered during the flowering period. In fact, this giving water to a starved Cactus will almost invariably cause it to begin the formation of flower buds if sunlight and reasonable warmth are present.

If one has a nook backed by a north wall, flanked, if possible, by east and west walls, preferably white, where the sunshine and heat become intolerable during warm, sunny weather, the Cactus should be taken from under glass (which cuts off the ultra-violet light), and placed as near the angle of wall and ground as possible. Keep the soil in the pots moist and give them every minute of sunshine available. Cover at night and keep cold rains off them.

It may be well to mention here that while most native Cactus bloom but once a year, the class known as Mamillaria or Pincushion Cactus have the habit of flowering after each rain that has been preceded by dry weather. It thus becomes possible so to handle them that they will bloom twice or more during any one summer.

There are, I believe, some 79 recognized species, and possibly half a dozen of them which have flowers composed of two or more rows of narrow, pointed sepals and petals and a mass of bright colored anthers; pink or cerise in many of them. The flowers range in color from white through violet, green, pale brown, yellow, pink, orange, red, and various combinations of these. They are perhaps the most satisfactory form for the novice, partly because they never become unwieldy and partly because they are so quick to respond with flowers to proper treatment.

The cardinal points to be remembered are warmth, drainage, alkaline soil, water in moderation during the flowering period, and *ultra-violet light*, which is the most important. —W. A. Bridwell, *Forestburg, Texas.*

Bi-Sulphide Treatment for Ants

TO THE EDITORS:

There is a better way of cleaning up an ant hill than by using boiling water, as recommended by a correspondent in the issue for September (page 51). The liquid chemical carbon bi-sulphide is a better agent to use, particularly in a lawn, for the reason that it does no injury to the grass.

An ant hill on the corner of a terrace in my backyard was a source of annoyance for several years. Four or five holes, each about the size of a man's finger and about three inches deep, were driven into the sod. Into this two ounces of the carbon bi-sulphide fluid was distributed, the holes plugged, and the mound covered with a piece of wet carpet. The treatment was applied two months ago, and since then not an ant has appeared and the spot is as green as the rest of the lawn.—J. B. SPENCER, *Ottawa, Canada.*

The Glory of Common Plants

TO THE EDITORS:

The exhibits at the Flower Show in Memphis put on last year by the Florists' Association of Tennessee were varied and very lovely, but the chief lesson to the community was on the decorative effects of common plants, within the reach of the humblest home.

A dull purple bowl held a spray from the common Jack Bean. The great purple seed pods, the few remaining green leaves, and a single stalk of pale lavender bloom made a beautiful thing. In a smooth brown bowl were the huge red buns of the Castor Bean with its lovely pointed foliage. Perhaps the most striking as well as the most artistic was a great brown wicker basket filled with seed pods from native plants bearing seed at this season. There was the feathery Clematis, the crimson Dogwood berry, the white Chinaberry, the long purple clusters of the Turkeyberry, great black clusters from the Tear Blanket. Such collections are very effective indeed in the house when the cold nights have discouraged even the hardiest of your garden flowers.—LILA DAVIES HEAD, *Memphis, Tenn.*

Perennials for Flowers in July

TO THE EDITORS:

The question of July-blooming perennials finds answers varying with the location and the season. After the dry fall of 1924 and the dry spring of 1925 there were many losses and disappointments, but the general effect here in Indiana was better than had been feared, in spite of the lack of great variety.

Hollyhocks and Greek Mullein had started early in June and passed their prime not long after July came in, but a few of the Mullein lingered through the month with the Fig-leaved Hollyhock. Coreopsis lanceolata, Kelway's Anthemis, and the old Corn Lily (Hemerocallis fulva) won unusual gratitude by closing the gap at the end of June. Achillea filipendulina was handsome and lasting. The Kwanso-lily and the Blackberry-lily were effective together before the Tiger Lily began and through its blooming, the Kwanso lasting to the end of the month. Lamarck's Evening-primrose bloomed every evening. Salvia farinacea bloomed through the month, and Salvia azurea began the last week. Funkia caerulea bloomed unusually well. Both the blue and white Platycodons were fine, the latter lovely with its great white stars. Phlox Miss Lingard lasted until the other ones began, and Mrs. Jenkins and the other whites were fine. Sweet Rocket had not been allowed to seed and gave a fair second crop. Lysimachia clethroides was beautiful in shady spots for most of the month. The King Edward VII Michaelmas Daisies had bloomed from the middle of June and continued. The graceful Gaura began in the second week and went on for the rest of the summer. Achillea The Pearl came on late and not very effectively. Lathyrus latifolius bloomed rather stingily. The Cape Hyacinth was stately and effective when the Yucca was done. White Chinese Delphinium bloomed more generously than the blue. The little Tunica and the tiny "Johnnies" never stopped and Campanula carpatica and Plumbago Larpentae began. Heuchera did little. Hibiscus in pink, white, and red began the fourth week, followed by Cardinal-flower and Physostegia. The small-flowered Black-eyed Susan (Rudbeckia triloba) showed a few flowers early, but began its brilliant display at the end of the month.—MARY JOHNSTON, *Bloomington, Indiana.*

Our Humanistic Trend

TO THE EDITORS:

My delight of late is a sprouting awareness of our growing humanistic trend in gardening, especially among the "garden neighbors." Too often such a column reeks with a distinctly epicurean flavor, as if only the reader's approbation of a menu was sought. But to read of some humble spirit who "throws down the last trowel-full of soil with a sob," conscious of her sin against some accepted tenet of Rose-culture, fills me with a swelling sympathy for that martyr to hide-bound law—a much more enjoyable sensation than that produced by the light-hearted

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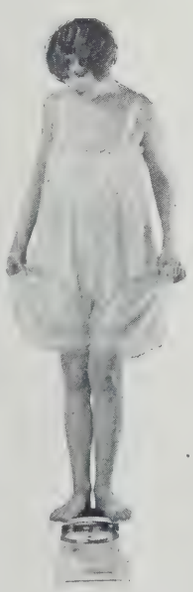

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chirper who cries, "I must have some of that, and that, and that," as if expecting a telepathic slap-on-the-back and a "Now you are one of us" from each too-gentle reader.

That the management of the GARDEN & HOME BUILDER conceals a somewhat similar conviction is apparent in its mechanics; for the Rev. Joseph Jacob's delightful messages, so convincing in their acceptance of emotional play as the necessary fibre of an art, are given the prominence they merit; while the grim warning to "stake Delphiniums" is relegated to that obscure closet of grisly skeletons where it belongs. For I always shudder at hearing this noble, clean-limbed youth sentenced to the pillory of cane and raffia.

Now my own garden must join its voice in my plea, though I cannot bear to think how some of those callous judges of Larkspurs would choose to regard it. To them it would seem some absurd little green gravy-boat, but to me it is a tiny horticultural entity, a community of interest of a "chlorophyll-minded citizenry," where the tawny, flapper Gaillardia acknowledges a bond of feeling with the blue-eyed albino Flax in that narrow border where they mingle.

I know distantly a stern high-priestess of gardening—her whose clear eye I hope shall never seek balance or color masses in my diminutive sanctum—and conjure up too easily her great Western enclosure with the avowed purpose of creating beauty in "Digitalis." There will be all the finer principles of an art lock-stepping through her borders—perspective, harmony, proportioned masses—and focal points will bristle here and there. When certain of her ambassadors once spoke to me of that distant Mecca in carelessly hidden comparison with my own rod-square Nirvana, and that chamber of a timid heart devoted to my gardening propensities grew oppressed with their unconscious tyranny, I rose up and vowed a solemn vow to let fall some insurrectionary communication like a rock in a still pool.—ROGER PACK, *Ann Arbor, Mich.*

Gladiolus Bulbs Are Sometimes Hardy

TO THE EDITORS:

Mrs. J. G. Clark's article on the hardiness of Gladiolus in your August number (page 500) interested us here in Calumet because of our similar experience.

The fall of 1921 I left 50 Halley and 50 Niagara in the ground. The winter was very severe, and the snowfall was not heavy as compared to other years. I had given the bulbs up for lost, but when the mild weather set in just 50 Halley and 25 Niagara came up. These blossomed fully two weeks earlier than the same varieties planted in the usual way, and made stronger plants. The next fall I left 100 mixed and 25 Niagara. They all came up the next spring with many little side shoots from the bulblets at the base of the large bulbs. The flowers of the first 75 bulbs were smaller that year and I think that was because the bulblets took the strength away from the parent bulbs. In the fall of 1923 I lifted all the bulbs and after taking off the little bulbs reset them in new ground. The original Halley and Niagara were also set back in new ground. The next blooming season found them in all their former glory. Since then when setting them out in the fall I change their ground and save the little bulblets for the next year. In our climate, although it gets very cold, 25 degrees being quite common, we have heavy snowfalls, which may be the reason fall planting of Gladiolus succeeds here.

A pure white Foxglove has grown in my garden for five years, sending up strong healthy spikes. I have always thought that they were biennials, but this plant has taken on the characteristics of a perennial and also blooms for a month after the other Foxgloves have finished.

Two years ago I did not take up my two Tea Roses—Radiance and Red Radiance—as I had been advised by the nurseryman who sold them to me. However, they survived and have continued to bloom steadily. Have any of your readers had like experiences?

I enjoy your magazine so much, especially the Garden Neighbor columns.—MRS. ALDEN S. STECK, *Calumet, Michigan.*

Ain't It Awful !

TO THE EDITORS:

It is horrible to see the stark skeletons of our noble American Chestnut trees which have been murdered by the Japanese blight imported in nursery stock. Now there's the Japanese fruit worm destroying the imported Cherries and our stone fruits; also the imported citrus canker date scale, Japanese beetle scourge, bulb scald and rot, wireworms, eelworms, bulb flies, and stingers, all imported. I say close fast the U. S. gates for ever. America first, and save it now from pests inside and out!—GEORGE M. CHATBURN, *Philadelphia, Pa.*

The Blue Browallia Major

TO THE EDITORS:

Browallia major (or Amethyst), blue as the fringed Gentian and lovely to behold, is an annual one seldom sees or finds mentioned in garden writings. So enthusiastic have I become over its loveliness that I urge garden lovers to cultivate it, for it grows well in rich soil in the open border, and blossoms all summer, and until late autumn is covered with pretty rose-shaped flowers blue with golden anthers. When the frost comes it can be lifted and cut back and will bloom all winter in the living room window.—FLORENCE VAN FLEET LYMAN, *Longmeadow, Mass.*

Flower Pots From Coconut Shells

TO THE EDITORS:

Besides the hanging baskets from coconut shells described by Mrs. Ethel Clark Bickel (September, page 54) I have made lovely and unusual flower pots from the shells. Saw the shell in two (as Mrs. Bickel does for the hanging baskets) about two or two and a half inches from the end. After removing the meat from both portions of the shell carefully saw or file off the very pointed part of each end. This will leave a hole about an inch in diameter in the two ends. Procure a short bolt and two washers large enough to cover the holes by a safe margin, and bolt the two pieces of shell together end to end.

There is usually enough space around the bolt and washer to provide sufficient drainage, but in case there is not, the hole may be enlarged with a file. Plant your ferns or flowers in the larger portion, the smaller serving as a standard.

In watering a plant in a coconut shell pot, care must be taken to catch the drain. If it is used merely as an ornamental pot in which to set a smaller clay pot there is no danger of dripping.

If, when completed, the inside of the shell pot is covered with a thick coating of beeswax, sealing wax, or paraffine, it makes a lovely rustic vase for flowers.—MRS. J. G. CLARK, *Pocatello, Idaho.*

Something Yet to Learn!

TO THE EDITORS:

The gentianaceous Eustoma Russellianum, one of the showiest wild flowers in America, about which Doctor Ray wrote so interestingly in the November, 1924, number of GARDEN MAGAZINE & HOME BUILDER (page 208) is said by one very high authority to be an annual, yet I have some three-year-old plants blooming in my garden now.

Of the little, sweet-scented, dwarf wild Rose, Rosa foliolosa, there is no positive record as to the color of its flowers; Nuttall, who first recorded it, saying that they were "apparently rose color," subsequent writers either quoting him or avoiding the subject. I have seen it by the thousands and all were cream-white. Miss Willmott says that some growing at Kew are pink.

For possibly 75 years the natives of this section have been familiar with the tufted succulent, Talinum calycinum, which they call "Prairie Moss," yet it has only just appeared in trade, and one of the best authorities says "—petals usually 8 or 10." Of the thousands of its rose-and-gold flowers that I have seen I can recall but three that had more than 5 petals, and these had 6 each.

[We have this delightful little plant this year, thanks to Mr. Shreve, and the plant has 5 petals—ED.]

There grows here in Texas a bushy plant bearing big, waxy, yellow, pentstemon-like flowers, that corresponds, as far as I am able to see, with descriptions of Gerardia pedicularis. Most authorities say, in one way or another, that it would make an excellent garden subject except for the fact that it is parasitic and demands the roots of another plant upon which to fasten its root-suckers. I have seen it growing 20 feet away from a sprig of anything else green.

Erythraea Beyrichi, a gentianaceous plant, in early summer, converts itself into a flat-topped bouquet, composed of hundreds of inch-wide, 5-petaled flowers of such an exquisite, compelling shade of pink as fairly to take one's breath. For uncounted years it has wasted its beauty on the rocks of its native hills, and receives but scant mention in works of reference. If it is in cultivation I cannot learn of it.

Here grows a feathery-leaved, fabaceous plant bearing spikes of beautiful pea-shaped flowers with cream standards, Geranium-pink wings, and white keels. For unnumbered years it has been waiting for some botanist to take it to a public garden where people could see it; possibly to name it, for if it has a name I am unable to learn it.—W. A. BRIDWELL, *Forestburg, Texas.*

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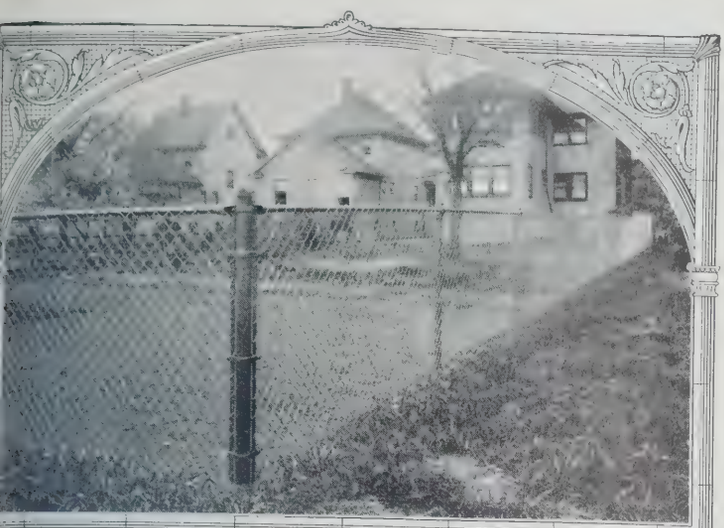

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DO you know that it is possible to finish inexpensive soft woods so they have the appearance of fine hard wood? Do you know that the proper treatment will make your old woodwork look like new? Do you know how linoleum should be cared for to make it look beautiful, clean easily and last a lifetime? Do you know the secret of beautiful, artistic floors?

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Your architect or contractor will tell you how this guaranteed, built-in incinerator, for a single moderate first cost, gives you a means of instantly disposing of garbage, sweepings, tin cans, bottles, papers and all kinds of litter.

With No Upkeep Cost

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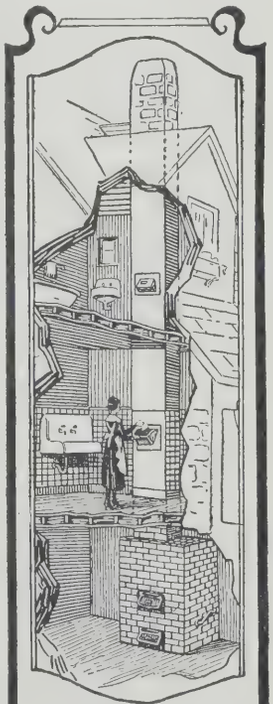

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GARDENING FOR THE BEGINNER

The Month's Reminder—November

As to Time and Place: In gardening practice a date can only be approximated as seasons vary and local conditions will have some influence. Generally the latitude of forty degrees at sea level and a normal season is taken as standard. Roughly, the season advances or recedes fifteen miles a day, thus Albany would be about ten days later than New York (which is latitude 42). The latitude of Philadelphia is a week earlier. Also allow four days for each degree of latitude, for each five degrees of longitude, and for each four hundred feet of altitude. Latitude 40 passes through Philadelphia, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Richmond, Indiana; Quincy, Ill.; Denver, Col.

How to Use This Guide: Suggestions as to the most important things of the month are given in this department so as to "remind" the gardener of the current duties. For routine details of such things reference should be made to standard handbooks and guides. It is impossible to make a complete manual of practice in each number of a periodical magazine. Yet timely articles will be found elsewhere in each issue, and references to back numbers will often solve the immediate question. Moreover, the editorial staff stands ready to help any reader with personal advice by mail. A self-addressed stamped envelope should be enclosed with the question.

Who Writes This: The advice and instruction in this department are the gleanings of many years' experience in practical gardening matters by competent amateurs and others who have "been through the mill." The contributions are made from various sections of the country: for example, Mr. Jesse A. Currey contributes from Oregon; Mr. Theiss from Pennsylvania; Mr. Henry Gibson from Pennsylvania (formerly from New York); Mr. Sherman Duffy from Illinois; Mr. P. T. Barnes, out of a world-traveled experience; Mr. A. Kruhm, from an extensive Eastern acquaintance; Miss Ethel Hutson from the far South; Mrs. E. Urquhart from California and, in addition, occasional notes from elsewhere and by the editorial staff and associated contributors of experience.

THE autumn season begins a rest period for our plants—and they need this rest just as much as animals or humans do. If our plants need rest, however, they just as surely need that sort of rest which is most beneficial. Let us see that they have it.

There are many things we can do to insure such rest. In the first place, clean up the garden where we have not been able to clean before. For instance, if we have cut and stored the Cabbage heads, but not yet attended to the stalks, it can be done now. For one thing, these stalks are unsightly. For another, they are dangerous. If they are diseased, they will infect the soil by continued residence in it. Let's pull them all up and burn them. And with them let us burn up all other plant remains in the garden. Then all the cleaned spaces not yet sown to Rye should be promptly broadcasted with that grain. It will germinate as long as the temperature is not below freezing, and come on in the spring to furnish a nice crop of green manure to dig under.

If the plants that remain like a clean garden for their winter's nap, they also like a warm one; and we shall do well to blanket them. Straw will serve to cover Strawberries, and the mulch should be applied soon after the ground is really frozen. For Asparagus, Peonies, lawns, and the like, a warm coat of manure is the finest thing imaginable. Put it on the Asparagus thick, and next spring dig it in. Asparagus is a gross feeder.

You may want to mulch your whole garden. I have a friend who has a wonderful garden, yet he never digs manure into it. He covers his garden ground every winter with a thick coat of manure. The nourishment from the manure leaches into the soil and seems to keep it very rich. In spring, he rakes off the mulch.

Tulip and Iris and Hyacinth bulbs must not come in contact with manure. The manure should have been put under the bulbs, at a lower level, when planting. Manure resting on the crowns of a Hyacinth buib will rot it. The soil temperature is about right for most bulbs. Where protection is needed, use straw. Keep manure away from such herbaceous plants as Foxglove, Canterbury-bells, and Madonna Lily.

Scab carries over winter on the leaves of infected trees, just as the sycamore blight does on Sycamore leaves. Be scrupulous to rake up all leaves from infected trees and burn them. Fruit remains, such as "mummied" peaches, plums, etc., should also go into the fire.

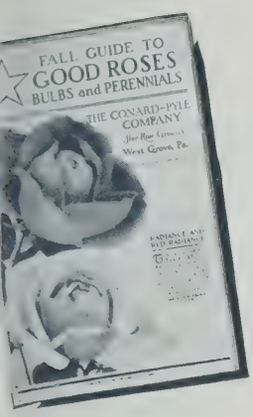
While cleaning up, rake out the borders carefully. They will have to be cleaned some time, and if you wait until spring, the soil will be too wet to allow tramping, and you may be delayed in your cleaning.

Almost always there is a cold snap early in the fall, which leaves vegetation black and blasted. A little cover at such times will tide over any plants. A good scheme is to make a planting for late bloom in some place where it is easily possible to protect it. Thus, a planting against a solid board fence or against a house offers a good chance for late bloom.

By late November trees should be dormant and leafless. Theoretically it is all right to spray them. It is better, anyway, to wait until spring and spray just as the buds are bursting. The insects are also "bursting" at the same time.

(Continued on page 230)

This Book Tells Why



fall planting is an advantage. It pictures and describes the hardy roses which may be planted now with every assurance that they will start growing vigorously in the early spring—and thus gain an advantage over roses planted in April or May.

This fine "Fall Guide to Good Roses" is more helpful, we think, than any Fall catalog this house has ever issued. It describes bulbs and the other things for fall and winter.

With the catalog, we will be glad to send a copy of "More About Good Roses," with its helpful hints about fall planting. Write to-day. Address Box 24.

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STAR ROSE GROWERS Box 24 WEST GROVE, PA.

Your Next Spring's Garden

Plan for a more beautiful garden to add delight to spring days. November is planting time for

FALL BULBS

Hyacinths: We offer a wide variety in many colors: white, red, rose, pink and shades of blue. Extra and select quality.

Tulips add a touch of color and gaiety to house and garden. Plant them in pots or out of doors. Our Spring Garden circular lists Darwin, single or double, early; Cottage, or May flowering, in a wealth of colors. Plant in November for best results in the spring.

Crocus are usually the first promises of spring's awakening. Plant them in clusters in the lawn or along edges of beds.

Narcissi: Only two more months before embargo goes into effect. See our glorious varieties listed in the Spring Garden folder.

Peonies and Iris: It isn't too late to plant these popular flowers. You will find a complete listing in our circular, also Special Gardens.

Write now for our Spring Garden circular.

Jacob Schulz Co., Inc.
Dept. A, 550 S. Fourth Ave.
Louisville, Kentucky

A charming garden of Sutton's Antirrhinum

Sutton's Seeds bring you the rare charm of a truly *English Garden*

IF YOU would have flowers entirely different from the usual varieties — flowers rarely seen in this country; if you would have thrifty foliage and blooms of amazing color and size, plant Sutton's Pedigreed Seeds.

Sutton's Seeds are from the choice of England's finest plants — plants that have been carefully bred for perfection of bloom for 118 years. Small wonder that many of America's best gardeners every year specify Sutton's Seeds.

It's easy to get Sutton's Seeds. They are especially packed and sent by mail directly to your home. Write today for our new catalog and Guide in Horticulture. This book is beautifully illustrated in full colors and contains a fund of useful information. It will be mailed to you for 35 cents.

Right now is the time to think about your garden for next spring. Why not resolve to make your garden, whether large or small, a garden of outstanding beauty and rarest charm by planting Sutton's Pedigreed Seeds! Send for catalog today. Sutton & Sons, Dept. A, Reading, England.

The Seed Business with a History of 118 Years.

Sutton's giant mixed Verbenas seed packets—36 cents each.

Sutton's Seeds

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Before Winter Snow Arrives

HUNT'S PERFECTION BULBS

Should Be in Your Garden

Frozen soil and deep snows prevent bulb planting. In a few short weeks it will be too late—a whole year will be lost. Don't delay. Order at once, before bulbs are sold out and the garden frozen solid.

Royal Darwin Tulip Collection

includes the finest named varieties—the cream of all Darwins.

100 bulbs each of 10 best varieties (a thousand bulbs) express prepaid anywhere in the U. S. A. for $47.50 Mixed Darwin Tulips 50 cts. per. doz., $3 per 100

Trumpet Daffodils at Special Prices

25 bulbs each of 3 choice varieties (75 bulbs) for $6.00
50 bulbs each of 3 choice varieties (150 bulbs) for $11.00

Mixed Daffodils and Narcissi for naturalizing. $6 per 100. $50 per 1000.

Our catalogue of Holland Bulbs will tell you about Daffodils, Tulips, Hyacinths and other spring-flowering bulbs. Mailed free.

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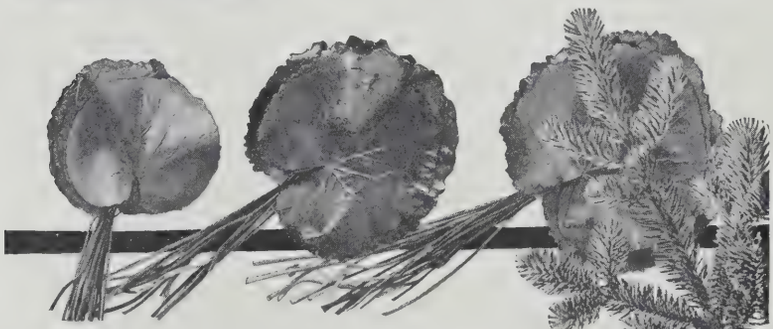

Southern Evergreens *for* Holiday Greetings

A box of fresh, fragrant evergreens from the Blue Ridge, redolent with the odor of Pine and Balsam and brilliant with Galax and Holly.

Can you imagine anything more in keeping with the Christmas season, or that will convey in such unique fashion your Christmas message?

These Christmas greens are carefully selected, and skillfully packed, which insures delivery in perfect condition. The keeping qualities are unsurpassed under ordinary conditions, and even in warm rooms they will retain for days their freshness and brilliant natural colorings.

SPECIAL PREPAID BOX PRICES
Order by mail or wire

CASE N. 500 Assorted Galax, Fir and Ground Pine. Splendid value . . **$3.00**
CASE O. 1,000 Assorted Galax. Holly, Balsam, etc. **$5.00**
CASE Q. 4,000 Assorted Galax and extra quantities of all. XX Special . . **$12.50**
CASE P. 2,000 Assorted Galax, 50 Leucothoë Sprays, 25 Fern Sprays, 6 Fir branches, 1 lb. Bouquet Green, and 6 sprays choice Holly **$8.00**

Send for my new Fall List of Native Plants from the Blue Ridge—free on request.

E. C. ROBBINS, Gardens of the Blue Ridge, Box 2, *Ashford,* McDowell Co., *N. C.*

(*Continued from page 228*)

INDOOR SPORTS

NOVEMBER is really a month of retrospection. Little is left blooming in the garden beyond a few Chrysanthemums, or possibly a Witch-hazel bush. Has the garden been a success? Surely there is a chance for improvement, so dream a while about it before the fire; build air castles—it's wonderful sport. Don't fail to put down the musings in black and white for, as in the dream just before the waking hour, wonderful but fleeting thoughts pass by and, like opportunity, they must be grasped and held to be developed.

PLANTS TO GIVE AWAY

CURRANTS, Grapes, Roses, Privets, and a whole host of the popular shrubs are easily propagated in the fall after the leaves have fallen. Ripened wood is cut up into lengths of two to three eyes, tied in convenient sized bundles and buried in the ground, butts up, deep enough not to freeze. In the spring when taken up they will have calloused, and if planted in the garden, will soon have roots.

NEW FRUITS

FEW gardens contain enough fruit. Why not have an Apple tree in the back yard—surely there is a place in the corner for it. One Apple tree in the yard can be made to yield fruit of summer, fall, and winter varieties. It is impossible to buy such a tree, you must make it yourself; that is where the fun comes in. Buy one tree of each variety wanted, plant them in the yard, and at the proper season graft scions from them into the permanent tree. This permanent tree is made to have as many primary branches, which form the framework of the tree, as there are varieties to put on. Spring is the time to graft, but now is a good time to buy the trees, setting them where they are to grow.

Forget the old, time-honored varieties; try out the new ones introduced by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. You have a surprise ahead of you if you do it, for every one of the McIntosh tribe the Station has made available is superior in its season as a dessert and culinary fruit. These new apples are Early McIntosh, Milton, McIntosh, which the Station used in developing these new varieties, Cortland and Macoun. If your nursery man does not handle them, you can secure them through the New York State Fruit Testing Association, Geneva, N. Y.

WINTER ROSE PROTECTION

IT IS a good plan to hill the Rose plants with earth as soon as frost has killed the blooms. However, if Rose bushes do not winter well—*i.e.,* kill back severely—they will need more protection than hilling gives; burying seems to be the best method. The time to bury them varies with locality and season. One really must be a good guesser to do it at the right time. The foliage must have ripened and fallen off and the ground must not be frozen. We are told to lay the plants down, but that virtually means half digging them up, and anyway there is not sufficient room in the Rose bed to lay them down properly. Dig a trench, lift the Rose plants and lay them in the trench, the canes out straight. If leaves are on the plants when buried they will rot causing damage to the canes. Therefore, delay burying until the last minute; it may be sometime in December. Burying will bring tender Hybrid-teas through the winter in the rigorous New England climate.

Tie up tall canes of Hybrid-perpetuals and other Roses to prevent them from chafing against one another. The strong thorns will reduce neighboring canes to shreds if there is much thrashing about in the wind. It will perhaps also be wise to cut back those long canes somewhat if that long wood is not needed next season.

MORE WINTER PROTECTION

WINTER protection surely is a problem if there are field mice around. The best practice for beds and borders is to have the mulching material handy, but in a place where it will not be unsightly, and await the proper time of application.

A winter mulch's most important function is to prevent alternate thawing and freezing of the soil which causes heaving and injury to the roots. Delay applying the mulch until the ground is frozen, for then the field mice will have found their winter homes elsewhere, and frozen ground mulched will stay frozen until spring. The writer has delayed applying the winter mulch in New England till early December and then put it on in the early stage of one of those howling northeast storms.

Rhododendrons and all the other members of the family must have mulch. Use Oak or other hardwood leaves, piling them six inches deep; boards, or Pine, Spruce or similar boughs will hold them in place over winter. See that the ground in which the broad-leaved ever-

(*Continued on page 234*)

Since 1839

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DISTINCTIVE HARDWARE

For the Bungalow ~ the Pretentious Home ~ the Monumental Structure

YOU should prefer Russwin Hardware because years of experience have proven that Russwin beauty of design is well matched by an *inner quality* which assures a lifetime of economical, dependable, trouble-free service.

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THE fireplace is not an implement, but an institution of the home, weaving its sentiments into the hearts and souls of its tenants, who grow up around it. If you have one, use it. It will be one of memory's landmarks to your children. A "Buffalo" Fire Screen will not only add to the beauty of your fireside but will safely curb the sparks and flickering embers.
"Buffalo" Fireplace Screens, Fire Fenders, and Spark Guards make ideal holiday gifts. They can be made to harmonize with any particular type of fireplace. If you will send us a rough sketch with dimensions of the fireplace opening, we will submit designs and prices by return mail.
All Christmas gift orders received by December 10th will be neatly packed in holiday dress with gift card and shipped to reach destination by December 24th.

Fire screen folder No. 79-J is yours for the asking.

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Hyacinth Narcissus Tulips, Etc. BULBS

FOR over thirty-five years we have been one of the most important and largest of the Bulb Importers—importing the highest quality of Bulbs—also introducing many of the newest varieties. This year our importation is larger and more complete than ever. We especially solicit the patronage of the most particular buyers.

TWO BIG SPECIAL OFFERINGS

TULIPS
A collection of extra fine Darwin, Cottage and Breeder Tulips—(Mixed.) All long stemmed varieties in beautiful colorings.
100 ..... $4.00
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NARCISSUS
A special mixture of named varieties, especially well adapted for naturalizing and which are prohibited from importation after this season.
100 ..... $6.50
50 ..... 3.50

The Federal Horticultural Board has placed an embargo on a number of important bulbs for naturalizing. This will probably be the last year for importation of bulbs listed below. Therefore, those desiring these bulbs should order this season.

NARCISSI—CHIONODOXA (Glory of the snow).
GRAPE HYACINTHS, SCILLAS (Squills),
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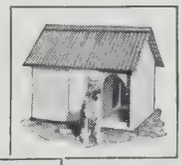

A cottage of outstanding beauty

THERE is a beauty—a suggestion of inviting coziness, about Hodgson Portable Houses which makes them the admiration of everyone who sees them. Artistic in design and painted in attractive colors, these houses match the most picturesque settings.

Hodgson Houses are as practical and sturdy as they are attractive. The walls and roofs are made of red cedar—the wood of the ages. Framework of Oregon pine.

Hodgson Houses are shipped in sections which lock securely together. The smaller houses can easily be erected in a few hours with unskilled labor. Place your order now for early delivery next spring. Don't delay.

Our new catalog shows many actual photographs of Hodgson Portable Houses. Also garages, dog kennels, poultry-houses, etc. Write for catalog K today.

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HODGSON *Portable* HOUSES

Lovett's
Fall Planting Suggestions

are ready for you, in form of our Catalog No. 116. Through the Rotogravure process we are able to show you, direct from photographs, the kinds of fruits and flowers you should be able to raise with the help of the sturdy plants we are ready to supply.

While our complete line of Nursery stock embraces everything worthwhile in both fruits and ornamentals, yet we have always been considered fruit and berry specialists. And among them our greatest specialty is

BEARING AGE GRAPEVINES

Planted any time this fall, before the ground freezes, these extra heavy vines will actually bear a modest amount of clusters next year.

Lovett's Caco is unquestionably the handsomest, sweetest, most prolific, in short, choicest all round Grape for every purpose and will delight you in every way. 1 year old vines 75c each; $7.50 per dozen; 2 year old, $1.00 each, $10.00 per dozen. Heavy, fruiting age vines, $2.00 each; $20.00 per dozen.

Lovett's Home Arbor Collection holds 2 vines each of Caco, Moore's Early, Concord, Diamond, and Champagne, every one a winner and every plant ready to perform. ***Ten ready-to-bear vines for $10.00.***

Our Catalog No. 116 abounds with many other favorable offers. Please ask for it—it's free, of course.

LOVETT'S NURSERY
Little Silver Box 125 New Jersey

IF YOU ENTERTAIN—or just want **Good Things to Eat**—you will find excellent suggestions in every copy of

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A Household Magazine which tells you how to make and serve

"Fruit Supreme"
"Planked Steak"
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"Thousand Island Salad Dressing"

How to select and cook your favorite dish, how to serve it and what to serve with it; forty or fifty choice and timely recipes in each number, many of them illustrated.

"Fruit Supreme"

"AMERICAN COOKERY" also gives Menus for every possible occasion. Formal and Informal Dinners, Luncheons, Wedding Receptions, Card Parties, Sunday Night Suppers, etc., etc.

If you have a family you *need* this Magazine, for using it will help you to set a better table for less money.

SEND us One Dollar (check, money order, bill or stamps) and we will send you eight numbers of AMERICAN COOKERY, starting with the November number, which contains recipe and directions for "Waldorf Salad" as served in a leading hotel, as well as Menus, recipes, and directions for Thanksgiving Dinners. Address

AMERICAN COOKERY
40 Pope Building Boston, Mass.

(*Continued from page 230*)

greens are growing is moist before applying the mulch. The tops of tender varieties, particularly those in exposed position, may be protected with Pine boughs. One great estate near Philadelphia builds boxes about the plants and fills in with leaves.

Strawberries are protected over winter by a mulch of straw or similar litter. Raspberries and Blackberries may be laid down, being held in place by boards. Usually enough snow drifts in to keep them warm except in northern positions, where litter or earth is needed for additional protection.

WHOLESALE BUG SLAUGHTER

THE bugs, like the poor, we have with us always, but do you know now is a fine time to work execution against garden enemies? Those like the cutworm and white grub that winter over in the ground can be killed in quantity by spading deep, and leaving the ground rough so it will freeze deeper. Digging disturbs their winter cells, and is more deadly to the grubs than frost.

IN THE FRUIT GARDEN

THERE is lots of the prosaic garden work for this time of the year. There are the fruit plantations which need pruning. Remember the old adage, "winter pruning makes wood and summer pruning makes fruit." That is true of Apple trees so do not be too strenuous with them. Just as soon as the leaves are off the Grapes, clean out the surplus wood, but be careful to leave only wood with fat round buds. The "bull" canes are robust but have pointed buds only; there is no fruit in them. Taking Concord as a standard, leave about 25 good buds to a plant. Taken year by year, this will give the maximum amount of first class fruit. Experimental work has shown than early winter is the best time to prune Grapes. Never prune while frost is in the canes; they are then as brittle as pipe stems. Cut back the Peaches, or thin out the wood, depending upon the age. Currant and Gooseberry bushes need all wood three years old, or older, removed. Then cut the remaining canes on the Currants back one-half and take out the weak ones.

The old bearing wood of Raspberries and Blackberries should have been taken out long ago, but if neglected, get it out now.

THE WINDOW GARDEN

DO NOT get impatient because the Palms and Ferns in the window garden are not putting forth new leaves. This is their resting time. Keep the soil moist; they will start growing in the late winter. Syringe the leaves frequently to keep them clean but do not rub the Palm leaves with greasy stuff to make them shine; it does more harm than good.

A sunny window, a 6 or 7 inch pot, some good soil and a few climbing Nasturtium seeds will prove an interesting diversion. Try it, remembering they will not thrive without lots of sun.

About once in 10 days or two weeks start a new bowl of Paper-white Narcissus to growing; and if you have Freesias started, bring a pot of them into a warm living-room once every two or three weeks.

FOR THE CALIFORNIA GARDEN

TULIPS may be planted now, in light soil with cow manure below and above them, but the bulbs set in sand about three inches apart. Plant in partial shade particularly in warm interior regions and give plenty of water in absence of rain. The late flowering types are the most satisfactory. It is an advantage to plant shallow rooted annuals in the Tulip beds to cover the fading foliage and to prevent the growth of weeds.

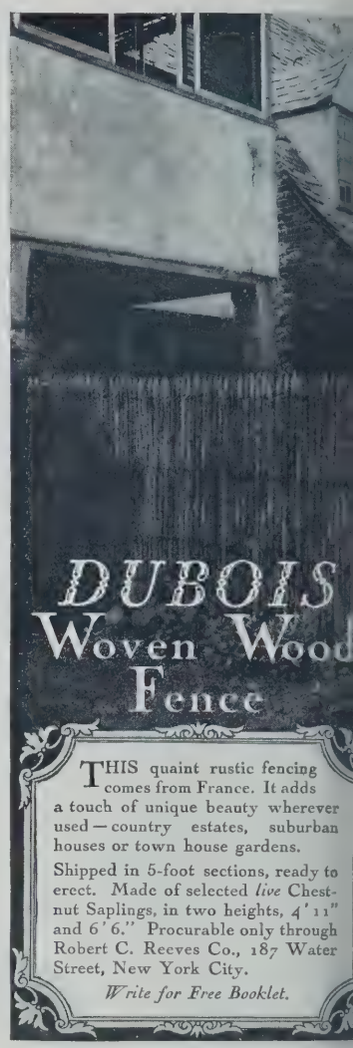
Deciduous trees and shrubs may be transplanted or set out now that new root growth may begin before spring. Among the evergreens Laurels, Camellias, Magnolias, Pittisporums, and Rhododendrons may be planted. The soil should be moist but not too wet and sticky, so that it may be well worked in among the roots.

Plant Forget-me-nots after the first rains. Take up Primroses and Cowslips, divide the crowns and plant about six inches after spading and fertilizing the beds. If perennial Phlox and Doronicum have not been moved for several years, they should be taken up, divided and replanted. Plant all the above in partial shade, except the Doronicum which blooms early and requires full sun.

Plant Lily-of-the-valley in a sheltered, partially shady place, where they can be kept continually moist, set out clumps rather than "pips" as they bloom better.

Continue to plant bulbs not yet set out, as well as seedlings already started, and Sweet-peas for winter blooming; also hardy perennials and the biennials such as Canterbury-bells and Foxgloves. Start Narcissus and Chinese-lily in water for indoor blooming, keeping

(*Continued on page 236*)



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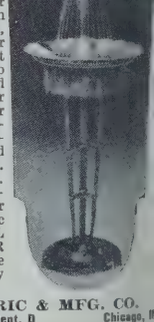

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Snowball Viburnum

(*Continued from page 234*)

the bulbs in the dark until root growth commences. It is well to keep the bulbs in place with small stones. Examine all Lilium bulbs for cutworms and wireworms; if any are found, take up the bulbs and dip in water diluted with soot. Then replant in another location in fresh soil, with the bulb two or three inches below the surface of the ground.

Keep newly sown lawns well watered and when the grass comes up and is about one inch high, it should be rolled, that the ground may be made firm, and the lawn mower will not mark it when used. It is advisable to lay down two wide boards in the new lawn for standing and walking over, to prevent marking the surface when rolling or weeding. If there are any brown spots on the old lawn, rake the surface lightly, sow with lawn seed and cover with straw or old manure; if the spots are bare, however, it will be best to take off the top soil and replace it with pieces of turf.

NOVEMBER SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FAR SOUTH

NOVEMBER does not bring a cessation of garden activities in the Far South: on the contrary, it is one of the busiest months of the year for the gardener. There is a good bit of preparation for winter to be done, but it is even more important to get ready for spring.

All Saints Day,—November 1—shares with Easter the glory of being a floral festival; and in New Orleans it may even surpass it in lavish abundance and color. Chrysanthemums, Roses of all the ever-blooming sorts, Dahlias, Hibiscus, Altheas, Carnations, Cosmos, Helianthus, Ageratum, Buddleia, Antigonon, Plumbago, Zinnias, Balsams, Torenias, Calendulas, Lantanas—these and many other fall-blooming flowers riot from Hallowe'en to Thanksgiving and even later.

Since there is not the cessation of growth and bloom that is expected farther North, the general instructions for cleaning up and clearing away for winter must be taken with judgment and moderation. However, the rank growth of the summer will need a good deal of pruning, and many vines must be cleared away to prevent the smothering of other growth.

This is the time for fall planting, where dormant stock can be obtained, and for remodeling the garden; but care must be taken not to move trees and shrubs that are not yet dormant—these had best wait until January.

Fall planting of bulbs and seeds for spring bloom, however, can and should be done freely now. Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus of all sorts, Anemones, Ranunculus, Easter Lilies (Lilium longiflorum), and Oxalis—the winter-blooming sorts—may all be planted now. A second planting of Paper-white Narcissus, Jonquils, Chinese Sacred Lilies, and French Roman Hyacinths is recommended for succession of bloom. Now is the time to set bulbs for Christmas bloom in the house, either in water with pebbles or in pots with earth, or in fiber.

On the other hand, such summer-growing bulbs and tubers as Caladiums should be taken up and placed in beds of charcoal for safe-keeping through the winter.

Late-flowering Sweet-peas should now be planted, and the early-flowering sorts planted in September or October will be ready for staking, with brush or with chicken-wire between stakes.

Flower seeds of nearly all kinds may be sown in boxes or seed-beds, and transplanted into sheltered seed-beds or the open ground when large enough. Pansies, Daisies, Snapdragons, Phlox, Petunias, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Lobelia, Calendula, Linum, Stocks, and many others may be prepared in this way for the annual borders of the spring, Poppies, Larkspur and Evening Primroses, and other hardy, deep-rooted plants which dislike to be moved, may be sown in the open ground.

In the vegetable garden, all the winter vegetables, such as Spinach, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels-sprouts, Kale, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Salsify, Leeks, Corn Salad, Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Radishes, Endive, Parsnips may be sown. All varieties of Cabbage can be sown to make heads in the spring. Black-eyed and Marrowfat and other late varieties of Peas, and English Windsor Beans, which are hardy enough not to be hurt by frost, may be planted.

Hot-beds for Cucumbers should be prepared. Artichokes, Onion sets, Shallots, Chives should be set out.

Set out Strawberry plants and prepare land for fruit-trees; only those which are dormant should be moved, however.

Winter grass to keep the lawn green during the frosty months should be planted now, if it was not done in October. Bermuda grass, which is universally used in the South for lawns, dies down when the weather grows cold, but English and Italian Rye, or certain mixtures of grasses prepared for the purpose, may be sown over the Bermuda, covered with one or two inches of river sand and well-rotted manure, and well watered, and it will soon show a velvety bright green most pleasing to the eye in midwinter. The lawn should be closely mowed before sowing, and about 1 pound of seed to every 200 feet should be used.

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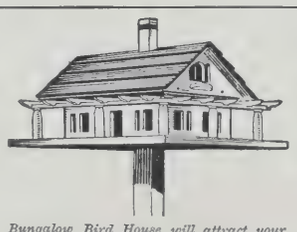

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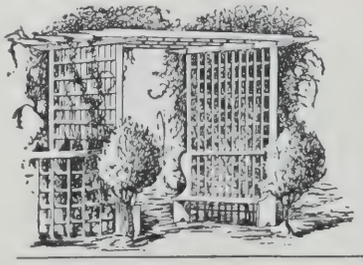

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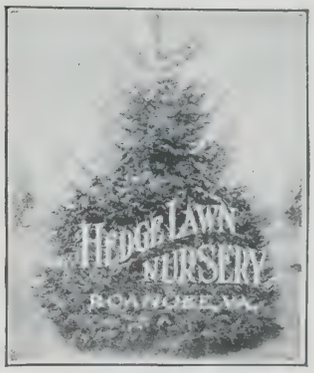

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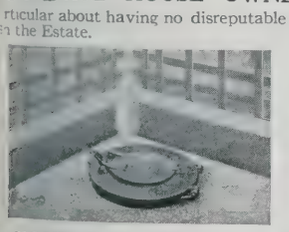

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UNDERGROUND GARBAGE RECEIVER

Keeps the garbage away from Flies, Sun, Frost and Prowling Cats and Dogs. The inside bucket is protected by the Metal Receiver. A PERMANENT INVESTMENT.

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C. H. STEPHENSON, Mfr.
28 Farrar Street Lynn, Mass.
Established 1899

As a reader of the GARDEN & HOME BUILDER, you will be glad to know that we have arranged with the American Gladiolus Society to offer a combination of

(1) a membership in the American Gladiolus Society
(2) their monthly bulletin
(3) a year's subscription to the GARDEN & HOME BUILDER

For Only $4.00

The newsstand price of the GARDEN & HOME BUILDER alone is $4.20. Membership in the American Gladiolus Society is $2.00. Thus you save $2.20 by accepting this offer.

The bulletin issued by the Society is beautifully printed on coated paper and contains much useful information. This will be mailed to you regularly each month.

Subscribe for, or renew your subscription to the GARDEN & HOME BUILDER, taking advantage of this special offer. Send your order to the American Gladiolus Society, 77 South Avenue, Rochester, N. Y. or direct to us.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY

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Below are shown our galvanized garden labels, on duty in the garden of a Garden & Home Builder Reader. You, too, will like

GALVA-STEEL FLOWER MARKERS

Will last for years. Metallic ink marks them permanently. 9 inch size, including bottle of ink, $4.00 per 100, postpaid. 19 inch size, (weight 35 lb.) $7.00 per 100, by express, collect. 1 oz. bottle special metal ink 50 cts.

Descriptive circular free on request.

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Some of the agreeable things people are saying—

"Altogether a remarkable issue, perhaps one of the finest numbers, not merely of Harpers, but of any magazine that has ever been published in the United States."

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"The new Harpers has just come in. My sincere congratulations. The format is superb, and I like the new cover immensely."

H. L. MENCKEN.

"I am delighted with your new magazine in every way."

T. W. LAMONT.

"I can't resist making myself heard in the cheering gallery for the new Harpers . . . I don't know when I have seen so much literature spread on a single table of contents."

ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK.

"You are off to a fine start with the new Harpers. The September issue is about as good a magazine number as I ever saw. Congratulations!"

VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON.

"I read Dr. Fosdick's article yesterday. It is as good as can be, and extremely well written—as well written as it is logical—inseeing and far-seeing. He is a man of great ability and you have done well to get him."

SIR GILBERT PARKER.

"I want to send you my congratulations on the September number of Harpers. It is a great magazine, and I should think that any author of creative literature would take special pride in seeing his material in such good company and in such good form."

FREDERIC MELCHER.

We are continuing Our Special Anniversary Offer to new subscribers. For only $3.00 you may have Harpers for one year (The usual price is $4.00). Simply sign this form and we will bill you later. (Or, if you prefer, enclose your check.) Mail it to Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York. G2

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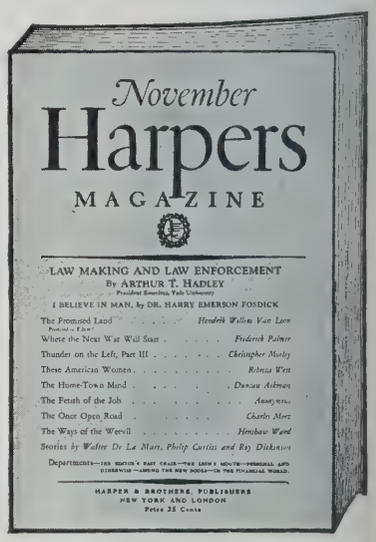
Phenomenal Success of the New HARPERS Magazine


November
Harpers
MAGAZINE
LAW MAKING AND LAW ENFORCEMENT
By ARTHUR T. HADLEY
I BELIEVE IN MAN, by DR. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK
The Promised Land . . . . . Hendrik Willem Van Loon
Where the Next War Will Start . . . . . Frederick Palmer
Thunder on the Left, Part III . . . . . Christopher Morley
These American Women . . . . . Rebecca West
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Stories by Walter De La Mare, Philip Curtiss and Roy Dickinson
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The indispensable periodical for alert minded and sophisticated America

THE new Harpers Magazine has achieved an unqualified success The September issue—its first appearance—was completely sold out in ten days. And from all over the country enthusiastic and wholly spontaneous letters continue to pour in, in gratifying appreciation of the vigorous, youthful, provocative personality of the new magazine.

Moreover, the editorial forecast promises for the coming months even richer material. The best in fiction from America and England; fearless and vivid discussions of significant phases of American life; important points of view from and about Europe; brilliant criticism and absorbing problems involving the human equation.

In short, the new Harpers will triumphantly fulfill the promise of its first numbers just as it has already established itself as the periodical most sympathetic to the modern educated mind—a periodical of rapid wit, clarity of judgment, independence of thought, and high literary flavor.

In the November Number

LAW MAKING AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, *by Arthur T. Hadley*
I BELIEVE IN MAN, *by Dr. Harry E. Fosdick*
THE HOME-TOWN MIND, *by Duncan Aikman*
THUNDER ON THE LEFT, Part III, *by Christopher Morley*
WHERE THE NEXT EUROPEAN WAR WILL START, *by Frederick Palmer*
THESE AMERICAN WOMEN, *by Rebecca West*
THE FETISH OF THE JOB, *Anonymous*
AMERICA'S POLITICAL DECLINE, *by Frank R. Kent*
THE PROMISED LAND, *by Hendrik Willem Van Loon*
THE WAYS OF THE WEEVIL, *by Henshaw Ward*
THE ONCE OPEN ROAD, *by Charles Merz*
STORIES: *by Walter De La Mare, Roy Dickinson, Philip Curtiss*

Harpers MAGAZINE

You Are Like Your Garden

You Need Sunshine—You Need Air—
You Crave Care and Attention

Your Garden needs Scientific Treatment and Right Stimulation.
Perhaps what *You* need is the Invigoration of Afternoon Tea

Relaxing—Energizing—Refreshing

The Economical Way to Entertain Your Friends

In "Mrs. Allen On Cooking–Menus–Service" with *2484 Other* Recipes

IDA C. BAILEY ALLEN

Suggests the following 16 delicacies to serve at Tea-Time

	PAGE		PAGE
Scones	247	Fudge Cake	715
Melba Toast	222	Snappy Pecan Sandwiches	277
Baby Baltimore Cakes	712	Cocoanut Macaroons	734
Pineapple Wheel Sandwiches	281	Buster Browns	728
Hermits	725	Russian Wafers	727
Chauve Souris Sandwiches	269	French Pastry	666
Small Decorated Cakes	735		
Meringue Kisses	732		
Mocha Cake	708		
Thin Bread and Butter	277		

This complete course in nutrition and cookery includes directions for charming service and many delightful menus

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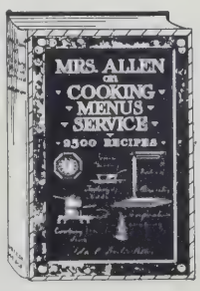

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Garden City, New York

Please send me a copy of MRS. ALLEN ON COOKING, MENUS, SERVICE. I enclose $2.35 ($2.25 plus 10c. for delivery charges.)

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"It's Toasted" really means to you

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"IT'S TOASTED"

THE COUNTRY LIFE PRESS, GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK

GARDEN & HOME BUILDER

DECEMBER 1925
35 CENTS

XLII. No. 4.

Boston — Doubleday, Page & Company, Garden City, N. Y. — Chicago

Flowers from Christmas Until Easter!

LARGE-FLOWERING PAPER WHITE NARCISSUS

THIS is easily done by using bulbs of the large flowering Paper White Narcissus and since this is probably the last year that we may be able to supply really first-class French grown bulbs we suggest liberal planting of these easily grown, graceful, fragrant favorites.

By planting a week apart a few pots or pans in soil or bulb fibre or in bowls in water and pebbles, a constant supply of flowers is easily maintained.

The bulbs keep perfectly in a cool cellar, and those planted the end of November will bloom by Christmas, while plantings made at the middle of March should be in full bloom by Easter Sunday, April 4th.

Having a large stock, we make the following special offer, including delivery by Parcel Post or Express:

Large flowering imported French bulbs,

60 cts. per dozen, $1.00 for 25 bulbs; $4.00 per 100; 250 bulbs for $8.75; $35.00 per 1,000.

Dreer's Garden Book for 1926

The Beacon of the Garden World

Will be mailed early in the New Year. For eighty-eight years this outstanding index to horticultural knowledge and merchandise has thrown light on many as yet little understood subjects. Gardening, with us, is still in its infancy. Different varieties, strains, and classes mean little to the majority. All the more important, then, that information given be founded on facts.

This beacon light of correct information has won us thousands of friends—our customers. Old friends will receive the book automatically, in due time. Newcomers are invited to send application now, for a copy, free to those who mention this publication.

HENRY A. DREER

1306 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Penna.

Sutton's Improved Delphinium Hybridum

For your garden— the gorgeous blooms of England's fairest flowers

DELPHINIUM, that glorious queen of English flower gardens, approaches perfection when grown from Sutton's Selected Seeds. In shades of rosy-scarlet, mauve, and blue, the annual varieties make flowering borders of striking beauty.

More than a century of careful plant breeding and selecting give to Sutton's Seeds the highest percentage of germination. Plants grown from Sutton's Seeds are sturdy, foliage luxuriant and blooms large and unsurpassingly beautiful.

It's so easy to get Sutton's Seeds too. All you have to do is to send for our catalog and select the flowers of your choice. Mails to England, of course, take a few days longer, but what are a few days or even weeks where the delicate tints and the rare blooms of the world's famous gardens are concerned?

Now is the time to place your order. Write today for our new catalog and Guide in Horticulture. This book contains a fund of valuable information and is beautifully illustrated full colors. It will be sent you for 35 cents (internation money-order), which will refunded on your first $10.(order. Write to Sutton & Sor Dept. A, Reading, Englan

The Seed Business with a History of 118 *Years.*

Sutton's Light Blue Delphinium Hybridum

Sutton's Seeds

ENGLAND'S BEST

Our Exhibit that Won TWO GOLD MEDALS at the Great New York Show, 1925

Dahlias from Sanhican Gardens

Superb in beauty and form,----supreme, as judged by the greatest judges

OUR HONOR ROLL 1925

Added to our already enviable record in past years' competitive exhibits, we have these to report for the past year.

GOLD MEDAL

From Garden Club of America for most artistic and educational exhibit. (New York Show)

GOLD MEDAL

From American Dahlia Society for best commercial display. (New York Show)

GOLD MEDAL

From Dahlia Society of New Jersey for best commercial display. (Newark Show)

GOLD MEDAL

From Trevose Horticultural Society for most meritorious display. (Trevose, Pa. Show)

SILVER CUP

From Camden Dahlia Society for best commercial display. (Camden, N. J. Show.)

FIRST PRIZE

Trenton Dahlia Society for best commercial display. (Trenton Show)

12 other first prizes and two seconds in 14 entries at minor shows.

In four years almost a hundred medals, cups and other prizes have been awarded to exhibits from "Sanhican Gardens."

OUR wonderful record of success following success during the past season at all leading Shows is probably unparalleled by any achievement heretofore recorded by any single concern.

We have been successful beyond our greatest surmise. We now head the list of prize winners with

Four Gold Medals in One Year

Our complete record of 1925 victories is given in column at left.

These remarkable successes have been, in the main, secured by the outstanding super-qualities of our own seedlings. In stem, form, color and lasting qualities they stand alone.

Such varieties as "Trentonian," "Roman Eagle," "Margaret Woodrow Wilson," "Sanhican's Rose," "Sanhican's Magnate," "Sanhican's Monarch," "F. A. Kent," etc., are beyond comparison and although handicapped by long railroad journeys, have time and again invaded the home territories of some of the leading growers, carrying away all the worth-while trophies, offered in competition.

In addition to these wonderful achievements, amateur and professional exhibitors everywhere are winning with *Fisher & Masson's Dahlias* while thousands of others are enjoying these greatest-of-all Autumn flowers in their gardens.

Our new 1926 catalogue, ready in January, is the leading and most authentic book, in which are listed and described the World's Best Dahlias, foremost among which are several startling novelties from our famous "Sanhican Gardens." It is a book no "Dahlia Fan" should be without—a postal card brings it.

FISHER & MASSON

(Dahlia Growers and Introducers)

"SANHICAN GARDENS"

TRENTON NEW JERSEY

A Basket in our Gold Medal Display at Recent Dahlia Show of Dahlia Society of California

JESSIE L. SEAL

Originator and introducer of the **JESSIE L. SEAL** dahlias, noted for their wonderful beauty, size and other superb prize winning qualities.

Again winner of the *GOLD MEDAL*, at the 1925 annual exhibition of The Dahlia Society of California, for the best general display and the Palace Hotel Cup, for the best collection of California dahlias—the two most coveted prizes.

Our 1926 Illustrated Catalog, with pictures of our exhibit, will feature Golden Fleece, King Tut, Shirley Oliver, Olive Reed and best of the Eastern and Western dahlias; also,

ELLINOR VANDERVEER

the most successful and beautiful pink dahlia that has ever been sent East from California.

Office 609 Third Ave. San Francisco, Cal.

Distributors for Sies Dahlia Manual. Price, 60 cents

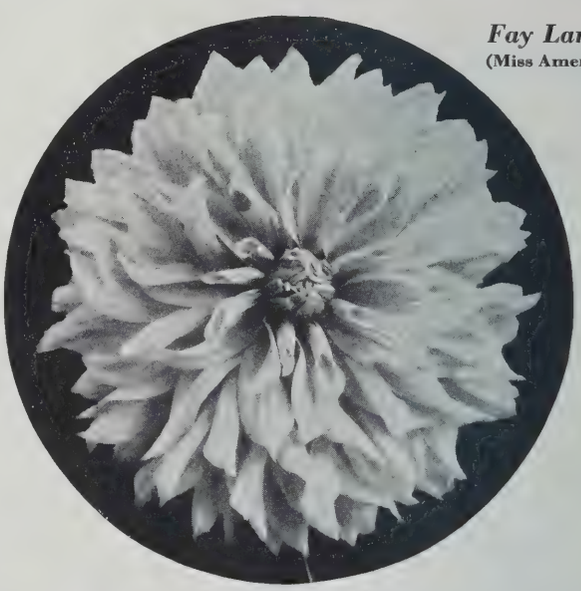
Good Will Toward Men!

One of the most cherished rewards for my efforts is the friendships I have won of thousands of home gardeners throughout the land. Every year sees a gratifying increase in voluntary expression of appreciation of Gillett Service and it is eminently fit at this season to promise even better service for 1926.

I shall continue to specialize in Ferns and Wild Flowers, native Azaleas and Rhododendrons. Plants for Rockery and Water Gardens (Bog Plants). Every conceivable care shall be exercised to get a perfect plant product to the customers in perfect shape. My catalog—one of the most unique published—will be mailed about middle of January to all customers of record. Those as yet not familiar with my line of hardy plants are invited to write for the catalog at once.

EDWARD GILLETT
Fern and Flower Farm
3 Main Street, Southwick, Mass.

Fay Lanphier
(Miss America 1925)



Another Edymel Prize Winner

Our 1926 Introduction

In our 1926 Catalogue this beautiful Hybrid Cactus prize winner is fully described. It is a dahlia worthy of the name of Miss Lanphier—for it is a real beauty. It is an immense yellow flower shading to cream.

Our originations: **SUN MAID** **CLAUDE HARLAN**

and many others described in our 1926 Catalogue. Ready in January.

Edymel Dahlia Farm

Santa Cruz **198 Parkway** **California**

ELITE GLORY

The Greatest Dahlia in the World

Originated by

W. W. KENNEDY & SONS, Red Bank, N. J.

Growers of *"Dahlias Elite"*

THIS great dahlia was originated in 1923 and ever since its appearance as a Second Year Flower in 1924 it has created a sensation wherever exhibited. It is the most spectacular exhibition flower in the World. A Break among Dahlias, due to its giant size on long perfect stems and its peculiar but perfect habits of growth—giant flowers in average soil without heavy disbudding.

The color is a radiant bright red and its effect of brilliance has not been surpassed by any other flower and this includes the entire flower world. Due to the strong stems and fine texture of the flowers it will keep longer than any dahlia we have tried.

ELITE GLORY'S PRIZE RECORD—1924-25

In 1924:

Scored 92—exhibition at Am. Dah. Soc. Trial Grounds, Storrs, Conn. Recommended for Gold Medal.

Scored 91—exhibition at N. J. Dah. Soc. Trial Grounds at New Brunswick.

First Prize for Largest Bloom in Show at New Jersey State Show, Trenton.

First Prize for Largest Bloom in Show at Monmouth County Hort. Show at Red Bank.

Received Special Cert. of Merit at Caldwell, N. J. Special Cert. of Merit at Red Bank, N. J., Special Cert. of Merit at New York. (A.D.S. Show) for Best Undisseminated Seedling.

Elite Glory was shown only twice in competition in 1925. At the New Jersey State Show at Newark it won Sweepstakes Medal for Best Dahlia of New Jersey Origin and at Monmouth County Hort. Show it received Sweepstakes Prize and Special Award of Merit for Best Bloom in Show.

The prices of Elite Glory: Tubers $25 each, delivery April 1st, 1926. Plants $10. Delivery May or June, 1926.

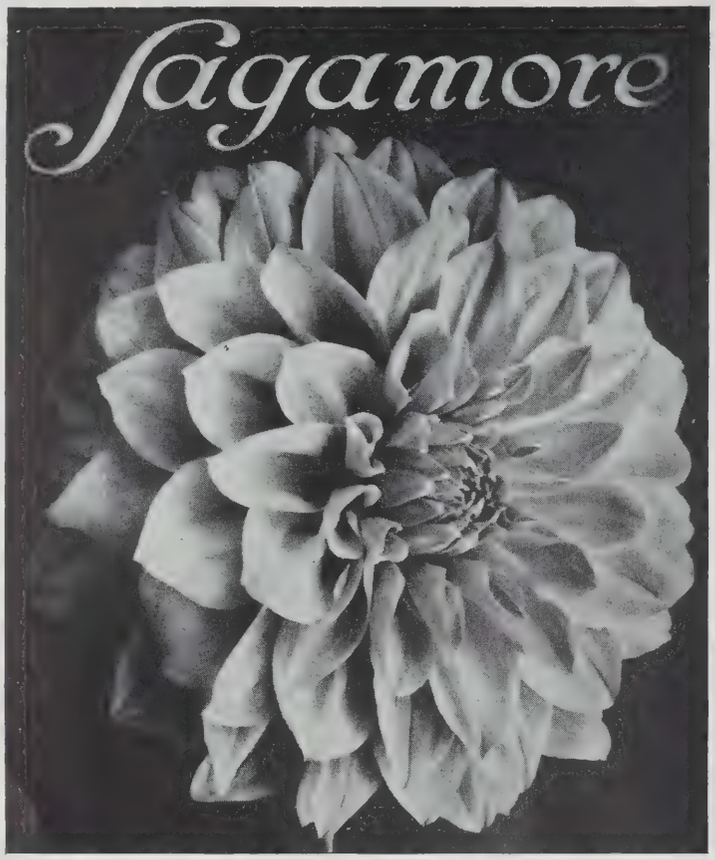
HERALD-TRIBUNE ELITE *Our 1925 Sensation*

Winner Garden & Home Builder Sweepstakes, N. Y.

We announce for 1926 this remarkable White named by one of the Editors of the New York Herald at the American Dahlia Society Show, New York, 1925, where it won the coveted Garden & Home Builder Magazine Sweepstakes for Best Dahlia Never Before exhibited at New York. Herald-Tribune Elite scored 86 exhibition at New Jersey Trial Grounds 1925. It is a rich pure white decorative of splendid form and wonderful keeping qualities—on extra fine stems. The plants are thrifty growers with heavy dark green foliage. The prices of Herald-Tribune Elite: Tubers $10.00; Plants $5.00.

SEND FOR OUR 1926 CATALOGUE—It will describe our other new introductions and will list over 200 varieties of the World's Best Dahlias. It will help you to select the choicest varieties in all types.

W. W. KENNEDY & SONS RED BANK, NEW JERSEY



A Great Name Lives On

A Great Dahlia also lives on and earns new glory each succeeding year.

SAGAMORE has proved its greatness among dahlias. It has delighted the many who grow it and charmed the thousands who visited our fields or who saw it in the exhibition halls. Many letters received from all parts of the country constitute an expression of the satisfaction SAGAMORE has given as an exceptionally healthy grower and a never failing prize winner. Reports received, credit a single Sagamore plant as producing twenty-seven uniform exhibition blooms during the season.

The leading New York Florists acclaim SAGAMORE without a doubt the best keeping and most popular dahlia on the market.

Our stock of Sagamore is healthy and of excellent quality. Do not wait to receive our 1926 catalogue but place your order now and we will give it preference over later orders.

Strong Tubers $7.50 each.
Strong Plants $3.75 each.

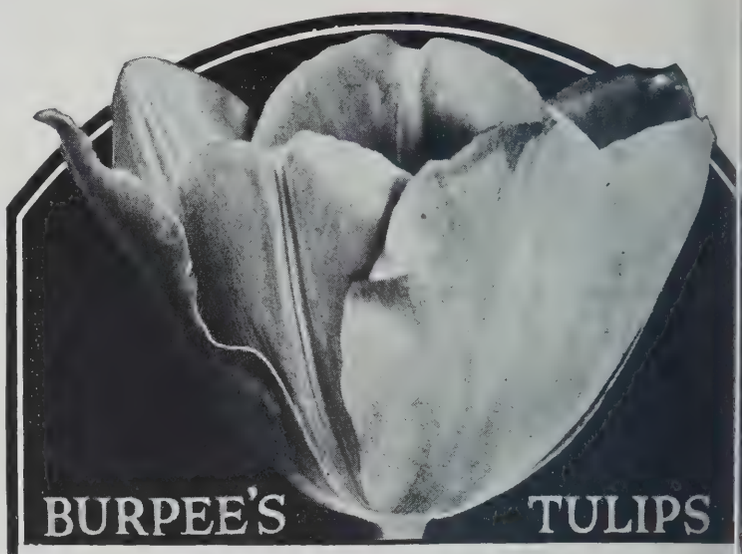
Also

Miss New York—Deep rose hybrid cactus. Greatly admired in our 1924 and 1925 Exhibits at the New York Show because of its artistic style and color. A strikingly handsome flower. Tubers $10.00 each. Plants $5.00 each.

Nathan Hale—Our new deep orange decorative which we have grown for two years alongside of Sagamore and found it possesses the same good qualities. In great demand as a cut flower. Plants only for 1926—$10.00 each.

BADETTY BROS.

Huntington Dahlia Gardens Huntington, N. Y.



We have prepared a special collection of the beautiful **Breeder Tulips** which we feel sure will please those who appreciate the large flowers and artistic colors found in this class. The collection contains the following six varieties, which will be sent postpaid.

Dom Pedro Coffee-brown shaded maroon
Godet Parfait Purple-violet with white base
Golden Bronze Old gold, heliotrope and mahogany
Medea Crushed strawberry shaded heliotrope
Old Times Garnet edged primrose-yellow
Panorama Rich orange shaded mahogany

No. 9775— 3 bulbs each (18 bulbs) $2.00
No. 9776— 6 bulbs each (36 bulbs) 3.50
No. 9777—12 bulbs each (72 bulbs) 6.50
No. 9778—25 bulbs each (150 bulbs) 12.50

Write to-day for a free copy of Burpee's Bulb Catalog.

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.

Seed and Bulb Growers **Philadelphia**

Hardy Plants for the Pacific Coast

HIGH in the Californian Coast Range, 2300 feet above the sea, there is a touch of real winter. The Terraces are located here, and no place is better fitted to supply fine, well-rooted hardy plants for Coast and Southern gardeners. This famous garden contains one of the finest collections of perennials in the United States.

ALL my plants are field-grown, hardened by exposure; while they can be dug and shipped any week in winter, they stay dormant in spring for belated garden planting or for Eastern shipments.

FOR everybody's garden there are the fine old standbys—Phlox, Iris, Hollyhocks, Gaillardias. For one who wants the rare and interesting there is a wide choice, and for the rock garden there are many fine plants.

My Catalogue of Hardy Plants is a most useful book, full of information as to culture of plants. A copy can be had on application. Your garden problems are ours. Consult us freely.

CARL PURDY

Box 76 Ukiah, Calif.

Gladiolus Helen Wills
our newest introduction

New Dahlia Creations

Among our *new* dahlia creations are Sidney B. Mitchell, a very large, decorative, rich, deep, velvety red (almost black in the center), shading through carmine to Tyrian rose at end of petals; and Salbach's White, awarded the gold medal in the trial gardens of the Dahlia Society of California, a superb new white decorative.

These dahlias are only two of the new introductions listed in our 1926 Blue Book.

Helen Wills, our newest gladiolus introduction, is a magnificent white gladiolus, a vigorous grower of fine form, wonderful substance, and a rapid multiplier. It is destined to be the leading white for cutting.

We have tested it against all the best whites and there is nothing to equal Helen Wills.

Fifty other new varieties and all the choicest standard dahlias and gladiolus are catalogued in our 1926 Blue Book.

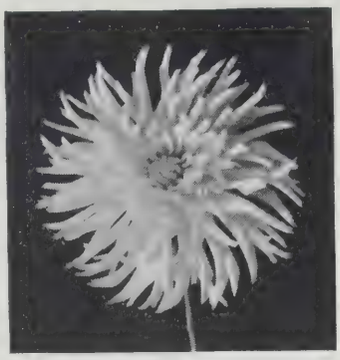
Every Salbach creation has won instant recognition from both professional and amateur growers. All dahlias and gladiolus are first carefully tested in our trial gardens and only those superior in their respective classes are introduced.

Every lover of beautiful gardens should have a copy of Salbach's 1926 Blue Book. *Send for your free copy to-day.*

CARL SALBACH

Originator and grower of new varieties

305 Creston Road **Berkeley, California**



Cactus Dahlia

Mrs. Carl Salbach

Grow Dahlias of Quality and Distinction

One of the very best exhibition dahlias in existence to-day which is receiving the most favorable comment wherever grown is

EASTERN STAR (*Dahliadel*)

The wonderful autumn shade decorative, soft saffron yellow with old gold shadings.

Our display of Eastern Star and Emma Marie won A. D. S. Gold Medal at New York and Silver Medal at the Camden Dahlia Society this year. Certificate of Merit, N. J. Dahlia Society, 1924, scoring high both for Exhibition and Commercial.

Dahlias of Quality and Distinction are giving universal satisfaction. If not on our mailing list send for new catalogue which will be ready soon, featuring Eastern Star and Emma Marie in colors.

Dahliadel Nurseries

Warren W. Maytrott **Vineland, N. J.**

The Season of 1926

Will find us equipped with a choicer line than ever of Ornamental Evergreens—Rhododendrons—Azaleas—Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Vines.

Our collection of choice Peonies—Iris—Phlox and Hardy Garden Perennials will please all lovers of the beautiful.

Our New Catalog will be ready for distribution early in the coming year and will be sent to all of our old friends as well as to any others who may request it.

CHERRY HILL NURSERIES

(T. C. Thurlow's Sons, Inc.)

WEST NEWBURY MASS.

Bessie Boston Dahlias

A few Bessie Boston Prize Winning originations are:

Ballet Girl
California Superba
Carmencita
Champagne
Daddy Butler
Dreamlight
Elizabeth Boston
Eliza Clarke Bull
El Dorado
Elise Drexler
El Granada
Esther Hunt
Elsie Oliver
Faith Garibaldi
Gladys Bates
Gorgeous
J. W. Davies
Kiku
Kittie Dunlap
Koh-I-Noor
La Mascotte
Mariposa
M. H. De Young
Papillon
Regent
Rookwood
San Mateo
Shudow's Lavender
Susan G. Tevis
Talisman
Tanforan
Tommy Atkins
Vivandiere

Many new varieties for 1926

Bessie Boston Dahlia Farm

San Mateo, California

1926 Catalogue Ready in January

Kemp's Wonder Dahlias

1926 Introductions

Glory of Monmouth. A richly colored, richly textured decorative of a royal pink color. Large, deep flowers. A dahlia with many fine points.

Plants only for 1926 $5.00

Altamont. A long petaled graceful decorative of attractive American Beauty color A magnificent flower in garden home or exhibition hall. Altamont won Sweepstake Prize at Scott's Bluff, Nebraska, in competition with the best varieties in America Strong stems, free bloomer and thrifty grower.

Plants only for 1926 $5.00

Rose Marie Fridolin. An attractive hybrid cactus without a fault, the most prolific bloomer I know. Color is rich garnet red without a trace of pink or purple.

Tubers $10.00 Plants $5.00

Adda Patterson. A lovely white hybrid cactus that produces the finest blooms under almost any conditions. Good strong stems and a fine keeper.

Tubers $10.00 Plants $5.00

1925 Introductions

Again I have a fine stock of the two wonderful varieties I introduced in 1925.

Robert Treat. Winner of Garden & Home Builder Sweepstakes Prize A. D. S Show, New York, 1924. It has also won scores of other prizes throughout the country, with many special and sweepstakes prizes.

Tubers $5.00 Plants $2.50

Mordella. Last year I predicted general favor for this truly artistic dahlia and m customers have been even more enthusiastic in 1925. It is the finest of the salmo colored dahlias and we did not receive a single unfavorable report on Mordella.

Tubers $5.00 Plants $2.50

1926 Catalog. Ready to mail in January. It gives a full description of the abov varieties. It will list practically all of the best dahlias of New Jersey origin. It als gives a complete description of Kemp's Wonder Glads.

J. A. KEMP *Glad-Dahlia Specialist* Little Silver, N. J

A Wonderful Gift!

25 Lawler's 20th Century Mixture Blooming Size GLADIOLUS Bulbs Exquisite Colors, Postpaid for $1.50

Every buyer delighted last year

Gift Bulbs

Can you think of anything more lovely than *bulbs* for gifts—

25 Daffodil Bulbs	$1.50
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Write for my new booklet

GEO. LAWLER, Gardenville, Tacoma, Wash.

GARDEN & HOME BUILDER

Contents for December, 1925

LEONARD BARRON, *Editor*
LUCY E. HUBBELL, *Associate Editor*

Volume XLII, Number 4

January—Planning Number

THE New Year with its resolutions and fresh bursts of energy and enthusiasm lights in all of us a burning desire to create; and before these visions may volve into fact comes the practical and extremely fasci-ating labor of planning. Folk with a flair for arden and home building will find helpful suggestion plenty in our January issue, the Special Planning Number.

For our GARDEN & HOME BUILDER PRIZE OFFER *House (see October, 1925, pages 98 and 99), two com-plete garden plans—one for the Colonial and one for he English Cottage type—have been worked out by Prof. Loutrel W. Briggs, Prof. of Landscape Archi-ecture, N. Y. School of Fine and Applied Arts. These plans may be had for a small sum upon appli-ation to the editors.*

For the interior of the house, Mrs. Ruth Robinson Tregenza, of the Department of Home Decoration at Teachers College, has performed the same service that Prof. Briggs has for the grounds. Decorative schemes for both types of house have been developed by Mrs. Tregenza, and home makers anxious to furnish in harmony with the general architectural style of their houses will find sure guidance here.

"Color in Colonial Design" by Henry H. Saylor, author and experienced as editor of many publications which make the building of homes their chief concern,

throws an illuminating ray on the too long neglected question of color in the different types of architectural design—colors which really belong and convey the feeling of the period which they represent.

A group of four six-room houses for country living, "medium sized, inexpensive, of good architecture, attractive, and substantially built" will interest prospective builders. The houses are designed by established architects and are now presented to the public for the first time.

Prof. Hugh Findlay of Columbia University comes again to our readers with "Essentials of the Perennial Border," a pleasant consideration of design and color, with full, carefully prepared lists and tables. "Planting for Permanency" by Arthur H. Carhart, landscape architect, discusses the importance of "garden skeletons"—the trees and shrubs whose planting logically comes first in the garden scheme.

Readers' Service Department

Help will gladly be extended to any one desiring information on garden planning, home building, community planting, and other topics discussed on these pages or of special interest to readers. It will expedite matters if inquiries are sent direct to the Editors of GARDEN & HOME BUILDER, *Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y., and accompanied by stamped addressed envelope for reply.*

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FOR over eighty years each Christmas season has found this establishment catering to the desire for better and more comfortable homes. This season finds a very attractive collection of medium priced articles which make useful and acceptable gifts.

Our Christmas leaflet sent on request

W.&J. SLOANE

47TH STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO WASHINGTON

GARDEN & HOME BUILDER

Vol. XLII, No. 4 — December, 1925

News & Comment

HOLLY leaves and Holly berries, of course, for Christmas. The three things seem inseparable in mind and fancy, and it is a nice poetic thought. Yet the practical gardening fact is that berries do not come on every Holly tree. This is explained in the technical language of Gray's botany by the statement that our native American Holly "flowers more or less dioeciously polygamous" which means that the trees may be and are sometimes self-fertile, but the element of doubt is there.

The Holly does not always behave the same in fruiting capacity; and there is the possibility that even the same tree may behave differently at different times or would do so in different locations. However, that may be, Prof. H. H. Hume of Florida set out some 20 years ago to unravel the conundrum and believes that individual trees have personal idiosyncracies and that this individuality runs not only to the fruiting habit but also to the form or shape of the tree. At all events, he selected well formed trees of different shapes and of marked fruitfulness and has given them distinguishing numbers. These are used for propagating purposes to supply buds for insertion into less distinguished trees. Each of the selected varieties has perfect flowers and blooms and fruits abundantly. It has even been demonstrated that these selected strains, for that's what they are, will not disappoint in the yield of the desired berries every Christmas and a holly "orchard" has been successfully established. It is an interesting line of work and may kill once for all the often heard recommendation "one must buy and grow the doubtfully hardy English Holly in order to get a good crop of berries." The American Holly is native over the wide range of country and is hardy in the New England states.

NARCISSUS AND THAT PLANT QUARANTINE

THE Merchants Association of New York has a special committee on Plant Quarantines and Their Administration which has kept a watchful eye on the trend of affairs. It approached Secretary of Agriculture Jardine soon after his appointment especially urging upon him the necessity of an impartial reopening of the questions involved, and particularly as to the Federal Horticultural Board's action on Narcissus. The Secretary asked the delegation to present a written statement embodying its attitude. At a meeting of the Directors on October 8th the report of its special committee was adopted as follows:

Last spring you courteously received a deputation from the Special Committee on Plant Quarantines and Their Administration of The Merchants' Association of New York, and indicated your willingness to receive a written presentation of that Committee's convictions.

Garden & Home Builder House, modified English cottage type of which plans and large sketches appear on pages 98, 99, October (1925) issue

Detailed plans and specifications of the Prize Offer House may be had on application to the Editors (see page 100, October issue)

We, therefore, respectfully submit the following:

1. Recognizing as fundamental the economic and commercial importance of protecting our agriculture and horticulture from foreign plant enemies, we believe that this protection should be accomplished with due respect to, and careful consideration of, established industries and their future development, and the present and future well-being of the country as a whole.

2. Notwithstanding the scientific ability of the Departmental forces now operating under the Plant Quarantine Law, there are, in the administration of that law, serious misinterpretations, inequities and evidences of unfamiliarity with actual trade conditions and reactions which are detrimental to legitimate trade and commerce.

3. In developing its administrative operations the Department has radically departed from its original principles and has even reversed its own interpretations of the law.
To illustrate: In 1911, Secretary Wilson said: "The fears are absolutely groundless that the Department of Agriculture, in enforcing this section (foreign quarantines) would unnecessarily interfere in any way with legitimate importations of plants . . ."
(James Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, Department Circular No. 37, p. 10, issued August 19, 1911).
But in 1919, before the House Committee on Agriculture, the Chairman of the Federal Horticultural Board said:
"The plants and plant products that will be permitted entry after June 1st are very limited in number. . . . *No ornamental stock will be allowed to come in.* The quarantine practically stops the trade in foreign ornamentals after June 1." (Charles L. Marlatt—Testimony before House Committee on Agriculture, on Agriculture Appropriation Bill, January 8, 1919, pp. 744-745).
and on the same occasion:
"Perhaps one of the most important items of work of the Federal Horticultural Board during the year has been . . . preparing a quarantine which will practically stop from the 1st of next June *all* miscellaneous plant importations into the United States."

4. That whereas the Department originally recognized as mandatory under the Law the issuance of permits for the importation of stock certified to be clean and healthy, it has subsequently, by progressive regulation, reversed itself and now declares the issuance of permits to be discretionary and dependent upon "horticultural necessity," as determined by the employees of the Department.

5. The factor of "horticultural necessity" referred to in the preceding paragraph, involving the question of availability of domestic supplies and thereby definitely becoming a controlling factor in trade and commerce, is in no legitimate way a phase of quarantine administration for the exclusion of plant diseases and plant pests and the Federal Horticultural Board has no authorization in law and should not consider it. Certainly it should not become a dominating factor in its decisions. *Plant quarantines, on the other hand, which are rightfully administrative actions, should be—as the Law requires them to be—specific as to subject, place, and cause. They should be promulgated and administered solely as emergency health measures.*
Quarantine No. 37 as a typical example of the administrative policies of the Department as exercised through the Federal Horticultural Board, is *not* specific, but is general and all-inclusive.

6. The exclusion of narcissus bulbs after December 31st, next (except under special permit issued on the grounds of "horticultural necessity"), is a typical example of the apparently needless and unwarranted restrictive and trade destroying methods already referred to. Even during the three years since January 1, 1923, when Amendment 2 (announcing the exclusion of narcissus bulbs after 1925) went into effect, this country has been importing these bulbs in steadily increasing numbers without noticeable or reported injurious results. Does this not effectively challenge the necessity of the action—at all events, until some specific, irrefutable evidence of the alleged danger is made public by the Department? The importance of these bulbs to the trade and to the public; the commercial inadequacy of the domestic supply at present and as indicated for years to come; and the recognized growing demand for this particular plant material—all this prompts and justifies an urgent appeal for the most careful consideration of this question.

7. In view of the foregoing we respectfully urge upon you the need of a complete investigation of the Department's entire plant quarantine policy, particularly as it affects the horticultural industry (including the florist, nursery, seed, and bulb trades) and foreign commerce in fruits and vegetables; and, pending the result of such investigation, a postponement of the announced embargo on narcissus bulbs."

As this issue of the magazine is going to press comes the announcement of a general conference on the Narcissus bulb situation called by the Secretary of Agriculture, at Washington, November 16th. We hope that all parties interested were adequately represented on that occasion, and of course further reference will be made to the conference at the proper time.

OUR PRIZE OFFER HOUSE

ON pages 98 and 99 of our October issue we published sketches and plans of a small house specially designed to meet the needs of our garden-loving readers—people who may have limited property and purse and yet crave a home that satisfies their taste—and we are offering $500 for the first publishable account with pictures of its erection. Designed by R. C. Hunter & Bro., for GARDEN & HOME BUILDER this house is compact, economical, and easily run—no unnecessary steps or frets for the housewife. Attached garage leaves an unbroken area which may be developed interestingly in a number of ways from the garden viewpoint.

In this connection we are fortunate in having secured the services of Prof. Loutrel W. Briggs, Professor of Landscape Architecture, New York School of Art, who is working out two complete garden plans one for the Colonial and one for the Modified English Cottage type of house—which will be published in January. In that same issue will appear also decorative schemes developed by Mrs. Ruth Robinson Tregenza, whose activities in connection with the Department of Home Decoration at Teachers College, New York City, and her long familiarity with design particularly equip her with practical knowledge of the subject. Home makers anxious to furnish in harmony with the general architectural style of their houses will find sure guidance here.

Richard Loewenfeld, Photo

"If you have loved a garden,
My roses bloom for you."
Louise Driscoll

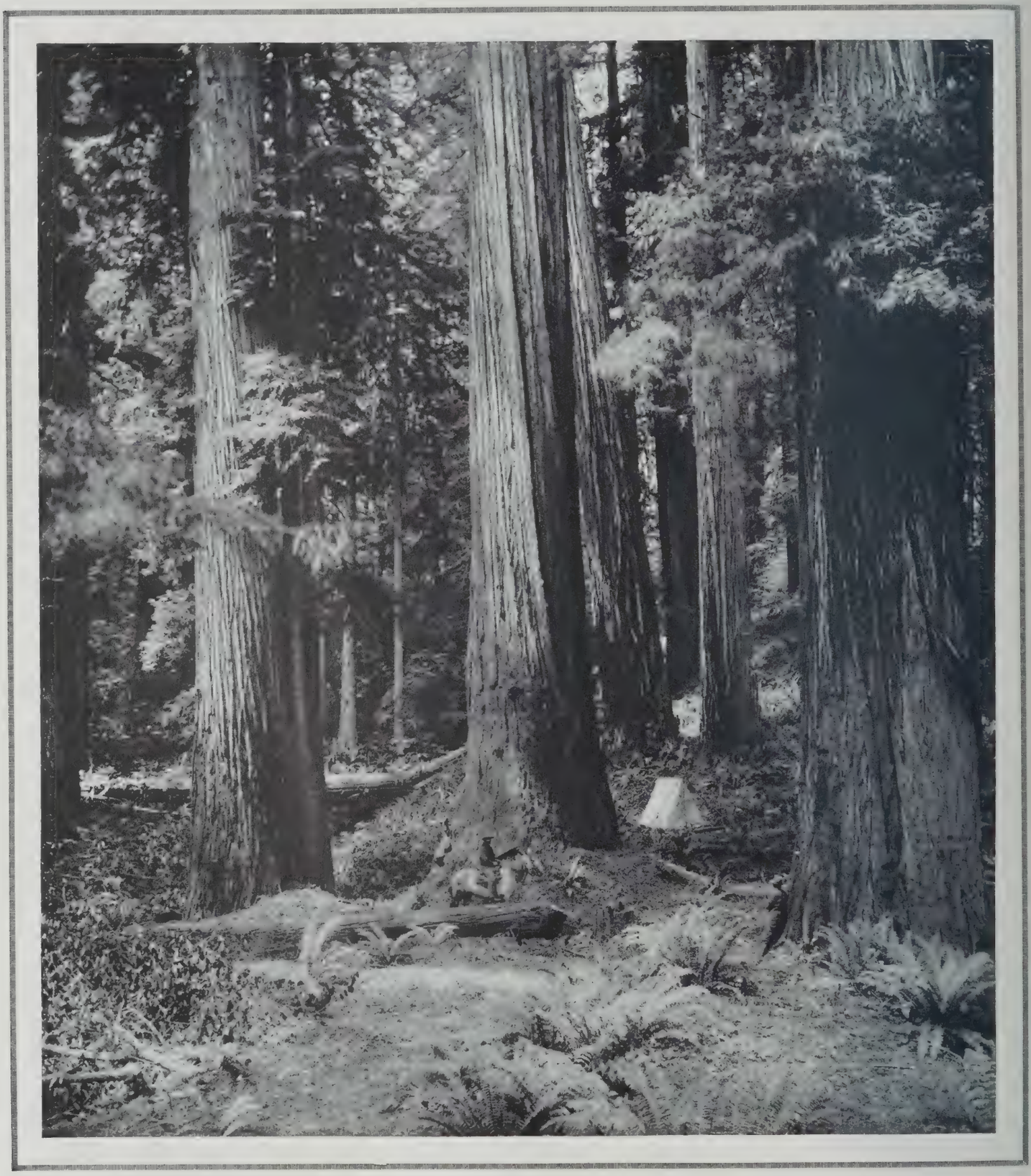
A sharing of joy and interests, the freemasonry of gardening—does anything equal it? What is a continent or an ocean to folk linked by common enthusiasms? With its Poplars and its Roses this garden of sunshine and peace at the Tacoma, Washington, home of Mr. Charles Rhodes strikes a responsive chord in all of us

A. M. Prentiss, Photo

"Who shall inquire of the season,
Or question the wind where it blows?
We blossom and ask no reason,
The Lord of the Garden knows."

Bliss Carman

Iris, Saxifrage, Ribbon-grass and other greenery cluster in interesting diversity about the pool and up the steps clamber "little Clove Pinks, sturdy, fringed and gay" as the garden poet, Miss Driscoll, puts it. The hillside planting at this Portland, Oregon, home of Miss Emma H. Morton has character and the happy trait of merging into its natural setting



"In the wealth of the wood since the world began
The trees have offered their gifts to man.
* * * *
But the glory of trees is more than their gifts:
'Tis a beautiful wonder of life that lifts,
From a wrinkled seed in an earth-bound clod,
A column, an arch in the temple of God,
A pillar of power, a dome of delight,
A shrine of song, and a joy of sight!"

Henry van Dyke

Literally a priceless heritage are the California Redwoods. Rather worse than desecrating a cathedral it seems to destroy the least of these, for, after all, temples are merely man made and may be readily rebuilt, whereas the wind and sun and slow power of centuries go into the creation of these green shrines so eloquently bespeaking the eternal. "Three thousand years is quite a respectable age" says the French naturalist, Fabre, whimsically (see review of "The Wonder Book of Plant Life," page 285) of these "true giants of the vegetable kingdom" which are at once the treasure and the responsibility of every citizen worthy of his salt, and whose preservation is of the utmost importance to the economic as well as the aesthetic life of the nation (see page 265)

Of Christmas Gardens

WALTER PRICHARD EATON

Author of "The Man Who Found Christmas," "Green Trails and Upland Pastures," etc., etc.

CHRISTMAS and the winter world! Powdered evergreens and snow sparkle! How much a part of the day, in our fondest memories, is the beauty of Nature, which not only contributes the tree and the greens to our house within, but contributes the right spirit and setting to the world without! For how many generations have the Christmas card artists struck a warm, responsive chord in our hearts by their pictures of snow-laden Firs and the bright window squares of home gleaming behind the evergreens! The garden that is planted for Christmas will not ignore these age-old pictures, so dear to us all; and I am quite sure that if it is so planted, it will be a better garden when summer comes, as well.

Most people nowadays, I suppose, agree that a garden ought to have some attractiveness even in winter; and most people, seeking to achieve this, would instinctively turn first for aid to evergreen plantings. And that instinct is a sound one. Not only do evergreens, wisely planted, add greatly to the charm of the garden in winter (as well as in summer, for that matter), but they peculiarly add to it on the winter day-of-days, Christmas, when the immemorial custom of our race decrees that no house shall be without its evergreen.

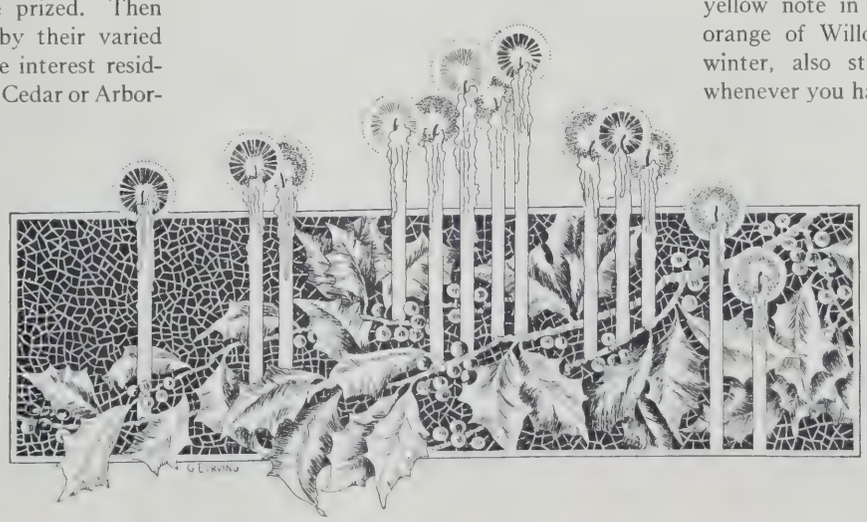
The winter value of evergreens backing the garden or massed naturally on the estate, lies to no small extent simply in the fact that they are green, they have the color and aspect of life while other trees are dead, they link, through the cold, the vanished summer with the summer to come. Then, too, in their manner of growth (which is not so noticeable in summer) they add a tactile value and a value of outline to the scene. The gloss, the infinite softness of irregular high light and shadow on a well filled out evergreen is very lovely, and in winter, when Nature leaves little foliage in the garden to give us any tactile values, this is greatly to be prized. Then also the various evergreens, by their varied shapes, add enormously to the interest residing in pure form. A columnar Cedar or Arborvitae, a spired Spruce, a lone White Pine spreading beneficently out, a group of Pines making brown cathedral columns, each strikes a distinctive note vastly appreciated in the bareness of winter. Add snow to the drooping, lateral branches of a Norway Spruce, snow lying in horizontals amid the green, and you have a pattern of rare beauty.

EDITORS' NOTE: A word of introduction would be superfluous, for to all lovers of gardens wide and little Walter Prichard Eaton already stands as friend, warmly held for his sympathetic word pictures of outdoor beauty. And since such appreciation of Nature "makes the whole world kin", our readers will, we are sure, join us in this word of welcome.

BUT you have, as well, something peculiarly charming and fitting on Christmas Day—you have a Christmas tree in your garden, decorated by Nature and striking just the right note outside your house, so that the garden suddenly becomes in winter a part of your dwelling, even as it is in blooming summer. I had a house in the Berkshires once which was almost hidden behind eighty-foot Norways, and on a white Christmas our guests came up the path under a wonderful aisle of great, frosted Christmas trees, and the wreath and red ribbon on our door showed down the vista like a part of Nature. Our guests used to exclaim with delight at the quite unpremeditated effect. We had smaller evergreens, too, young Hemlocks growing into a natural screen, and in them we hung "presents" for the birds —balls of suet on bright strings, and sunflower seeds, and the nut hatches and chickadees were vocal in the branches, till it seemed as though they were trying to give us a Christmas carol. Thick evergreens, even without suet, are a boon to the birds in winter, being their natural sleeping place and refuge from the winds. If you want winter birds, not only feed them, but plant some evergreens.

Ever since I was a small child, one of my annual delights has been to go out and cut my own Christmas tree for the house. If I had to buy it at a store, I should feel something was wrong with the season. Fortunately I have woods of my own where I can always find a young tree, but if I didn't I should certainly start a small Christmas tree nursery. Nothing is simpler, nothing in a garden will more interest the children, and nothing will result, if you don't cut all the trees, in greater future beauty. For that matter, such a nursery is lovely when young. Plant five-year nursery stock to insure rounded heads and quick growth, and space just enough to insure low lateral expansion for the next few years, but not enough to leave great gaps. You can soon take out one or more trees a year, using the tops after the whole tree gets too tall, and put new stock in the spaces. Around the edges, in the needle-soured soil, you can put your pink Lady's-slippers and other wild flowers that relish such an environment. In a very few years, in a space thirty by thirty feet, you can achieve a bird refuge, a wild flower corner, a lovely mass of evergreen foliage, and a Christmas tree supply. If you want to hasten growth, mulch the trees with old hay or cuttings and keep out all weeds.

The winter garden, especially at Christmas time, can be made much more attractive, too, by a judicious use of such shrubs as hold colored berries into the cold season, or add color by their stems. There are many such native shrubs which may be had—the berries of the Red Osier Dogwood last late, and all winter the wine-red stems are lovely over the snow. This shrub can be controlled by pruning from its naturally rank spread, and the pruned clump offers a fine catbird haven in summer. Almost more beautiful in its winter color is the lavender stalk of the Blackberry. One thinks twice, of course, before using a Blackberry in a garden, for once out of control it spreads badly, and is a nasty thing to handle. But in a wild corner, especially rising against or above a gray stone wall, over the snow, the gracefully inclined stems strike one of the loveliest of winter color notes. The native Bush Cranberry (so called) bears red berries in profusion, if you spray it for aphis during the summer; and the Barberry is always good, both for its fruit and autumn foliage, and for a yellow note in its bare stems. The tawny orange of Willow shoots, especially in late winter, also strikes a beautiful note, and whenever you have a moist corner that makes their use acceptable a Willow or two may well be planted, or even a pollarded row on the curve of a sluggish stream. As a matter of fact, there exists plenty of color in the natural winter landscape, only waiting our craft to bring it into our gardens, to make Christmas Day, and the whole winter through, more cheerful and lovely about our dwellings.



Characteristically Californian, with its patio, tile roof, and cool-looking wall spaces, is the Pebble Beach home of Mr. Mark Daniels, who as an architect was well equipped to interpret his own needs and "when a man builds a home for himself he sets up in stone, wood, plaster, brick, a picture of his soul"

HOME BUILDING ON THE PACIFIC COAST

HENRY H. SAYLOR

Author of "Bungalows," "Making a Fireplace," "The Book of Annuals," etc.

The Emergence of a Definite and Distinctive Style Which Meets Climatic and Present-day Needs

Photographs by Gabriel Moulin and courtesy of Mark Daniels and Charles Francis Saunders

FIFTEEN years ago California was in the throes of establishing a Pacific Coast type of architecture for her country and suburban houses. The spectacle is a pleasanter thing to look back upon than to have witnessed in the making, for California has won through in this task just as she has won through in many others. The days of the forty-niner were stormy enough, it would seem, to have shivered the very timbers of the sunny ship of state. Earthquake and fire, drought and labor problems have come, have sorely rent the fine fabric of her civilization, but have passed on and left her serene and unbowed.

It may seem like spreading it a bit thick to speak in the same breath of these titanic upheavals and the seemingly mild process of creating an architectural style, and yet the comparison is fully justified. When you think of Italy does your mental picture include much more than her architecture and the swarthy peasantry? Can you visualize Venice in terms other than her canals and palaces and gondoliers? Can you think of New England without calling up the white-painted homestead of shingles or clapboards, with its green shutters and its sheltering Elm? Yes the architecture of a people is something far more important, something far more signif cant, than mere shelter from the element

When a man builds a home for himself h sets up in stone, wood, plaster, brick, a pictur of his soul. It may be a very poor picture, be cause he finds it difficult to express himself a he would like; he is hampered by lack o means, by the difficulties of communicatin his desires to others, by the haziness of h own conception of what he wants. Neve theless, a man's home is an embodiment of h inner self. Into his home he builds some thing of his hopes, something of his fears; h shows us the extent of his education, the de gree of cultivation that his taste has reache Much of his most intimate personal life revealed; his pet economies, his attitude to ward his neighbor, even his minor idiosyncra sies. Indeed, if the man with a narrow shriveled soul knew the efficacy of architectur

EDITORS' NOTE. *Seldom indeed do we welcome so well-equipped an author as Mr. Henry H. Saylor for whom architecture is both a profession and a hobby, a serious occupation and a joyous diversion—lucky the man whose life work and predilection are one, and lucky the audience who profit by his enthusiasm. Out of extended experience as editor of "The Architectural Review," "The American Architect," and other publications which make the building of homes their chief concern, Mr. Saylor has developed not only a wide-gauge point of view, a long perspective on the growth and meaning of architecture, but the ability to state his findings in clear and pleasant language.*

as a portrait painter, I doubt that he would ever have the courage to build him a home. And, as this is true of the individual, in the aggregate the architecture of a people is the best picture of that people that mankind can get. It has always been so; it will always be so.

So what are mere earthquakes and drought and fire and social upheaval when compared to the really vital matter of recording in the history of civilization what manner of people this is?

If you should take a Frenchman, and an Italian, a New England Yankee, a Mexican, an Englishman, a Dutchman, a Russian and a Turk, each with his wife, and drop them upon an uninhabited island, what do you suppose the community would look like after a year of building?

IN A considerably modified degree that was the situation in California fifteen years ago. The native-born Californians were nearly all in the primary and grade schools. The Middle West and the East and the Japanese and the Chinese and the Mexican had moved into California and were proceeding to make it their home. Of course there were plenty of communities too firmly established to show any marked effects of this incoming tide—notably San Francisco and the suburbs across the Bay—but farther south the deluge was overwhelming.

Each settler, naturally, brought with him his ideas of house-building from home, with the result that southern California became an architectural Babel. There were but two factors making for any sort of unanimity of thought in building. One was the string of old Mission buildings, stepping off the coast by intervals of a day's journey for man and his horse; the other was the climate, dictating a house that should provide for a less formal, more outdoor type of living than the settlers had practised back home.

The bulk of the resulting houses was a heterogeneous collection of what was given the euphonious title of "California bungalow." These were, for the most part, one-story wooden buildings of a nondescript character that suggested the strong architectural influence of the state of Iowa—that is to say, no architectural character whatever. They were just "houses," basking in the glamour of the new term, bungalow. Some few of the better examples were found striving for the simplicity in wall surfaces and roof masses that distinguished the Missions. Others were frank adaptations of Eastern Colonial or Early Republic types, bending the stately dignity of those architectural forms to the rambling one-story plan of the new environment. Still others strove for an entirely new form—a curious, over-picturesque combination of informal materials in flat-roofed masses that was given the name, "Japanesque." The designers vied with one another in using unpainted cypress or redwood, rounding its edges, burning out its softer fibres, weathering it by various artificial means to look like well-worn drift-wood. With it was combined brickwork that obviously struggled for crudity, glorifying the most grotesque clinkers, avoiding plane surfaces at any cost, dragging

Interesting and expressive of high traditions is the entrance at Adobe Flores, built three-quarters of a century ago by a Spanish gentleman of South Pasadena, Cal. *(see view on page 272 also)*

"A vernacular unmistakably a part of its California foot-hills is the ranch house which apparently just grew, naturally, inevitably, a logical result of meeting definite needs in the most direct manner." Among the mountains of Santa Cruz rests this pleasant ranch home of Kathleen Norris, whose latest book, "Little Ships," too is rooted in California soil and drawn against a background known to her since birth, for Mrs. Norris is herself a Californian

in rough boulder inserts, jagged corners, bulbous foundations. Crudity and the unexpected became a fetish, but, far from originating in careless, slap-dash workmanship, they were too obviously the result of misguided painstaking artifice.

Another common type was that copied from the Swiss chalet. There was at least some logical justification for its employment. The sites on which this style was used were usually steep hillsides, paralleling the mountainous setting which produced it. Then too, it was an architecture of wood, and here wood was plentiful and easily sawed to the simple patterns of the Swiss prototype.

There was still another type that stood out from the medley of jumbled styles, lack of styles or mere affectations, and that was the California ranch-house. It never put forth any great claims to merit; it never really entered the lists to establish itself as the vogue. Apparently it just grew, naturally, inevitably, a logical result of meeting definite needs in the most direct workmanlike manner with the materials at hand. It borrowed none of the finery of other architectural styles; it sounded no blatant note of self advertisement; it never, so far as I know, laid claim even to a name, and yet there it stands, a vernacular that is as unmistakably a part of its California foot-hills as the stone houses of eastern Pennsylvania betoken that great treasure store of mica-schist. Unfortunately, there were few of these ranch-houses compared with the multitude of suburban bungalows, and they were usually well off the beaten track where their quiet influence could have little effect on public taste.

Such, therefore, was the Babel of southern California fifteen years ago. It would have been a rash prophet, indeed, who would have undertaken to point the slow, sure way of architectural development leading out of that jumble of incongruities.

LOOKING back over the traveled path, is easy enough now to see reasons for the twists and turns, the effect of guide-posts, the casting aside of superfluous baggage, the pitfalls avoided. The settlers are now old-timers; they have learned of one another, rubbing off the edges of their former imported provincialisms. The tide of what was then newcomers has settled down as a stable body, large enough to resist the disturbances of further immigration from Iowa and Kansas and the East. It has become welded together in the bonds of mutual interests. The bungalows of fifteen years ago, fortunately, were short-lived structures. Many that have not passed the way of the structurally ephemeral are giving place to modern demands for better things.

Throughout the slow, steady progress of these last fifteen years the original two factors of influence have persisted, the little bit of leaven that leaveneth the mass. The Spanish Missions have had and are still having their influence on the taste of California home builders, and the distinctly individual type of life fostered by the climate, whose variations are not over a wide scale, tends to bring into wider use a floor plan of its own making.

To take the second factor first, the climate has made evident several basic facts. The lack of necessity for elaborate heating systems has cut down the cellar requirements to a small space for cool storage. Hot summer suns have brought thick masonry walls into wider use where their cost is justified, and an increased use of stucco in cases where the semblance of such walls must suffice for the reality. The patio, a logical provision for the shaded outdoor retreat in which the cooling sound and presence of water may be enjoyed, steadily grows to be more of a necessity than a luxury.

Given these dictated factors along the line of practical considerations, and the enduring presence of the old Spanish Missions, it was but natural that the architects should turn to these great monuments of the padres for their inspiration. The important fact, however, is that they did not stop there, to build upon the basis of these comparatively simple ecclesiastical designs the more intricate smaller-scale work demanded by the home builder for his domestic buildings. To the credit of their artistic judgment, be it said they soon perceived the pitfalls that lay in the path of any attempt to derive from the

"The California house of to-day has found itself. Its thick walls of masonry give a lovely texture, deep window embrasures promise cool relief, delicately turned spindles provide points of fine detail." Home of Mr. George T. Cook at Pebble Beach; Pierpont & Walter S. Davis, Architects

issions themselves a form of architectural xpression fitted to a complex modern civiliza-on in the building of its homes. Here were e beautiful and eminently fitting ecclesiasti-l expressions of an earlier and far less com-ex age. They had little in common with e needs of a house and garage of to-day. ut the Missions were but a highly specialized anch of an architectural tongue that pos-ssed a wider vocabulary. The Spanish ar-itecture of the padres was a fundamental ing, fitted by long development to climatic eds similar to those that prevailed in south-n California, tested by time and not found anting. This wider basic style offered the gical way out, the foundation upon which build a superstructure that would in time ke on in increasing measure the color of s new environment. The late Bertram oodhue, in his design of the San Diego Exposition, set up a mighty guide-post to point the way.

And so the California house of to-day has found itself. Its thick walls of masonry are covered with a plaster, the swirling trowel marks of which give a lovely texture of shadows finely etched by a high sun. Deep window embrasures promise the cool relief of the interiors in rough plaster, dark woodwork and tapestry hangings. Delicately turned wood spindles in the window and balcony grilles provide points of fine detail in contrast with the broad masses of plaster walls. Exquisitely wrought ironwork in doorways and garden gates provide further focal points to delight the eye and give accent to the asymmetrical division of the wall masses. Low-sloping roofs of soft greens or the warmer colors of tile shelter the house without the necessity for elaborately detailed cornices. Riotous color in the planting—a distinctive accompaniment of California's climate—is tempered judiciously with generous masses of green to tie the structure into its setting. A growing skill in the use of this garden color makes unnecessary and unadvisable any considerable use of color in the architectural detail itself—traditionally a natural accompaniment of Spanish architecture and always more or less of a temptation to the designer.

This California house of to-day is still, like most good things of this world, in a regrettable minority. Architectural progress is a slow-moving stream; the stone and half-timber and plaster houses of England did not spring up in a day; our New England homestead was no mushroom growth. But the architectural beauty by which we shall one day come to know California is launched on the right path and is moving surely and serenely on.

THE BIG FOUR IN BUILDING MATERIALS

The Distinguishing Merits of Brick, Stucco, Wood, and Stone

ALL the basic building materials have certain recognized excellences and some discernible draw-backs; in other ords, they are part and parcel of the whole der of things which may approximate per-ction but never actually attain it. This oup of articles strives to lay frankly before e prospective home builder the pros and cons the question. We do not attempt to achieve decision; that, of course, is the pleasurable ork of each individual. But we do hope to ve food for thought and solid fact for the ospective builder to go upon.

At some time or other almost everyone sualizes his or her "dream house." Side side with personal preference looms the atter of practicability. What is going to ppen to that house when it is translated to terms of the actual? Will it suit its site? Is it durable? Does it fall within cost limit?

These are all considerations that need an answer *in advance!* And because they are things that the average layman has little opportunity to learn about first hand, we are glad to place at our readers' disposal the experience of men who have made the designing of homes a life study, letting them "say their say" without editorial interpolation or hindrance, because we believe that architects, like other people, have a right to their predilections and that the man without decided tastes is—in the creative world at least—the man without force, and his work will reflect this lack; though it may sometimes be pleasant it will never be distinguished. Furthermore, on this occasion it is not merely a case of predilection but of predilection plus knowledge; choice resting upon an understanding of the use of materials as acquired in the course of practice. And, as individual experience in no two instances can ever completely overlap, naturally there will be varying viewpoints among architects as to the desirability of this or that material.

Consequently, it would be well for the prospective home builder to keep an open mind until the subject as a whole has been presented. In this second article of the series the merits of stucco are considered by Mr. Henry Polhemus of Polhemus & Coffin; in October (pages 104–105) the case of brick was advocated by Mr. J. Duncan Hunter of R. C. Hunter & Bro., in forthcoming issues wood and stone will be discussed by able and conversant architects.

—The Editors.

II. Why Stucco for the Country Home

HENRY W. POLHEMUS
Architect

Photographs by Tebbs & Knell, S. H. Gottscho, H. Troth, and by courtesy of the Portland Cement Association

Diversity of Color and Texture That Make This an Appropriate Material for Almost Any Setting and Architectural Style

THE architecture of a people such as ours, combining the blood of all the nations of the world, has naturally resulted in a variety of styles and aterials. Our country and suburbs, al-ough often lacking in the architectural mogeneity of an older civilization, are teresting for the fact that almost every type architecture is displayed, suiting the in-vidual taste of the owner and his architect, or worse, of the builder only, when the architect's services have been thought unnecessary.

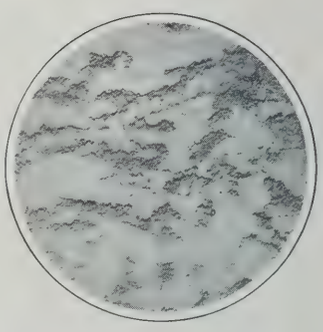
The prospective owner before approaching his architect usually has some favorite prototype, a taste for which may be born in him or developed through the perusal of magazines and books on home building or by the influence of local examples. He has at his command almost any of the building materials, but in nearly every case he favors at least an effect of durability and permanence, which can best be obtained through the use of a masonry wall surface.

Then comes the important question of expense and the age-old wall finish of stucco solves his problem. The charm of stucco has been known since the ancient days of Greece and Rome, and, applied in its plastic state, it can be treated in innumerable ways to adapt its texture and surface to almost any style of architecture.

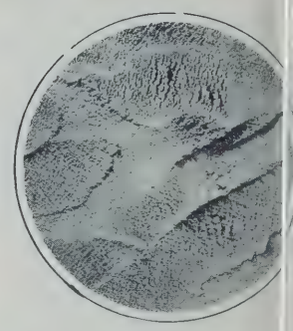
We have in this country beautiful examples of early Colonial houses in smooth stucco finish on stone or brick, weathered by time to become an integral part of the landscape. The countries of Europe from which so much of our architectural inspiration can be traced, abound in picturesque examples of the stucco house, treated in an endless variety of ways: the half-timbered, rough-textured cottages of England and France; the more formal Georgian and Tudor mansions of England; the chateaux and manor houses of France; and the colorful villa and small house of the South of Europe, the prototype of so many of our beautiful modern developments in California and Florida.

THERE is no setting in which the properly designed stucco house does not take its place as if it were part of nature, and the longer it endures, the more beauty

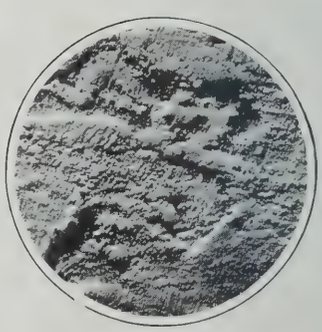
One of the group of five attractive small houses (see also below) built for about $12,000 apiece not far from New York City; Polhemus & Coffin, Architects



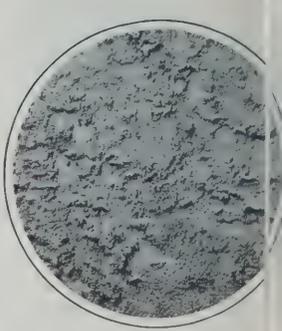
Among various in esting finishes is "Italian," a ro cast or spatter-d with steel trowel lightly over the spots



Simply applied with broad sweeps of the plasterer's trowel and then left untouched the "French Trowel" finish merits attention



Probably a mo evolution from th way with 'dobe b "California" is seems particul suitable for the S ish type dwell The effect is ge by applying s mortar in irre masses and ru down with a bu burlap just befo sets



Frequently seen is the "English Cottage" texture acquired by feathering with the edge of a trowel which, when applying the stucco, is held at an angle to the wall so as to tear instead of smoothing the mixture

By using stucco on wood frame, diversity and a certain picturesqueness was possible and each of these houses has distinct character (see upper right also); designed by Polhemus & Coffin and built for about $12,000.

Where a sharply troweled surface intensifies the play of light and shadow. Home of Mr. C. F. Lewis at San Antonio, Texas; Adams & Adams, Architects

"We have in this country beautiful examples of early Colonial houses in smooth stucco finish on stone or brick weathered by time to become an integral part of the landscape." Crowned not alone with the dignity of age but wearing a halo of history as well, this old dwelling at Chadd's Ford, Pa., was in Revolutionary days the headquarters of General George Washington

does it derive from the softening effects of nature.

Stucco may be applied as a finish on masonry (that is on stone, brick, concrete, or terra-cotta block, or it may with tried success be applied on wire lath to ordinary wood frame construction. This last method is the solution for the houseowner of moderate means.

The owner who does not particularly fancy the shingle or clapboard house, whether on account of fear of painting upkeep cost or from artistic preference, and who cannot stretch his pocketbook to include the extra cost of true masonry construction, may attain his object by the use of stucco on frame construction, costing him little, if any, more than wood finish and less when it is taken into consideration that painting is eliminated.

From the standpoint of beauty, its qualities are limitless and from the practical standpoint it affords fire protection, insulation against cold and heat, greater than wood, and minimum upkeep when properly mixed and applied.

ACCOMPANYING this article are photographs (page 258) of two inexpensive stucco houses of a group of five of the same material and type recently constructed for a realty corporation in Westchester County, New York, by Polhemus & Coffin. These houses were built at a cost of about $12,000 a piece, and it was only found possible to obtain economical, picturesque varieties of exteriors through the use of stucco on wood frame.

The wall texture is modelled with a steel trowel giving a reasonably smooth texture but wavy surface. The craftsman quality and color of the texture produced an almost im mediate effect of the houses belonging to th setting, avoiding the staring appearance o the newly painted wood house.

The wood detail is extremely simple an plain, the houses depending on their mass, an the color and texture of walls for their effect.

All settings do not require stucco house but practically any setting is an appropriat one for the proper type of stucco hous There are settings, however, such as Florid or California and such sunny tropical clime or at our sandy beach resorts, that practicall demand stucco.

This article has not striven to prove tha any stucco house is a success, but rather tha stucco is a practical, artistic, colorful buildin material, which, when properly handled, wi produce a harmonious interesting result i any surroundings.

There is a pleasant tendency nowadays, particularly in houses of the Spanish and Italian type, to finish off interiors in simple stucco effects of one sort or another. Altogether delightful in its austerity is the dining room in this Chicago, Illinois, home designed by Russell S. Walcott

WHICH GOOD DAHLIAS ARE BEST

DERRILL W. HART

The Cream of This Season's Shows and Established Varieties That Continue in High Place

THAT during the 1925 season more than fifty early fall flower shows were held within a short radius of New York City alone is eloquent testimony of the popularity of the Dahlia. And the fashion extends clear across and up and down the country. Unfortunately, the South Central States had to cancel most of their shows on account of the unusual August weather conditions, and an early nip of frost caught the blooms in some other sections.

A complete review of the many Eastern shows is impracticable and after all it is the facts as to varieties that are important. Therefore, the comments following are the conclusions on the whole, a filtrate as it were of variety merit at all these shows. We have been able to see most of the varieties actually growing and no variety included in this review is a poor grower, nor has any a weak stem. There are now far too many good stem varieties to justify a moment's encouragement to those that hang their heads.

Inasmuch as the New York Show is the official gathering of the American Dahlia Society it is specially selected for detailed comment. Here with increasing certainty all the introductions of the best commercial and amateur growers everywhere are being brought together in a real testing ground of comparative merits. Competition is keen in the New York Show. The American Dahlia Society is a very human organization and therefore far from free of faults that could be easily remedied. Yet its 1925 Show was a great event. For the second year in succession the Fisher & Masson entry won the A. D. S. gold medal for best trade exhibit, with the W. Atlee Burpee Co. a close runner-up. Both of these exhibitors made better displays than in 1924 and the slightest slip in staging by the winner would have meant a reversal of honors. The Garden Club of America gold medal for the exhibit of "best educational value" was also conferred on the Fisher & Masson exhibit. This display contained a representative variety of practically every type, and in good quantity; it had as well some of the best of the standard varieties, and several excellent new introductions all staged with excellent taste and presenting an artistic exhibit of real beauty. Both these displays were triumphs as displaying the practical decorative possibilities of the Dahlia.

THE SEAL OF CONNECTICUT

A spectacular wide-petaled Decorative of clear golden yellow

The Badetty Bros. and the Dahliadel Nursery each made worthy exhibits of much interest as containing only varieties of their own origination. They afforded a pleasant relief from the comprehensive exhibits containing all kinds of color in a multitude of varieties. The Kennedy exhibit, featuring ELITE GLORY, was a popular color spot in the show, and the Harding exhibit with the sensational new ROSE FALLON won its share of attention.

In making the selections of varieties below for special comment the names have been taken "as they run." There is no attempt at a ranking arrangement. The problem has been not merely to find the good ones, but rather to find which good ones are best!

Novelties of Merit

JUDGE ELKUS (Griffiths)—This staghorn petaled golden Decorative won the undisseminated seedling prize at the Monmouth County, N. J., show at Red Bank, and a special Award of Merit. Perhaps the most beautiful, golden yellow Dahlia we have seen. It is a one-toned flower with no blended salmon or orange shades, and because of its color depth the flower is enriched to a remarkable degree.

JERSEY'S IDEAL (Waite)—A large Decorative, with petaloids woven into the flower at the base of each petal, apparently a new "kink" in this type. The color is dark lavender with just a touch of silvery gray. Altogether a wonderful exhibition variety.

HERALD-TRIBUNE ELITE (Kennedy)—This white Decorative was awarded the GARDEN & HOME BUILDER Sweepstakes Prize at the New York Show. The originators of Elite Glory are to be congratulated in following their remarkable red with a remarkable white. It is a seedling and therefore likely to change, and looks as though it may prove the best thing in its color. The flower is an absolutely clear waxy white, on strong stems. The foliage is heavy, and a thrifty dark green. The three blooms shown at New York kept remarkably well.

ROMAN EAGLE (Fisher & Masson)—Decorative; golden bronze. One of the outstanding novelties in the Eastern shows, admired alike by amateur, grower, and casual visitor. It did its part in helping to land two gold medals for the Fisher & Masson exhibit. The flowers are large and borne on good stems.

THE SEAL OF CONNECTICUT (Alling)—If this had been given a name last year it would have found a place on our honor roll at that time. It was gratifying indeed to see it come back in its second year even more beautiful. It is a wide-petaled, large Decorative of a clear golden yellow; a really spectacular flower.

KING SOLOMON (Blue Ribbon Farm)—Hybrid-cactus and of all the novelties the most artistic, perhaps, and indeed one of the most effective vases in the New York show. A free flowering, gracefully petaled, richly colored flower, a pleasing combination of burnt orange and burnished copper. It shows good keeping qualities.

GLORY OF MONMOUTH (Kemp)—A new shade in rich deep pink with the peculiar trait that though it fades in full sunshine, it still holds its beauty. It is one of the richest colored of the season's novelties. The flower is a true Decorative, medium large, with great depth. The petals are dusted with golden sheen. An excellent keeper.

GOLDEN HEART (Slocombe)—Our impression of this aptly named flower can be expressed in one word, "beauty," and is, we think, the most beautiful variety that has yet come from the Slocombe Gardens. A curly petaled Decorative, the outer petals tinted with salmon-pink, and gradually shading to a clear golden center.

GOLDEN GLORY (Burpee)—Another "autumn color" flower—a rich orange-yellow not only beautiful in color but quite distinctive in form. The petals are long, wide, and attractively curled. The center gives the same effect as Insulinde. It is a bloom of waxy texture carried on perfect stems.

NATHAN HALE (Badetty)—An orange Decorative, and a real orange at that. Not a large flower, but of perfect form and as a cut flower or for made-up floral pieces it should prove most useful. A good

JERSEY'S IDEAL

A large dark lavender Decorative with just a touch of silvery gray and apparently a new kink in petaloids (described on preceding page)

twisted. The attractive effect comes from a combination of salmon and gold with light brown tints on some petals.

ALTAMONT (Kemp)—Another distinctive Decorative of rich amaranth pink; a bright colored flower of splendid habit. Though it must be classed as a Decorative, it has the long, twisting petals that make it lean toward a graceful Hybrid-cactus. It already has many prizes to its credit, winning in both Mid-Western and Eastern shows.

ELEANOR MARTIN (Pelicano)—This was the first year for this California Decorative in the Eastern shows and not any among all the other new ones could lay claim to more distinction. It won several Eastern prizes and at Plainfield won first in a keen class calling for best Decorative. No more perfect blooms of any variety were exhibited

SOLE MIO

A large-petalled Decorative of rich bright gold

keeper and a fine companion to Sagamore.

ROSE FALLON (Harding)—This is one of the largest and a truly magnificent Decorative. A pleasing combination of amber, russet, and salmon, even petaled and an excellent keeper. Some of the specimen blooms shown at New York were quite as good on the closing day as when brought in. It can easily be shown among the largest bloom flowers and with the possible exception of Elite Glory was the most spectacular variety at the New York Show.

PRIDE OF STRATFORD (Meachen & Sherman)—Here is a round flowered Decorative that is quite as distinctive in color as anything shown during the season. It has good size and form, a rich light terra-cotta shading to a dark brown at center, with an orange shading over the entire flower.

FIREFLY (Dr. F. R. Waite)—Aptly named because it is the brightest colored of all the novelties. A Hybrid-cactus of medium size and of a brilliant orange-scarlet color, as bright as some of the unusual shades in Zinnias. It is a gracefully shaped flower and equally pleasing for garden use or indoor decoration.

ELIZA CLARKE BULL (Bessie Boston)—This Decorative blazed its way through the 1925 Eastern shows with a path of victories. At the New Jersey State Show at Newark, at Red Bank, at Short Hills, it won "best bloom" prizes and at the New York Show received a lot of favorable comment. It is not an absolutely cold white but has warmth from a slight flush of pink underneath the center petals. It is a large open face true type Decorative, and can be shown without a bruise or blemish.

JERSEY'S CAPRICE (Wm. H. Waite)—A particularly fine new Decorative that started blooming early and showed well right through the season. It is a short petaled flower, each petal gracefully

in the East than these winning flowers. It is a large evenly petaled bloom of a shade which might be described as mulberry suffused with tan, each petal showing a violet stripe that adds a lot of charm to the unusual color scheme.

CLAUDE HARLAN (Edymel Dahlia Farm)—Here is another Californian reaching the Eastern shows for the first time, and standing out as the clearest and purest color in the lavenders. It is a charming Decorative and in our opinion as beautiful a Dahlia as has yet come from California. It is not a gigantic flower, yet has plenty of size.

ELLINOR VANDERVEER (Seal)—A large perfectly flowering mauve Decorative, quite like the popular Mrs. I. de Ver Warner, but really superior in both color and substance. It was in practically every Eastern show, and stood out conspicuously in the gold medal exhibit at New York.

MIZPAH (Mrs. Stout)—Decorative, a bright metallic brown, with a texture that gives the flower a distinctively golden sheen. A large flower, that received mention in the selection of the "best" Dahlia of Jersey origin at the New Jersey State Show.

JERSEY'S PEARL (Wm. H. Waite)—One of the finest garden flowers among the 1926 varieties. A clear, clean colored, aptly named flower of real beauty. The color is a pearl pink. For lending variety and softness of color it is most desirable.

SANDY (Kennedy)—A Cactus of superb form color, and a welcome introduction in the certai of the return of the true Cactus types to po larity. The plant is of splendid habit, t Color, light amber with brown tints. G stem, and free flowering.

SUN MAID (Edymel Dahlia Farms)—This C fornia Hybrid-cactus prize-winner came to East heralded as a great flower and, like a t champion, made good. It is a beautiful flo with long petals and heavy substance. The c is a pleasing combination of orange-red and g showing gold at center of flower and at edg petals. The plant is a fine grower.

JERSEY'S SWEETHEART (Wm. H. Waite)—Dec tive. Very little shown, but a real gem of bea in an artistic and pleasing two-toned combina of soft pink and clear white. Surely a g flower for commercial uses.

THE AUTOCRAT (Harding)—Decorative, with color not before seen in Dahlias: a clear shri pink with chamois reverse. The most disti in color of all the new varieties, and one of most beautiful.

GREINBERG'S ORIENTAL (Greinberg)—A real Fre vermilion and a most pleasing Decorative of la size with excellent keeping qualities. Whet for exhibition or garden this is a richly colc flower.

LADY NEMO (Andrews)—Five years ago this wc have created a sensation for its color alone. is just a little lighter in color than the popu Robert Treat, but with less tendency to fad sunlight and is a better keeper, though a sma flower.

SANHICAN'S PRINCESS (Fisher & Masson)—A commercial art flower this free-blooming D rative on wonderful stems should rate very h The color is a clear pink, just lighter than Jers Beauty; petals firm and strong—a genuine g

NICHU (Bessie Boston)—A fine Californian that generally good in the East. A bright yel Hybrid-cactus of good habit and graceful app ance. A nice flower for house decoration.

SOLE MIO (Lohrmann)—At Short Hills this shown in superb form. It is a large-pet Decorative of a dark rich golden color, but v bright; and one of the finest varieties yet sent f California. It ran second at Short Hills in California Bloom Sweepstakes and might h won but for a petal or two upon which a gr hopper had feasted.

MARMION (Tyler)—This large Decorative show Short Hills created something of a sensa among the visitors (and may we add, judges t It is a soft yellow shading to bronze center showed a good stem.

Those That Hold Good

IT WAS a departure last year when the n introductions were reviewed separat from varieties which had already won th spurs in garden and exhibition hall, and t year the practice is continued because it c stitutes a really practical honor roll for progressive amateur who this season has unusually rich selection to choose from. the following list are varieties from seve years standing to two-year varieties that h withstood the keenest competition in gard trial garden, exhibition hall, and pub opinion. Quite a number of these variet have been in the selected lists before, and i always with a certain pride and pleasure t we see them continue.

ELITE GLORY (Kennedy)—There are so m things that could be said about this marvel Dahlia that we hesitate—but it can be said w certainty that it is the most spectacular flowe all. Some few amateurs or growers do not l it, but for every one such there are scores w admire its bigness. To have seen a plot

voted to this one Dahlia was a rare treat and to have heard the exclamations of those who saw it for the first time was indeed a tribute. In 1925 it won the Sweepstakes Prize at the Red Bank Show for "best bloom" in show; at New Jersey State Show it won Sweepstakes for best variety of New Jersey origin. It literally radiates its brilliant red color. The plant is a sturdy grower, and the exhibit of this Decorative at New York was a credit to its originator. It is, we believe, the greatest of all exhibition varieties.

RSEY'S BEAUTY (Wm. H. Waite)—Undoubtedly, this is the most popular variety of the day and it continues to add prize after prize to its credit. It was really the most beautiful Dahlia in both the New York and Red Bank shows. It is one of the best sellers on the cut flower market, and we know of one early autumn wedding in which this Dahlia with white Roses was used most beautifully.

IE TRENTONIAN (Fisher & Masson)—A truly great flower is this big even petaled brown Decorative. Since first shown last year, it has lost none of its distinctiveness. It is a fine grower and a steady producer of large flowers through a long blooming season. One of the finest vases of flowers in the New York Show was the vase of The Trentonian in the gold medal exhibit.

GAMORE (Badetty-Kirby)—There were a number of visitors to the New York Show in 1924 and again in 1925 who were willing to vote Sagamore the most beautiful variety on exhibition. Sagamore has many prizes to its credit this year in the Eastern shows, and is one of the few Dahlias actually called for by the florists of the metropolitan district. Its rich golden tones blending to salmon center make a strong appeal to the city dweller.

RSEY'S BEACON (Wm. H. Waite)—This is a Dahlia to which the term spectacular can be applied. It is the brightest of all the so-called reds and shows much improvement over last year when it was included in our list of good novelties. It is a Dahlia with scarcely a fault. The bright cheerful scarlet color with tan reflex makes an attractive color scheme. It was an outstanding Decorative in every large Eastern show.

ARGARET MASSON (Fisher & Masson)—A 1924 introduction that has come better this year, and has to its credit several sweepstakes prizes. A great bloomer and a true example of the Decorative type. The clear pink color and the large size make wonderful exhibition qualities and it has succeeded wherever grown.

OSE MARIE FRIDOLIN (Kemp-Jennemann)—This dark garnet-red Hybrid-cactus of true type is a thoroughly great Dahlia. Its color is pure, no trace of purple, and it will produce as many flowers as any variety we know. Once it starts blooming only catastrophe or frost will stop it.

OBERT TREAT (Mueller-Kemp)—This fine flower was in every Eastern show and when in good condition it showed all the good qualities that won the GARDEN & HOME BUILDER Sweepstakes Prize at the 1924 New York Show. Its bright American Beauty color is indeed beautiful and in form it is a true Decorative. It produces a plant of sturdy growth and rewards the grower with a quantity of perfect blooms, coming early too.

MARGARET WOODROW WILSON (Fisher & Masson)—This was chosen by the former President's daughter at the 1924 show and so is a second year flower. It is an even bloomer with fine large flowers that will keep as well as any variety we know. It is a very soft and pleasing combination of opalescent pink shaded with ivory. Combined with rose-pink, it affords a house decoration of rare beauty.

EASTERN STAR (Maytrott)—Even finer than in 1924. It certainly belongs in any honor roll. A fine bloomer on good strong stems. Medium large flowers of bright golden yellow and this year the deeper salmon shadings at the center of the petals gave an added tone of charm and beauty. A true Decorative.

HERALD-TRIBUNE ELITE

The clear white Decorative shown above was awarded the GARDEN & HOME BUILDER *Sweepstakes Prize at this season's New York Show* *(see page 261)*

GLORY OF MONMOUTH

The flower on the left is a true Decorative in a new shade of rich deep pink dusted with golden sheen (described on page 261)

MORDELLA (Pfaunckücken-Kemp)—As a pure salmon-pink it is the equal of any variety. A finely formed Decorative. At the New Jersey State Show it ranked as a runner up in the sweepstakes prize for best Dahlia of Jersey origin. A vase of Mordella is indeed a treat to those who appreciate an artistic color.

JERSEY'S SOVEREIGN (Wm. H. Waite)—Little by little we have had the feeling grow on us that this is one of the best of the group originated by Waite, and after seeing it in several 1925 shows we are more firmly of that conviction. It is one of the most distinctive and beautiful varieties. It is a clear colored salmon-orange Decorative, perfect as to type, and of good size.

ETHEL BARRYMORE (Smith)—A two-year-old Decorative of bright red blended with tan. This flower was chosen by the popular actress who opened the New York Show and she chose a good one. Strong stem and good keeping qualities.

JERSEY'S JEWEL (Waite)—This lavender-pink clean colored Decorative is one of the gems of the Dahlia world—and especially beautiful at night. A variety that showed well in every Eastern show.

AMBASSADOR (Broomall)—Good ones come and good ones go, but Ambassador stays with us. A statement pardoned when one realizes this is the acme of the Cactus type—good stem, and a beautiful color combination, pale yellow, turning to a pink flushed center.

An Echo From the Coast

WARWICK S. CARPENTER

EVERY year many of the greatest introductions come "out of the West." At San Francisco the Dahlia Society of California in its enth Annual Exhibition staged a show that as not only its best effort but was thoroughly in keeping with the Diamond Jubilee Celebration in San Francisco which was at its height at show time. More than 200,000 blooms were staged in countless varieties. At Santa Maria, Santa Barbara, Seattle and Los Angeles the 1925 shows were also ahead of previous accords. At Denver the Fifth Annual Exhibit of the Colorado Dahlia Society also rates as the best of that Society. The Palace Hotel Show at San Francisco gives a variety a rating that assures its reception wherever the Dahlia reaches.

For the second year in succession the Jessie L. Seal exhibit won the gold medal for general display. Against a trellised background was arranged a spectacular group of blooms whose colors and styles were blended for a most pleasing effect.

The Samuel W. Heller prize for pre-eminent merit given by the University of California and awarded each year to a different flower (and offered for a Dahlia this year) went to QUEEN OF THE GARDEN BEAUTIFUL, shown by F. C. Burns, a magnificent lemon-colored Decorative of fine size and a perfect type.

The best 1924 seedling was Bessie Boston's golden apricot No. 2433, a large Hybrid-cactus, with extra strong stems. The prize for best collection of unregistered seedlings also went to this exhibitor, and her three-year-old seedling, No. 2380 achieved yet another first prize. This is a large Decorative of a pleasing light buff color with pink blends and extra good stem.

SOLE MIO, a rich golden Decorative originated and shown by Richard Lohrmann took the gold medal for best established three-year-old seedling. Sole Mio is a great Dahlia.

The prize for best 1925 seedling went to Jessie L. Seal's large Hybrid-cactus with extremely long petals, rich old gold color.

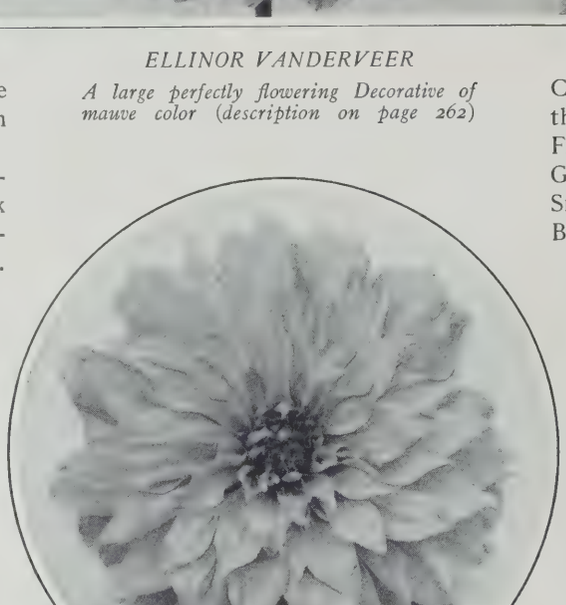
The American Dahlia Society's Gold Medal (a coveted prize) for best 50 blooms of one variety went to FAITH GARIBALDI shown by Bessie Boston. It is a magnificent pink Decorative, with large spectacular flowers on perfect stems.

AMBASSADOR (Broomall) shown by Lincoln Dahlia Gardens was adjudged the best bloom. Another Sweepstakes prize for this great Cactus. SHUDOW'S LAVENDER (Bessie Boston) shown by Curtis Redfern received the prize for the most beautiful and perfect Dahlia.

The Garden Beautiful of San Quentin won the Silver Cup for best exhibit by a public institution, and it is of interest to record that the Heller Prize-winner was originated in these gardens.

ELLINOR VANDERVEER

A large perfectly flowering Decorative of mauve color (description on page 262)



CLAUDE HARLAN

A charming Decorative standing out as the clearest and purest among the lavenders (see page 262)

C. L. Logan led in showing types from Singles to the large Dec rative and Cactus, and the best c lection of Decoratives came fr Lincoln Dahlia Gardens with AM RA, JOHN ALDEN, MILLIONAIRE, D TEVIS, HALVELLA, ROSA NELL, S FRANCIS, SHUDOW'S LAVENDER, KIT DUNLAP, ROOKWOOD, J. W. DAVI and GLADYS MEYER.

KITTIE DUNLAP (Bessie Bost took honors for best 12 blooms any one variety; and in the class best 25 blooms of one variety the sa variety carried off both first a second—a rare honor. For b golden-colored Dahlia M. H. YOUNG (Bessie Boston) shown Curtis Redfern won.

The largest bloom in show v ELEANOR MARTIN (Pelicano) sho by Edymel Dahlia Farm.

The prize for best 12 varieties California origin went to Jessie L. Seal the following: ELLINOR VANDERVEER, GOLD FLEECE, MARIPOSA, SUN MAID, LEAH GLEADELL, GORGEOUS, KING TUT, CONSTAN SHUDOW'S LAVENDER, ROOKWOOD, DA BUTLER, and CONCHITA.

The following were other outstand varieties: SALBACH'S WHITE, a la white Decorative that won the Dah Society of California Gold Medal at California Trial Grounds in 1924. T was shown in Mr. Salbach's non-co petitive exhibit. SIDNEY B. MITCH (Salbach) a dark velvety red Decorat shading to black at center. IS PATROL (Davies) red Hybrid-decorat tipped with gold. ALICE VOISINET (l vies), large bronze Hybrid-cactus w buff and henna shades (both of th were shown in the Davies non-competit exhibit). ROSA NELL (Broomall) which v the prize for the best Dahlia exhibited an amateur (Mrs. H. T. Hennig). GOL JUBILEE (Star Dahlia Gardens) an ora Decorative of fine color and form, one the finest Dahlias in the show. A collect of varieties of a new type originated Pelicano, a blend between the Pompon Cactus was attractive.

Hints for the Handy Man

GARAGE doors are more exposed to weather damage than ordinary doors. Being closer to the ground, or to the surface dampness on a concrete or other drive, they absorb much moisture when it rains and then dry out in the sun. This causes rot at the bottom of the doors while the upper part of them is still as good as new. To prevent this, paint the doors often, especially the bottom edge which is seldom touched at all by the builder. Also see that the door does not drag on the ground or garage floor and rub off the paint.

A LEAKY faucet is so easy to repair that an expensive plumber's call is unnecessary. All that is needed is a new washer of leather or composition material which may be bought at any hardware store very cheaply. Two sizes are commonly used, the large size for faucets where garden hose is attached and the smaller size for bathroom fixtures. First shut off the main valve on the house water supply pipe in the basement. Then with a wrench unscrew the large nut on the faucet which removes with it the handle. It will then be seen that the old washer is held in place by a small machine screw. Remove it, replace the new one, put back the faucet handle, tighten the nut, and turn on the water.

The National Garden Association

Formed to promote the annual observance of National Garden Week

LEONARD BARRON, F.R.H.S., President

Honorary Vice-Presidents: J. HORACE MCFARLAND, MRS. FRANCIS KING, MRS. RUSSELL TYSON, MRS. THOMAS G. WINTER, MRS. SAMUEL SLOAN, MR. FREDERICK NEWBOLD, MR. ROBERT PYLE, MRS. JOHN D. SHERMAN.

Coöperating Societies: SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FLORISTS AND ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURISTS; NATIONAL PLANT, FLOWER AND FRUIT GUILD; AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY; AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY; ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION; AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION; WOMEN'S NATIONAL FARM AND GARDEN ASSOCIATION; WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY; NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY; THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION; THE SCHOOL NATURE LEAGUE; SOCIETY OF LITTLE GARDENS.

A Garden Film for Garden Lovers

In Four Reels, This Film Has Been Divided into Three Pictures; one of Two Reels Called "In Tulip Land" and Two of One Reel Each Entitled Respectively "A Pair of Wooden Shoes" and "Let's Go Fishing," Any One of Which May Be Rented Separately

"LET'S Go Fishing" is the inviting title of one of the reels in the moving picture of Holland's quaint communities. But we never fish! Instead, as we watch the picture unfold, we float down the canals, stop to see a wedding or watch the people file out of church *men first.* Every time we think we're going to fish, there is something to keep us from doing it. Rows and rows of bulb fields; bushel baskets piled high with fragrant Hyacinth blooms ready for the perfumer; or it may be castles and their gardens that lure us in the picture from rod and reel.

The other film "A Pair of Wooden Shoes" lets our own feet slip into these "Klumpen" and away we go to a folk dance where other wooden shoes are tripping on the lawn. From there we follow paths to the Flower Show, passing Dutch maids speeding along on their bicycles over bumpy roads and meeting the dog-drawn milk carts and wagons so characteristic of Holland. All this is unfolded as the wooden shoes carry us through one reel over this little Kingdom.

The two reel film—"In Tulip Land" is devoted to the Flower Show, to queerly cut hedges and shrubbery in famous gardens at historic castles, and to interesting and instructive pictures from odd corners of this land by the Zuyder Zee.

These three films were made for us by Cranfield & Clarke, notable "for making the picture that is different" and for their wonderful photography. These pictures may be rented together or separately, if desired. For information write the National Garden Association at Garden City, New York.

WHILE traveling in Holland it may not be amiss to think of some of our own places of beauty and to realize that many of them are in the path of that modern car of Juggernaut "Development" which would fill in the Grand Canyon itself did public opinion not prevent. One of the national wonders of the world—the Big Trees of California—are threatened by this modern devastating force if help be withheld from that earnest group of men and women who have joined forces for the definite purpose of saving, if possible, these, the oldest trees in the world.

"The most serious threat of devastation today and the most tragic," says a leaflet issued by this society, "is the impending destruction of the remaining stands of Sequoia sempervirens (Redwoods) located in the coast region of northern California. These magnificent trees, the oldest living things on earth to-day, are doomed to virtual annihilation unless vigorous action is taken soon."

The Redwoods are unique. They are part of this nation's most valuable assets. Their preservation should be the concern of every citizen of the United States. Thousands of years ago, the giant Sequoias flourished in many parts of the world. To-day they are to be found only in a limited area of California. Along the route of the new scenic highway stand these majestic trees, towering three hundred feet into the sky. The oldest among them have seen fifty generations of men come and go!

The construction of the state highway has made them for the first time accessible to nature-lovers from all over the country. At the same time this highway has facilitated lumbering in the very groves that ought to be preserved. The extended use of the highway has brought the sudden realization of the imminence of their complete destruction.

The Save the Redwoods League does not ask for any unreasonable hampering of the Redwood industry. It proposes to secure through donations and through purchase at a fair price, certain areas of the most typical primitive Redwood forest known, to be preserved ultimately as a National Park for the enjoyment of Americans in years to come. It proposes, also, through state and county aid, to purchase smaller areas for parks, and particularly to protect the timber along the scenic state highway.

A DUTCH GARDEN

Scene in the garden of Mr. de Goyen, President of the Horticultural Society of Arnhem-Osterbeck. The Cotoneaster horizontalis planted about the steps creeps across them. On the arch are Climbing Roses

ACTION IMPERATIVE NOW

DO YOUR part in the preservation of the Redwoods by sending your membership application to the League, by making whatever donation you find possible, and by giving your active support in the campaign to Save the Redwoods. For further information address Robert G. Sproul, Library Building, University of California, Berkeley, California.

For free constitution and bylaws for garden clubs write the National Garden Association, Garden City, New York.—ELLEN D. WANGNER, Secretary.

A LIVING ROOM OF SPACIOUS AIR

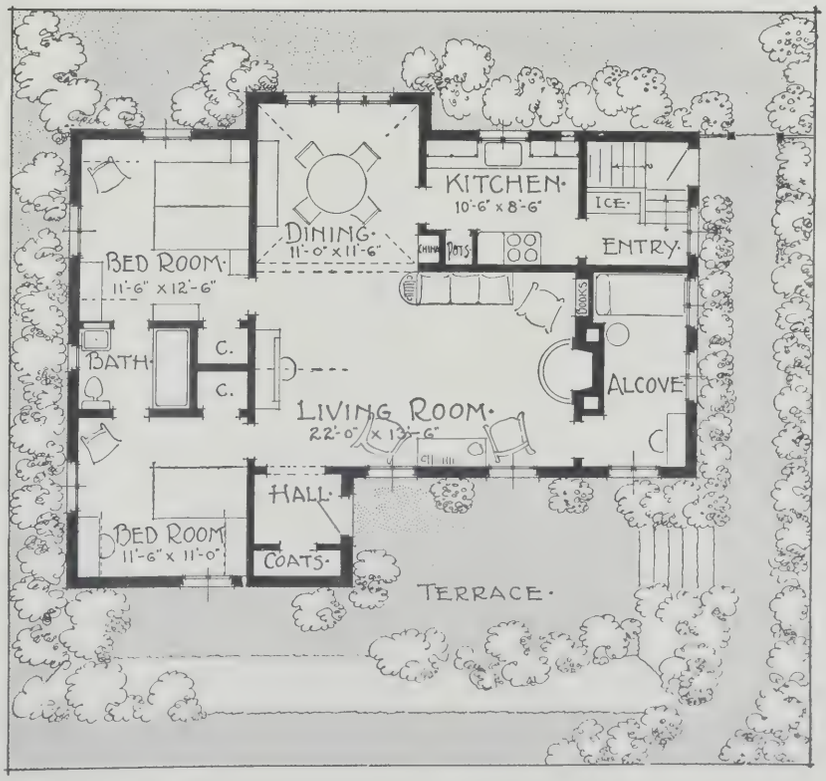
Though only thirteen feet six by twenty-two (see plan opposite) this room has a dignity rather unusual in the small home due, of course, to skilful planning—the arched ceiling, plain walls, and vista through to the alcove beyond all contribute to the effect

A Utah Home Reminiscent of the Mediterranean

Designed for Mr. E. W. Gesswein

By
Woley & Evans
Salt Lake City

With a certain inherited flavor and yet somehow distinctly American, too, this adaptation or, more properly perhaps, this new interpretation of Old World architecture is well suited to the needs of modern living and is, with its compact yet spacious plan, a happy solution of the one-story house



A GARDEN WHERE WEST MEETS EAST

FRANCES STAVER TWINING

Birds, Children, and Grown-ups Delight in Its Shelter and Christmas Finds It Full of Color

Photographs by Harriet Park Cramer

"A veritable symphony in color with nothing short of a rainbow for its theme" is this garden of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Stewart, near Portland, Oregon, where native evergreens consort in pleasant fashion with the more intimate dooryard flowers

PERHAPS it is the nearness of "the forest primeval" with its dignity and permanence that gives to the gardens of the Northwest a setting and an atmosphere all their own.

When summer brings its invitation to out-of-door life—a kindly summer that rarely knows sudden showers or any rain at all—the result is apt to be a garden that is made to live in. It is "under a greenwood tree" that family life centres, and happy is the garden spot that has, incorporated into its very heart, one or more monarchs of our Coast forests.

At Lauralawn, situated just outside of Portland, Oregon, it is this familiar consorting of native evergreens with the more intimate door-yard flowers—Roses, Pansies, Candytuft, Forget-me-nots—that gives the garden home of Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Stewart its individuality.

For setting and background, this garden is fortunate in possessing an acre of untouched virgin growth. Here are Pacific Yews, Douglas Firs, Dogwoods, and Maples whose tops are outlined against the sky.

Into this distinctly Pacific Coast atmosphere the gardeners have brought trees and shrubs, both wild and tame, and flowers that they love. Because of a boyhood spent in northern Michigan there are bunches of Eastern Sassafras, Choke-cherry, Sumac, Wild Grape, Snowberry, and others gathered here in this home-spot where East meets West. Bounding it all, there is a fence of split cedar rails which zigzags its informal way through the abundance of trees and shrubs and vines and perennials that are designed not only for beauty but primarily to provide food and nesting sites for wild birds.

Invitations to these feathered friends, to come and stay, is evident everywhere. There are bird-houses set aloft on poles; they nestle under the eaves of the garage and up to the very door of the house itself. There is a grateful sharing of fruit, and, because of the abundance of wild cherries, berries, etc., which birds prefer to the cultivated varieties, that which is planted for the owners' use remains practically undisturbed. Fully aware of the valuable aid of these tireless workers, there is nesting material provided at mating time and food and shelter in the winter. At each of the dozen faucets scattered about the garden, are built little shallow bathing bowls of pebbles and cement. Moreover, the stray feline or the European house sparrow who dares to enter this bird sanctuary, leaves hope behind.

Protected, as well, are certain varieties of snakes whose presence in a garden is of value. Set apart for their use and beautified with wild Honeysuckle, is a big stump; behind its loosened bark they make a home.

Another stump, perhaps four feet high and wide in girth, has been saved for purposes purely decorative. Straggling across the brown of its furrowed bark, little tendrils clinging fast, are graceful leaves of Balsam-apple and Balsam-pear. It is interesting to know that the first year these vines were planted here they were allowed to have their way. Growing luxuriantly, they completely covered the stump. Lost in the massed growth was the contour of leaf and tendril, and hidden the contrasting browns and texture of the bark. Now, the vines are pruned so that their delicate tracery against the rough bark is preserved in valued relationship.

As it was with the vines on the stump, so has it been with the whole garden. There has been the delight of experiment. Hope, ofttimes realized, sometimes deferred, has only served to make further efforts of greater interest. There is never a dull moment for the workers in this garden where one follows a plan or a whimsy and works out his heart's desire.

Even the stepping-stones that lead across the width of lawn to the flowerbeds have their stories. They have been chosen and brought home from time to time, each holding a memory of roadside pleasures.

IN FRONT of the low, vine-covered, shrub-banked, terraced house, there is a magnificent sweep of lawn, green the year around. Here are Fir trees, both the White and Red, and big fruit trees, to give fragrance and beauty in blossoming time and glowing, colored fruit and shade in summer and autumn. There are Holly trees and Laurels, shiny green the year through, several variegated types, as well; and masses of Cotoneasters and Abelias.

It is color one thinks of first and last in this garden; Christmas colors of red and green for winter days; and in summer-time there is color everywhere. Looking towards the house, from a natural point of vantage under the big Pacific Yew, up in a farther corner, there is a veritable symphony in color, with nothing short of a rainbow for its theme.

There is unexpected harmony between an upright Tomato vine hanging full of red, ball-like fruit and the nodding heads of deep-red Asters and feathery Michaelmas Daisies. Close beside a tree whose boughs are heavy with luscious-looking peaches there is a border of Zinnias and, just beyond a mass of graceful Salpiglossis.

It seems entirely fitting that the path up to the Yew should show a stately group of Madonna Lilies prefaced with a waving bed of Scabiosa, on one side, and, in apposition, a thrifty planting of edible Artichokes; their gray, irregular leaves walled about with Marigolds and backed with Dahlias in shades of pink and lavender.

The Yew tree in the corner—its feathery limbs untramelled by a too close proximity with sister trees of its kind—unconsciously our steps draw towards its gracious hospitality. It seems to me its whispering boughs must breathe a deep content—a content achieved, perhaps, only after a period of suspense and amazement. Beneficently it stands, guarding the treasures at its feet, while a compatriot, a White Fir, guards the entrance to this garden of delight and spreads protecting branches over the house. At its base sleep Crocuses, to waken, vari-colored, early each February.

ONE of the most interesting features of the place is the rail fence and its plantings. This type of fence (see below right) is unusual in this part of the country.

Both inside and outside and over the top, while the rails weave a diagonal pattern through, they flourish, Oregon Grape and Vine Maple neighbor to Matilija Poppy. There is English Sweetbriar, descended from bushes brought 'round the Horn in an early day; and Michaelmas Daisies, in white, lavender, and pink; Wild Grape, Sheep-berry and Sumac from Michigan and Dogwood and feathery Sumac and Maple from Japan.

Tame and wild Honeysuckle, wild Crab-apples and Nanny-berries and Salmon-berry, Salal, Spireas, both native and cultivated kinds, are scattered in the angles. There is a profusion of the lovely Indian Currant whose drooping, coral-tinted blossoms show early in March just at the very moment, so it seems, that humming-birds come homing from the South.

One corner is topped by Dahlias, draped with Morning-glory and Gourd vines and based with Kinnikinnik; the latter is a low-growing native, berry-bearing plant, beloved of all Indians.

Then there is Elderberry, in red, white, and blue; several varieties of Manzanita, Locusts, California Christmas-berry, small Madrone trees with satiny bark; Wild Cherries, Devil's-club and Laurels, wild Roses, Mullein, and Snowberries. And last, but by no means least, there are bird nests in the crotches of small branches and on the ground hidden under the thick growth. This means that whole families of them are busy the year around, hunting out and devouring countless bugs, moths, eggs, larvae, doing their not inconsiderable share towards making this a garden beautiful.

NEVER a bare spot shows in vegetable or flowerbeds for, as soon as bearing and blossoming time is over, the ground is sown to Vetch which spreads its feathery greenness during late summer and fall and is turned under for fertilizer in early spring.

Covering the ground where young Roses are bedded, there are Pansies. These were grown from seed planted early in June and will bloom through late summer and until Thanksgiving time, perhaps all winter.

Then, worthy of mention not only for beauty of foliage and gold of flowers, are plantings of a native wild flower which has just been given the name Oregon Sunshine. This flower is the native Eriophyllum caespitosum found beside our roads and abundant along the Columbia River Highway.

For nearly a century this Oregon wilding has been featured in English gardens and it is predicted that once the plants become available, this perennial will rapidily achieve popularity at home. The foliage is gray and very graceful forming a fitting setting for the daisy-like flowers of pure golden hue.

Also distinctly of the Northwest and of Oregon are the Vine Maple and Oregon Grape, the latter sometimes called Oregon Holly. It is used extensively in Portland for hedges and in groups with other evergreen shrubs,

The big Pacific Yew (Taxus brevifolia) with its colorful approach of Scabiosa, Marigolds, Dahlias and Madonna Lilies, lends a note of gracious hospitality and offers opportunity for pleasant outdoor living

Guarding the entrance to the garden and protecting the house with wide-spreading branches, the White Fir (Abies concolor) at left overlooks a gay planting of Sunflowers, Pansies, Zinnias, and Salpiglossis

its stalks often growing to a height of five feet. The leaves are glossy, and spiny, frequently ruddy to scarlet in color. The flower is yellow and develops a fruit in compact bunches of very small "grapes" which are edible, though puckery in flavor.

The Vine Maple has a beautifully modeled leaf with nine points. In deep woods where it is native, the tree grows tall and slender but in the open, uncrowded, the tendency is to form a many-stemmed clump, vine-like in character. The leaves, like those of its cousin, the Sugar Maple of the Atlantic Coast, turn scarlet in autumn. Planted among Dogwoods and against a backing of evergreens, its natural habitat, this "Vining Maple," as many call it, presents a distinctive composition in both color and contour.

Sward flows stream-like between the flower beds of the herbaceous garden (see left) at Judge J. C. McIntosh's home.
Many rock plants and bulbs find shelter under the airy shade of young Oaks in Mr. John Hutchinson's delightfully naturalistic rock garden (below)

Gardens of Victoria and Vancouver

Captions by G. E. Altree Coley
Photographs by H. V. Knight

Here every rock outcropping has meant delight instead of discouragement as giving character and a happy place for shrubs and flowers of Spartan taste. Garden of Mrs. Harry Ross

Clipped Yews and tall Dracenas lend an air of statliness to this Vancouver garden

The spirit of old Spain still prevails in the pleasant patio of "Adobe Flores," South Pasadena, California

Garden Flowers of the Spanish-Californians

CHARLES FRANCIS SAUNDERS

Author of "The Western Flower Guide," "With the Flowers and Trees in California," etc.

Fragrances That Pervade the California Garden of To-day Adding the Charm of Association With a Time and Race Which We Are the Richer for Holding in Remembrance

Photographs by the Author

THE prevalence of the Spanish note in so much of the present-day architecture in California suggests the appropriateness of going farther and carrying the idea into the planting of the ground. I do not mean the conventional "Spanish border" sort of thing, but rather the use of certain characteristic plants cultivated by the Spanish- and Mexican-Californians.

To reconstruct an old-fashioned California garden would be an interesting task, and it is fortunate that there are still living in the state Spanish women whose memories go back to the time when throughout a large part of California the man who could not roll his own cigarettes and speak Spanish was in a rather hopeless plight. To such *ancianas*, living in out-of-the-way places and cultivating old favorites in unpretentious garden plots and window boxes, we must look, rather than to any available literature, for knowledge of what made up the gardens *de muy antes*, of long ago.

It was in one of these modest gardens beside a mouldering adobe in an old Mission town, that my attention was first called to the Castilian Rose. This was the favorite—indeed, I believe, the only—Rose of the Hispanic and Mexican periods, and the first Americans found it in every California garden—a semi-double flower of shell pink color, or sometimes white. Specimens growing to-day show it to be of the variable Rosa gallica type, to which the Damask Rose of old Eastern gardens belongs. Though lacking the distinction of the aristocratic hybrids that modern rosarians delight in, it has a special antique grace of its own, and a peculiarly delicious fragrance. Moreover, the petals contain a tonic principle which ensured the flowers a high place among household remedies in California's pastoral age. Indeed, their medicinal vogue has not yet passed, and drug stores catering to Spanish and Mexican trade continue to carry Rosa de Castilla leaves as a matter of course.

Equally typical of the Spanish-Californian gardens was the single Hollyhock. *Vara de San Jose* it was called, that is, Saint Joseph's Staff, because of a legend to the effect that by the flowering of his staff Mary was to know her divinely intended husband among her many suitors. In stately clumps and many colors these Flowers of Saint Joseph arranged themselves against whitened adobe walls, or hedged *ramadas* and arbored walks, seeding themselves and blooming more or less the year round. No plant is more at home in California down to the present day than the Hollyhock, and in this state it is to be counted among the perennials, rather than a biennial as the books list it. Similarly associated with the Holy Family was a fragrant, white Lily, much grown in old times, and known as *Lirio de Maria*, that is, Mary's Lily,

which, from specimens I have seen, appears to be one with our old-fashioned Madonna Lily (Lilium candidum). As a native of Mediterranean Europe and long a garden favorite there, it would naturally have followed the Spaniards in their New World goings.

A showily flowering malvaceous shrub, which the Spanish-Californians called *Malva Rosa* before science gave it the formidable name Lavatera assurgentiflora, was one of the few native plants to find place in their gardens. It is indigenous to the islands off the southern California coast, and the resemblance of its maple-like leaves and pink flowers, streaked with purple, to the Lavateras of southern Europe doubtless awakened the interest of the Franciscan Fathers, California's first gardeners, and induced them to introduce it at the Missions. There, as well as about most Spanish settlements in the state, the Americans of the 1850's found the pretty little shrub well established. It is a rapid grower and will bloom the first year from seed. In the modern garden it may be made useful to give an esthetic touch to the poultry yard, if there is one, as well as providing the fowls with shade. It does particularly well near the sea. Another native Californian sometimes cultivated in the old gardens—at least at Santa Barbara, I am told—was that regal flower in white and gold, the Matilija Poppy.

Acacias, which are such a characteristic note in present-day plantings in California, were represented in the old gardens by one species, A. farnesiana, which is still found growing near some of the Missions. The Spanish-Californians call it *huisache*, a modification of the Aztec name for it. The spininess and somewhat straggling habit of the shrub are rather to its discredit, particularly in a small garden, but the honey-sweetness of the flowers, which are borne abundantly in little, orange-yellow balls along the branches, outweighs every disadvantage. This is one of the most entrancing and pervasive of fragrances, and it has long been a practice in parts of Spanish-America to lay the flowers between sheets and other articles of family linen to perfume them. The species was early introduced into Europe from Mexico, and the specific name is due to the plant's having been grown in the famous Farnese Gardens at Rome. Its flowers are among those used extensively in the perfumery trade of southern France.

NO LAND of Spain's colonizing would have been without Jessamines, and old California had several. Jasminum officinale, the Jessamine of poetry, and J. grandiflorum are believed to date back to the Mission era. They are evergreen vines with dainty, compound leaves and starry, white flowers of exquisite fragrance—J. grandiflorum, readily distinguished by its crimson buds, being the so-called Spanish or Catalonian Jessamine.

The Night Jessamine (Cestrum nocturnum) is perhaps as old. It is a bush of five or six feet and is still a great favorite with the Spanish and Mexican people in California, who call it *Huele de noche*, that is, "smells by night," and sometimes *Dama de noche*, "lady of the night." The small, clustered flowers, which appear in late summer, are without conspicuous beauty and by day are scentless, but after nightfall they fill the air for yards around with a delicious, musky fragrance possessing a suggestion of Heliotrope.

A vine also called Jessamine, with white flowers of cloying sweetness followed by a large pod, is spoken of by old residents as once common in the Spanish gardens, but its identity has so far baffled me. Perhaps Physianthus albens is meant, a Brazilian asclepiad which, I am reliably informed, was to be had of nurserymen in San Francisco as early as 1857. Mandevilla suaveolens, the so-called Chilean Jessamine, which is famously sweet of flower, was also known in the state at that time, and probably was cultivated much earlier.

Another vine, the Snail-vine or Corkscrew-flower (Phaseolus Caracalla—) the Spanish *Caracol* or *Caracolillo*—was also grown. The curious flowers, resembling snails' shells or corkscrews, delight the childish mind of all ages, and, besides, are of a delicious perfume. But people with limited space should be warned that the vine is a rank grower, where conditions are to its taste.

A prime favorite in the old gardens, because of the refreshing fragrance of its foliage, was Lippia citriodora, the well known Lemon Verbena, which, in California, grows the year round in the open and, if undisturbed, becomes a small tree. On a Spanish ranch in Ventura County I remember a specimen which, at fifty years old, measured twenty-eight inches in circumference near the base and was still hale and hearty.

Of a very different fragrance, enjoyed by some but disliked by others, is another woody plant whose presence about old places attests its former popularity, the Mexican shrub Salvia Grahami. Its trim, rich green foliage is very attractive and persists through winter frost and summer drought. With the first autumn rain the bush bursts into bloom and fairly sparkles with the gleaming red of the small two-lipped flowers, a charming sight; but it needs full sun for its best development. Another Mexican, the Poinsettia or Flower of Christmas Eve, could hardly have been absent from the old gardens, one would think, but I cannot learn that it was a feature of them. Nevertheless, its association with Mexico, where it is indigenous and of marked popularity, makes it an appropriate subject for the modern Spanish-Californian garden.

Nor must I omit to metion that very characteristic plant of old California, the Nopal or Prickly-pear. Two species were commonly planted—Opuntia tuna with red fruits, and O. ficus-indica with pale straw color "pears"—both introduced by the Franciscan Missionaries from Mexico. They were grown by the Californians for purely utilitarian reasons, the fruits being edible and the plant, quick growing and aggressive, lending itself admirably to hedge use in an age when land was plentiful and cheap; but their decorative value for one desiring old-time effects in a modern garden is not to be overlooked. The large, close-set fruits fringing the edges of the pad-like joints and making these seem like rude Pipes of Pan, are very striking and persist for months, while the flowers that precede them are of delicate loveliness. Where space must be economized, the plant may be shaped into tree form by keeping the lower joints removed, and the crown shortened in.

Equally characteristic is the Pomegranate, whose interesting fruits, russet without and crimson within, were a favorite dessert on Spanish tables; but the beauty of the orange-vermilion flowers, glowing amid the shining green of the leaves, is sufficient reason for giving it a place in the garden of to-day, though a possible drawback is its deciduousness.

Built about 1850 by Don Jose Flores this Spanish-American home beautifully fits California living and landscape. The patio of "Adobe Flores" is pictured on the preceding page

THOUGH many of the Spanish-Californian houses of the better sort were built about more or less enclosed gardens or patios, often with verandas opening upon these, formal arrangement of plants in the modern sense of the term was rarely, if ever, thought of. Flowers were loved for their own sakes; and there were no lawns, naturally, where skies were cloudless for six consecutive months and means of artificial sprinkling were exceedingly limited. Neighbors shared seeds and cuttings with one another and planted them as fancy dictated. The number of sorts was, accordingly, comparatively few, and these, because of the scant intercourse with the outside world, were largely limited to plants also cultivated in Mexico, some of which had been favorites in the motherland of Spain, and some introduced from other parts of Spanish America.

Among the herbaceous plants that most California gardens had, one of the best beloved was known as *alelilla*, the name by which Spanish-Californians to-day call the Stock, and which is without doubt the flower of the old gardens and was either single or double. Carnations—*claveles*, as they were called—were popular for their spicy fragrance, and I find them remembered both as single and double. Sweet-peas, the Spanish *chicharo de olor*, were limited to white and pink, lavender, and purple. Poppies were of many hues and were called *amapolas*, or sometimes *dormideras*, the sleepy ones; and there was Sweet Scabious, which they called *viuda*, the widow, a matter-of-fact variant of our Mourning Bride for the same flower; Four-o'-clock or Marvel-of-Peru in many colors was a great favorite; and hardly less so the annual Delphinium, which to the Spanish fancy was not the lark's spur but the cavalier's—*espuela de caballero*.

French Marigolds (really Mexican and mostly single, they say); dwarf Nasturtiums; Portulaca and Sunflowers—these will end my list, which, if not complete, may be considered fairly representative, save for a word of mention of herbs of medicinal repute, such as Rosemary, Thyme, Rue, pink Valerian, the "good herb" Mint, and feathery Fennel. These were a sine qua non in every garden, and they formed the Spanish housewife's medicine chest, very comforting where doctors were few and far between.

The Fairy Primrose as a Border Plant

W. C. BLASDALE

THIS beautiful species of Primrose (Primula malacoides) was described in 1886 from specimens collected by missionaries in the province of Yunnan, China, but it was not until 1908 that seeds of it were obtained by Mr. George Forrest during his extended exploration of that region, which yielded many new and beautiful ornamentals, and it was from these seeds that Messrs. Bees of Liverpool were able to introduce it into general cultivation. As a greenhouse plant it almost immediately became a general favorite but its merits as a bedding plant have not been so generally recognized. Its effectiveness when used in masses as a border may be inferred from the accompanying photograph taken in a California garden where the temperature of the winter months corresponds in some measure to that of the mountain valleys whence it came.

Unlike many of the species of this genus its seeds germinate readily and develop into flowering plants with astonishing rapidity. Under favorable conditions even the unskilled amateur may hope to see, six weeks from the date of sowing the seed, the first delicate whorls of yellow-eyed, lavender-colored flowers unfold and with even moderate care such plants will rapidly produce rosette-like masses of long-petioled, light green leaves surmounted by feathery tangles of delicately poised flowers, which seem to call for a five-inch pot even though the root system scarcely demands it. By this time they will have become worthy rivals of their more aristocratic cousin long known as the Chinese Primrose.

The species under cultivation behaves like a true perennial and plants can be kept in active growth almost indefinitely, but the greater vigor and freshness of younger plants will usually justify starting new ones every six or eight months if a succession is desired. In spite of the apparent delicacy of both foliage and flowers it readily adapts itself to growth in the open ground during the cooler months of the year, and severe frosts have but little effect upon it. A scanty supply of moisture of either atmosphere or soil results in a much less exuberant growth and a peculiar bronze coloring of the leaves.

At least two varieties, one of which is characterized by larger flowers and a more robust habit of growth and is the better of the two, are to be had. Forms with pure white or light pink flowers and a double-flowered variety have been produced. More striking departures from the normal type may be expected from the labors of plant breeders but I question whether such forms will be found more pleasing than the original. Like the shy mountain maiden, reared among the alpine valleys which are its native habitat, it may readily loose much of its peculiar charm and delicate grace if forced to adopt the more varied hues and more robust form of some of its lowland cousins.

An effective border plant, the white or pale pink Primrose (Primula malacoides) has many of the characteristics of a perennial and flourishes in the open ground in California, even through severe frosts

The pleasing sense of livability and homelike charm given the Colonial fireplace by the simply carved paneled wall of wood that usually framed it is especially suggested in this pre-Revolutionary fireplace at La Tourette Farm, Boundbrook, New Jersey

The dancing flames in Revolutionary fireplaces daily burned Hessian enemies in effigy by means of andirons such as these

WHERE THE BACKLOG BURNS

ELLEN D. WANGNER

"Sing me the song of the fireplace wide,
The song of the glowing coal;
And the winds without may chill the world
But they cannot chill my soul."

Photographs by Tebbs & Knell, Mattie Edwards Hewitt, and by courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art, Colonial Fireplace Co., Buffalo Wire Works, Oscar B. Bach, Florentine Craftsmen, Ovington Bros., Berry Electric Ltd., Joseph Borovitz, Ford Hardware Co., Donley Bros. Co.

THERE is more to this feeling about an open fire than just an appreciation of a distinctly decorative piece of household equipment, more than the mere pleasure we all have in watching the glow of coals and the gleam of fire on burnished brass. For the fireplace is more than decorative; more than merely useful. It is literally the altar where the family gathers and has ever gathered. To it cling all those traditions that have come down to us since the world was young, that have made the word "hearthstone" almost a synonym for "home." Around it have clung the traditions of tribal life, of the first primitive home built by man around the hearthstone to protect his fire, that element which more than any other material factor had lifted him above and beyond the rest of the animal kingdom and had set his feet in the paths leading to civilization.

From that first walled-in hearthstone grew the homes, the castles and cottages that have sprung up wherever man has dwelt, each with its fireplace to furnish comfort and warmth, hot foods and often light as well. To us has come all this inheritance. It crossed the seas with the Pilgrims and it is pleasing to know that our fireplaces of to-day are the very children of those early Colonial homes, but different as children are from their parents. The modern fireplace has taken from that of Colonial days the simplicity of style, the good design; but modified to meet the needs of the modern room. We are to-day building up homes as distinctly of our own period as were those earlier homes of their own time; and these modern houses, indoors and out, have all the charm and suitability that right selection always engenders. Where the Colonial fireplace seems inappropriate and not in keeping with the house, we build one that carries out its spirit. Only in certain so-called "period" rooms do we borrow from those bygone fires of ancient Europe.

Thumbing over the pages of the history of the fireplace we find that man's first room had the fire in its center with the roof open as an outlet for the smoke. It was but logical to take the next step which placed the fireplace against the side wall with a large hood over it to carry off the smoke. This type of fireplace with large flues built out into the room or hall sufficed for both cottage and manor. In the castles where the great hall was used for cooking, dining and sleeping, vast hearthstones held the huge fires where several whole logs were burned at one time and around which 30 or 40 people could gather with ease. In spite of the size of the fire, however, the hall was not warm as the wide, open chimney carried most of the heat outdoors.

Civilization was bringing new customs and new methods. It was becoming a habit to

screen off a portion of the hall for privacy and in the early part of the 16th century one English writer says pointedly: "Sundrie noblemen and gentlemen and others doe much delighte to dyne in corners and secrete places." Thus was born the separate dining room and bedroom with, of necessity, a fireplace in each. With these smaller rooms came the discovery that a shallower recess for the fire with a hood not high above it threw out more heat; came, too, the demand for improved living conditions and the fireplace along with other pieces of household equipment became a work of art with smiths, painters, and sculptors employing their talents upon it.

TO HOLD the logs and provide the necessary under-draft, even the very earliest fireplaces had used metal andirons or firedogs, so called because as a rule their tops were ornamented with dogs' heads. Cranes swung pots and kettles over the fire for boiling, but this did not solve the problem of roasting the meats. The dogs were sufficiently high to hold the logs, but too low to carry bars or "spits" on which a haunch or fowl could be done. So the dogs grew taller and were fitted with hooks and teeth at various heights to hold the roasting spits. Heavy iron chains were looped from andiron to andiron on which to hang a large kettle over the fire, while their tops no longer carried dogs' heads but were widened out into goblet-shaped baskets either to hold pots to keep foods hot or to carry thick candles or rush-lights to illuminate cooking operations at night. To throw out greater heat as well as to protect the material of which the chimney was made, metal firebacks were placed in the fireplace behind the back-log. These were of iron and on them the smith lavished all his skill, hammering out coats-of-arms, initials and other decorations in relief.

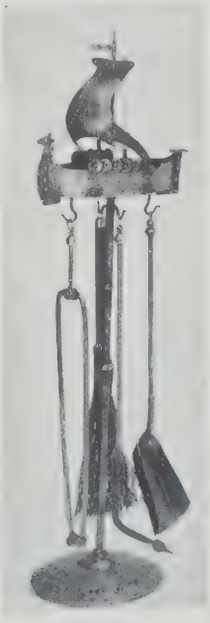
Around these hearths, indeed, centered all the life of the home during a time when the mistress and her daughters felt it not beneath them to oversee every step of the work and to help with it. More, the master himself sat near the fire. Because of all this, the decorations of the fireplace and the cooking utensils received much attention. They were usually made of iron, which was hammered out into grids, toasters, cradle spits, clock jacks for turning the spit, racks and forks of great beauty and exquisite workmanship. Fenders were put in front of the fire and the fireplace itself was fitted at the top and sides with an open grate of pierced and delicately wrought metal.

ADOWN the years, each country developed its characteristic fireplace and fittings. In Italy, the fireplace wall held to a formal simplicity and strength with the chimney gradually projecting from the wall like a hood. Previous to the Italian Renaissance all the fittings were of iron, severely plain. But with the awakening of a desire for beauty in even the ordinary utilitarian objects of the home, andirons and firetongs, mantels and fenders became the care of skilled artisans. Over all Europe this wave spread. Spanish smiths wrought fairy tales in iron and other metals, their spits and andirons and grills being particularly decorative. France developed ornate mantelpieces and fire-irons ornamented with tall figures of saints and cavaliers. Heavy and ponderous were many of these, others as delicate as though fashioned by the hand of the silversmith.

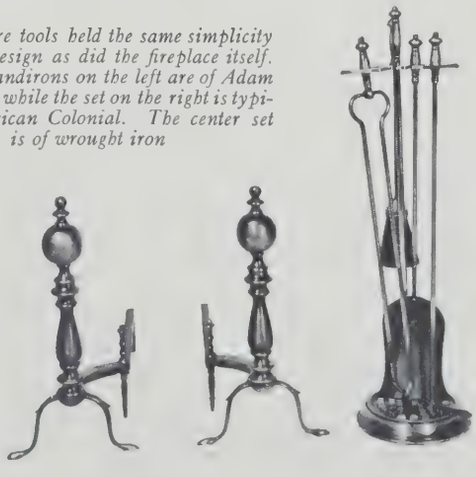
Travelers brought all these many styles to England where they were copied and adapted to the more sober English hearthstone that was ever the most decorative feature of the house and the center of its activities. At Christmas time, about it centered all the gaieties and festivities—the Yule log being drawn in to burn merrily on when with wassail and bowl the baron's retainers kept their Christmas holiday and without sang the minstrels and the waits.

THROUGHOUT all these years the styles of mantels and fire-irons followed that of the architecture and furniture. Did Elizabeth favor chairs and tables of bold and solid design with much carving? Then was the fireplace of stone with ornately carved stone or wood chimneypiece. With the coming of a new king, this massive style gave way to grace and lightness of design. This was the golden age of walnut with paneled walls. At once we find the chimney above the fireplace likewise paneled, and gone is the heavy mantel shelf. Silver sconces held the candles that winked against the dark walls above the fire. Again came another King and Queen—of Dutch ancestry this time—and with the new fashions the breast of the paneled chimney was made flush with the walls, the fireplace marked by heavy marble moulding, often with black and gold around it. Every-

Of hand-wrought iron, this decorative yet most effective screen makes dream pictures come and go when flames dance behind it. As the fire dies, it has all the beauty of a glowing sunset with our ship-of-dreams coming into port at last



Colonial fire tools held the same simplicity and good design as did the fireplace itself. The brass andirons on the left are of Adam inspiration while the set on the right is typically American Colonial. The center set is of wrought iron



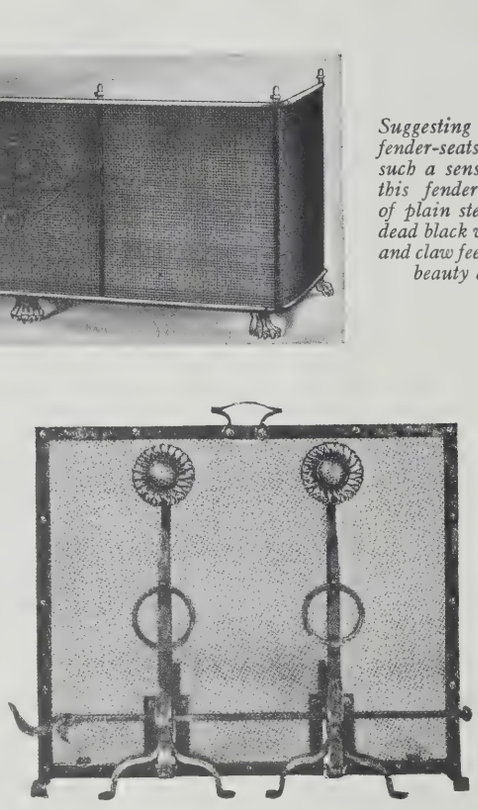
That the modern craftsmen are producing articles lovely in design as anything the past has to offe proved by these delicately wrought andirons that adequately carry out the old-world spirit of the firepl wall and moulding

Suggesting the cushioned fender-seats that bring such a sense of cosiness, this fender spark-guard of plain steel finished in dead black with brass rail and claw feet provides both beauty and safety

thing must have a curve, and so the fire-irons swelled out in bulbous fashion and heavily carved festoons decorated the chimney-piece. Often the fireplace was framed in tiles with Biblical pictures thereon from which the children were taught the stories they should know. Came, too, the Dutch oven alongside the fireplace. These ovens called for long shovels known as "peels" for ease in handling the meats, bread, and pies in the bake oven.

Period by period we see this king, that craftsman definitely influencing the things of the fireside. Here an Adam mantel, there one of Queen Anne's time. Our own Colonial fireplaces were of great variety, yet curiously alike, since each held the charm of the simple life of that time. The fire-irons held to this same simplicity of design, giving us brass andirons and fenders, brass, iron, or steel tongs and forks of great beauty. There were no pokers in those early days before coal had been discovered, but there were bellows of decorated leather and with brass noses to blow the fire into a flame.

THOUGH the rooms were generally heated by the fireplace, stoves (usually Dutch) were beginning to appear. Coal had been discovered, and in old inventories we find that coal grates were creeping in, but the



Unique and definitely practical is this wrought-iron fire-screen with hand-hammered frame, the accompanying firedogs of wrought iron with brass sunflower tops

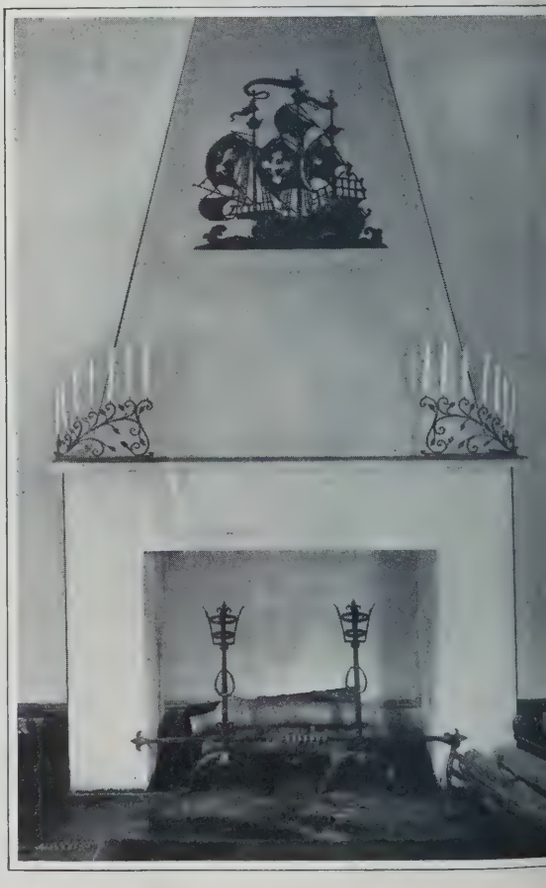
The Italian fireplace with its hood gradually developing from the wall itself suggests strength and dignity, an impression further enhanced by the absence of decoration. The wrought-iron ship and the gracefully wrought altar candlesticks and the mediaeval andirons afford just the necessary contrast to the formality of design that might otherwise seem cold and unhomelike

early andiron still existed side by side w them.

Curiously enough, no one, in all these ma hundreds of years, had thought to make t fireplace a more efficient heat-producer. A it was left for two Americans—Benjam Franklin and one Count Rumford (a Tory) do this. To them we owe the splaying of t jambs and the lesser depth of the firepla the contraction of the throat and the careful designed flue to fit the size of the firepla This was the real ancestor of our own firepla and with this improvement greater attenti was given to the designing of all parts of equipment. Brass fenders were delicate scrolled and pierced, the handles of shov and tongs and the tops of andirons we daintily fashioned, the andirons themselv often of odd shape.

During the Revolution, when feeling r so high against the hired Hessian soldie andirons were made into replicas so that the hated enemies, their yellow vests, red coa and pointed hats reproduced in color, mig burn each time the fire was lighted—a rath interesting sidelight on these ancestors of ou Again at the close of the century, when p triotism flamed afresh with our breach wi France, our new national bird decorat everything, even to being displayed in t center of the pierced brass fenders and e graved upon the andirons.

With the invention of the Franklin sto



and later the coming of the coal furnace and steam heat, the glory of the fireplace seemed dimmed for a time, only to glow again with added beauty in the home of to-day. We have gone back in spirit and in truth to the beauty and simplicity of Colonial homes and have rediscovered our long neglected inheritance, part of which is the fireplace.

But wood as a fuel is passing, coal is getting scarcer—what then? Still may we have the home-fires, still may we rest and dream before the grate, for modern science has met modern need. In most realistic fashion, false coal glows and flames, leaps and dies down, throws out heat and light at turn of electric switch to the end that the fireplace which holds so much for each of us may continue to be part of our home life.

Carrying out the spirit of those early days in New Amsterdam is this modern fireplace that reproduces in minute detail the Dutch oven, crane and andirons so beloved of these sturdy settlers

No longer need the city apartment or the home without fireplace flues be deprived of the joys of the "crackling blaze" for electrically heated grates with coal that glows and burns in naturalistic fashion will bring all the pleasant "homey-ness" of the open fire

In every home to-day, large or small, there must be this hearthstone, a place where the family gathers, about which merry children group themselves, where corn is popped and chestnuts roasted, where stockings may be hung on Christmas night and where each of us may sit and dream dreams as the backlog burns.

Strawberries in Alaska

CLYDE GRADY

THE fact that Strawberries are successfully grown in what has been considered the jungle wastes of Alaska may surprise some gardeners. Nevertheless it is true, and moreover is assuming commercial proportions in the Land of the Midnight Sun.

Although Strawberries are cultivated from Rampart on the Yukon River, just under the Arctic Circle, to Dixon's Entrance, the Canadian boundary on the south, they are most successfully grown near Haines, a coast village in the Chilkat valley in Southeastern Alaska.

The climate of that locality is mild in summer with a moderate rainfall. The winters are not severe; the thermometer rarely ever registering below zero. Snow, ranging from three to six feet in depth covers the ground for several months, and the ranches are protected from the cold arctic winds by the Coast Range mountains to the north.

The soil, a black loam, reputed to be as rich as the Nile Valley, and fertile as the Mississippi Delta, is formed by an accumulation of centuries of decayed vegetable matter. The virgin ground is heavily timbered with Birch, Spruce, Hemlock, and Cottonwood; and growing in these primeval forests are dense thickets of Alders, Devils'-clubs, and Willows, all matted together with Currant, Blueberry, Salmonberry, and other undergrowth, into an almost impenetrable jungle. The cost of preparing the ground for the plow, even after the large trees have been removed by the land owner is exactly $500.00 per acre, and is done by contract. The first crop will show a financial return equal to or exceeding that figure, provided the year is at all seasonable. Practically every homesteader has his berry patch. The Anway Strawberry is a local product. Ten of the larger berries, when placed on the scales by me, showed a weight of sixteen and two thirds ounces. C. H. Anway brought his first Strawberries to Haines from Oregon twenty years ago.

Three and a quarter acres of vines the past season, which was not very favorable, averaged 225 crates of 24 pints each per acre. The gross revenue was in excess of $1000.00 for each acre.

The growth for the average year begins about June 1st. and the berries ripen around the middle of July. Sometimes they ripen as late as August 1st. Last year the season was very early, and the berries were ripe the latter part of June. The fruit disappears September 1st.

Part of the Anway Strawberry ranch overlooking the Chilkat River

AS NATURE PLANTS THEM

CHRISTINE EMERY

Author of "Holly for the Holidays and Other Days" (December, 1920, GARDEN MAGAZINE), "Plant Fruits By All Means" (February 1920, GARDEN MAGAZINE).

Clothing Bleak Places With Glistening Gold and Bringing Brilliant Beauty into Gardens by Greater Use of Native Plants

Photographs by Asahel Curtis

THE student of landscape effects will do well occasionally to forsake the beaten path of stereotyped arrangements of planting and seek the fields and sylvan glades with appraising eyes and a receptive mind, for in these unfrequented nooks Nature spreads a covering of color and life that is manifested in some form throughout the year. According to climatic conditions offered her she makes a varied and continuous display of "things that grow" in wide diversity of type, color, and fragrance.

Each section of our country has its own natural vegetation, and in so far as this can be used it should be included in landscape planting to establish the right note of proportion and atmospheric repose. In this way we soon find that it is as charming as it is practical to gather from marsh, woodside, or mountain and greatly enrich the scope of a too limited or too prosaic grouping, and plantings of this sort should be encouraged for they will prove to be pleasant innovations if the matters of soil and location are considered and are at all favorable to their well-defined needs.

Probably in no other section of the country has the planting from woodland and wayside been so successfully achieved as in the Pacific Northwest. Here even the humblest lawns are enriched by the addition of native shrubbery and wild flowers.

Where the extent and contour of the grounds permit of more lavish planting, ferns in wide variety, intermingled with the shrubs that grow among them in their former locations by stream or in timberland, may be used as a screen of the most attractive sort, especially so when the tall Lace Ferns are grouped in the foreground of a tangled thicket of the tropical-looking barrier of thorny Devil's-club that screens some moist spot or shady nook.

On bleak and windswept hillsides the Squaw-grass and blue Lupines repay a thousand-fold the brief labor of planting, for no further effort is necessary to make them show their appreciation of a root-hold in mother earth's sandy soil. The Squaw-grass (Xerophyllum tenax) is most prodigal in the profusion of its blossoms, creamy waxen flowerets that are borne on long spikes in rocket-like formation, making a solid yet feathery mass of bloom. The leaves of the plant form shaggy mats of grassy verdure and are used by the Indians in basket making, while the sweet and penetrating perfume of the flower permeates the atmosphere and is carried afar on the early summer breeze.

The Blue Huckleberry (Vaccinium ovatum) also thrives in shallow soils and is a hardy grower. Ripening its fruit throughout the fall in favored climes and holding its foliage from the reddish brown of the new growth to the glossy green of its fully developed leaves that make a most artistic "year round" decoration that lends itself to charming interior effects, a well-grown hedge serves the two-fold purpose of fruit and foliage in most satisfactory fashion.

THE omnipresent Indian Currant is one of the harbingers of spring in the Puget Sound country, for in

The California Rhododendron is at its best when seen in a "woodsy" arrangement. In this case we have a background of conifers with a shaggy old Cedar to add a distinctive note

In the dry soil of hilly, windswept acres the Squawgrass (Xerophyllum) thrives as no other plant can. It is an extremely decorative plant and might well be coaxed into gardens

Vine Maple, Huckleberry, and Fern of many kinds that fringe the woodland and give the garden an interesting lesson in the value of contrasting leaf forms (below)

the sunny days of March it adds a rosy glow of color to the emerald hue of the lawns and forms a living outline along the highways of this section.

Rhododendron californicum, the Washington State flower, lends itself to specimen and group planting, or it may be grown in a hedgerow with the most pleasing results, but it is at its best when the arrangement of the grounds will permit a more extensive "woodsy" background.

Scotch Broom (Cytisus scoparius), an importation to this coast land, has spread until it covers areas of unbroken acres throughout the entire region of the Sound that in May are a mass of glistening gold and murmurous with the drone of pollen-seeking bees. Like the Rhododendron it thrives in dry soil, for it will root in gravelly hillsides that are quite destitute of other vegetation and in the space of a very few years will completely transform these bleak slopes into vistas of unforgetable brilliance and beauty.

Vine Maples, those slender saplings of the Maple family, add by the intense yellow, scarlet, and maroon of their changing foliage, most desirable touches of color to an evergreen corner or a colorless bit of shrubbery.

The Pacific Dogwood (Cornus Nuttalli) with its wondrous white bloom that far outrivals the smaller and more timorous beauty of the blossoming Apple trees makes a convincing touch of fairyland among the somber shadows of the conifers. It may be held back and trained as a shrub or, if given its liberty, will develop into a sturdy tree that becomes a never-failing attraction because of its smooth trunk and symmetrical growth, quite aside from its changing foliage and its masses of snowy bloom that are followed by a profusion of red berries, and its predisposition to an added season of fall flowers.

Oregon Grape (Berberis repens) with its sprays of glossy, prickly, holly-like foliage, its shaft of clear yellow bloom and its harvest of small blue "grapes," is worthy of admittance into the most pretentious grounds. In the Western climate it holds its leaves through the year, the graceful growth providing an effective contrast among plants, shrubbery, or cut flowers.

Truly a product of the soil the Salal (Gaultheria shallon) should be massed among the shrubs that mark the borders, for its well-shaped glossy leaves stand out in distinctive harmony from the warm red of the branching stems.

The Black Currant (Ribes hudsonianum), the Syringa (Philadelphus californicus), and the Orange Honeysuckle (Lonicera ciliosa)

can all be brought from the seclusion of the woodland to the advantage of the grower and the pleasure of the community at large.

WHERE space permits the Madrone (Arbutus Menziesi) is a tree of unsurpassed beauty. It thrives in a somewhat dry soil, endures the ordeal of transplanting with great fortitude, and makes a quick and satisfying growth. Its smooth, mahogany-colored trunk and branches add a warmth of coloring at all seasons of the year, crowned as they are by a wealth of glossy, dark green leaves of surprisingly thick texture. The early "bouquet bloom" of creamy white flowers is followed by clusters of scarlet berries that remain upon the trees until dislodged by the rains and frost of late November.

Among the low-growing plants, the Violets, purple, yellow, and white; the Kinnikinic or Bear-berry; the Wild Primroses; the Wood Lilies, especially the Wake-Robin (Trillium ovatum); the Deer's-tongue (Frasera speciosa); the Wild Ginger; the Wild Onion (Allium acuminatum); the Tiger and Leopard Lilies (Lilium columbianum and pardalinum); the Wild Valerian (Valeriana sitchensis); the Lily-of-the-Valley (Convallaria majalis); the almost ever-blooming variety of Bleeding-heart (Bicuculla formosa); and the Indian Paint-brush (Castilleja miniata); all make a gorgeous carpet for the feet of the wanderers into the realm of the restful out-of-doors.

The Mountain Ash or Rowan Tree is another worth-while tree that here, and in many other parts of the country, may be had by merely transferring it from the roadside to the home lawn or garden, where its greenish gray bark, ornately cut leaves, and its autumn harvest of vividly colored bead-like berries proclaim it to be a universal favorite and in every way desirable.

Calochortus in the East

SHERMAN R. DUFFY

A Family of Western Flowers That Merit Better Acquaintance

GLIMPSES of new vistas of beauty in the spring garden, which raise high hopes but leave fulfillment as a problem and speculation of the future, come to us with the first blooming in our gardens of the lovely "Tulips" of California, the Mariposas, Butterflies of the Spanish pioneers. These brilliant flowers fluttering in the spring breezes above their slender foliage suggest the term at once. The eyes, hairs, and strange markings of the flowers carry the likeness even farther.

Fascinatingly lovely are these Mariposas, Fairy-lanterns, Globe and Star Tulips and their kin. A sample of their bloom in my garden this spring elicited an Oliver Twistian "more." They are hardy. That much seems certain so far as extremes of cold are concerned, for they withstood a winter to try men's souls with the thermometer veering from 40 above to 20 below sometimes in the same week.

With hardiness as to cold established, only a small part of the problem of growing them is solved, for we are not yet certain as to whether their cultural needs can be met but, if hardy, it makes little difference as to their permanence as they are the cheapest striking beauties on the market and well worth annual replacement, if necessary.

There is a great range of type and color in the genus as well as size, from little plants admirable for the rock garden (such as the Globe Tulip) to the flaring flowers with a 5-inch spread of the true Mariposa, Calochortus venustus, which has several distinct varietal types.

My first venture consisted of 25 bulbs of mixed varieties. The 25 bulbs on close inspection dwindled to only ten sound ones and all ten grew, developing six of the Globe type and four Mariposas, Calochortus amabilis and venustus types, as I figure them out.

Whether they will appear again, I do not know, as one season's cycle tells nothing of a bulb or more properly speaking, corm, which the California Tulips seem to possess. The bulb as we buy it already has the flower bud within it awaiting vegetation to develop it. Whether it will develop a new bulb and flower is another question.

EDITORS' NOTE: *This is a unique and interesting family—the new world representatives of the Tulip—but with a dainty airiness almost suggesting fragility and light delicate coloring that make them quite different. They are native throughout the western half of the North American continent and some are quite easy to grow and they, happily, are the best of the lot. They are quite resistant to extreme cold but do not like alternate freezing and thawing. In the East they should be heavily protected against such changes. This group of native plants is certainly worthy of more attention.*

My four Mariposas were about a foot tall with spreading blooms from three to a little more than three inches across. Two were white with rosy exteriors, and crimson splashes about a yellow halo surrounding a brownish center. One was rose tinted with these characteristic markings and the other was a yellow with smaller markings.

A CALIFORNIA GLOBE TULIP GROWN IN NEW YORK

Every now and then someone reports a successful attempt with these dainty silky flowers in the East (Calochortus Maweanus major)

Six were dainty little six-inch plants with nodding fuzzy globules half an inch in diameter above which were three spreading narrow-pointed perianth divisions. The perianth divisions divide in this plant so that they resemble three true sepals and three true petals, the sepal-like divisions also being colored like the larger divisions. These I diagnosed from botanical descriptions as the amabilis type. They were white, pink, and a rich yellow, all having a downy appearance.

I saw more of them later in a rock garden, the owner of which said he considered these little Globe Tulips reliably hardy as he had had them two seasons in his rock garden without protection.

At the time I secured these bulbs I had not Carl Purdy's catalogue which contains about all the information we have on them, Mr. Purdy being an authority on this genus, but fortunately selected a site for them with soil and drainage much as he suggests, a combination of silver sand and leafmold and very well drained. At a guess I planted them from two to two and one half inches deep and when freezing weather set in gave them a covering of a foot of oak leaves and pine needles. They were placed to come up through a ground cover of English Ivy which formed an ideal background for them.

The slender foliage much resembles the Guinea-hen Flower (Fritillaria meleagris) in its early stages. Later the plant branches and from the axils of the leaves come slender, pointed buds, each plant having several flowers. And then some fine morning you will find a brilliant butterfly hovering low over the garden and on close inspection it will be a Mariposa. Others come out and you have a bevy of beauties swaying airily. Mine came into bloom the latter part of May from bulbs planted in early November. Will they appear another spring? Anyhow, more are going in.

A Victorian ensemble of "harmony and charm that must bring with it the blessing of many a beneficent ghost"

The Victorian Interior: Or Why Overlook Our Grandparents?

JOSEPHINE CRAVEN CHANDLER

Resuscitating the Furniture and Furnishings of a Period Long Held in Disdain—How the Housewife Burdened with Hand-me-downs May Use Them to Advantage

THERE is no one, I suppose, in possession of what we have long regarded as a housewifly soul who has not sometime yielded in the sh, at least, to the craze, now prevalent ong interior decorators, for something so l that it is new. Early Americana, surely, having a vogue out of all proportion to the erage household budget. Its claim is sidious. One begins with a simple wish for gate-leg table and ends with a maniacal sire for a court cupboard. I know a woman m the Middle West who, with her family, acefully pursuing a vacation itinerary in e East last October made a forced march o New York City with but three hours to end there—thereby disturbing the domestic nquillity and denying the general welfare so admirably provided by our constitutional preamble—merely in order to spend two hours of that time examining the one hundred and fifty pieces of Duncan Phyfe in the cherished possession of the Metropolitan Museum. That the wing in which this collection was housed was found to be temporarily closed off for repair merely heightened the dramaturgic significance of the episode.

Now Duncan Phyfe, Sandwich glass, Colonial hatchments are doubtless excellent in themselves, admirable for collectors and for that happy minority of struggling souls whose greatest quarrel is with the income tax, but it occurs to a certain rummager in attics that much valuable material, aesthetic and intrinsic, is being neglected because of a presbyopic defect of vision, causing us, in that backward glance for "period," to overlook our grandparents. The fact is that though our great-great, and even our great-grandparents have, through that precious residuum of their household effects by which we chiefly know them, come in for a just appreciation at our hands, our grandparents are, by the same token, going to waste.

For all the fine disdain so generally affected toward the Victorian period in furniture and furnishings—to say nothing of poetry and morals—something may be said for the taste of that sapient generation, twice removed. Hostages must be given, ad valorum. Pulpit chairs and oval portraits will not fraternize with golden oak and over-stuffed any more than their original sponsors would have harmonized with the jazz taste of to-day. Wall-

Much may be done to restore the often despised furniture of two generations ago, for the Roman pedestal table (at left) was in twelve pieces when rescued from the attic and treated with strips of crotched mahogany veneer

Pleasant indeed is this Illinois living-room where the Victorian predominates and the sectional bookcases do not seem too obtrusively modern

papers and draperies and open fires must keep their "fallen day" about them. But once one consents to the necessary sacrifice a harmony and charm result that must bring with them the blessing of many a beneficent ghost.

Now when the second-hand man rather than the antique dealer is the source for such pieces, much may, indeed, be achieved with limited means. The main difficulty lies in the responsibility laid upon the individual judgment of the purchaser, for time has not yet completed its winnowing process with this period; and while it has produced much that is graceful and charming in walnut and mahogany there is much, also, of that incongruous line in table legs and whatnots unpleasantly reminiscent of the gig-saw—the gravamen, precisely, of those who hold the "black walnut era" in abhorrence.

But more sources than the second-hand shop may be drawn upon in this connection. There is scarcely an attic boasting a decent antiquity and a well-pitched roof that has not its treasure, and many a fine piece may be discovered in the houses of the indigent which might gratefully be exchanged for a stout oak rocker or some other serviceable contribution to the general comfort. Often enough, however, one's own family will constitute a resource adequate to the need, as in the room illustrated in this article.

THE living-room, bedroom, and halls of this house were all furnished with pieces that had belonged to the grandparents of the two whose home they now adorn, though the tables in the living-room had, in turn, been handed down to them by the previous generation. The tables may, in fact, be said to be the parents of the sofas and chairs. The wing chair, the sectional bookcases and the telephone stand alone are modern; the last named articles steadfastly awaiting the moment when "collector's luck" in the form of gift or purchase may bring exactly the right thing to supplant their anachronistic intrusion and banish them to that last valiant stand of discarded household gods—the summer cottage.

Not without contrivance, connivance, and guile were these pieces brought together; and not without love, both in the give and take. From Virginia, Connecticut, New Mexico, and Missouri they came—to Illinois. From attics, back sitting rooms, what not. In

only one instance was money paid—a sofa, rescued from a pig-pen.

The restorer had, of course, to be reckoned with. He is the real fiddler in this merry dance. The Roman pedestal table, when delivered into his care, was in twelve pieces and many small strips of crotched mahogany veneer had to be supplied. Bits of hand carved beading, new springs and loose down cushions were the luxurious additions to the grandfather sofa (done in black mohair) beside the fireplace. The upholsterer or the wood finisher, sometimes both of them, had their way with most of the pieces, first or last, but the thrifty and contriving hand of the mistress of the house wrought the hooked and braided rugs, the cushions and the over-drapes of soft rose taffeta, finished in scallops bound in tan. Only the valances of tan taffeta, painted in Florentine festoons, and the lunettes of the same over the windows, bearing a landscape design, and the lampshades of rose and tan required the services of the professional decorator.

Modern though it is, the wing chair in its gay cretonne fits comfortably and unobtrusively into its place among the furnishings of our grandparents

To make a sympathetic setting for all of this the woodwork of the house throughout, including the mantel, was finished in ivory enamel. The living-room walls were paneled in paper of a dull rose design on a tan and ivory ground having a finish in imitation of watered silk. The styling is of gray, while the mouldings used around the panels is a dull mauve; a tone repeated again in the framing of the lunettes and in motives used in cushions and rugs.

It will be seen that the feeling of family is very strong in these rooms. The portraits on the walls and almost every item of the furnishings having its individual legend; but the validity of the period development and its relationship to setting and atmosphere is not the less applicable to the general use and employment of Victorian æsthetics.

And, after all, why ignore a thing merely because it is close at hand. And why overlook our grandparents?

Insects Needed in the Orchard

JOHN Y. BEATTY

AT VARIOUS times the fruit growers of the Pacific Coast states have been much bothered with certain insects injuring or totally destroying the fruit crops on certain areas. Sprays have been mixed to kill the different varieties, but the most effective work of eradication has been done by the distribution of insects that prey upon the harmful ones.

For example: widespread damage by the cut worms was checked several years ago by the introduction of a parasite called tachina fly.

The brown apricot scale, one of the most persistent insects affecting the prune is kept in absolute control by its natural enemy, Comys fusca.

These beneficial insects as well as the others to be mentioned can be secured at the proper time from the State Insectary through the county horticultural commissioner, who can be addressed at your county seat.

The prune aphis is kept in control by introducing aphis-feeding ladybirds into your orchard as soon as possible after the attack is noticed.

The San José scale may be held in check by either the tiny golden chalcid (Aphelinus fuscipennis) or the Chinese ladybird (Chilocorus similis).

The raspberry horntail has not been controlled until recently when a parasitic hymenoptera was found preying on the pest. This has now been distributed by the horticultural commissioners and may be secured free.

The most effective methods of controlling other insects and diseases in vegetable and fruit garden are given in the accompanying table.

SPRAYING SOLUTIONS FOR CALIFORNIA

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

FOR USE ON DORMANT TREES

Copper Sulphate	5 pounds
Quicklime	6 pounds
Water	50 gallons

FOR USE ON FOLIAGE AND FRUIT

Copper Sulphate	2 pounds
Quicklime	2 pounds
Water	50 gallons

NEVER allow bordeaux to stand over night before using.
NEVER use anything but wooden vessels to contain it.

LIME-SULPHUR

Sulphur	66 pounds
Quicklime	33 pounds
Water	200 gallons

SELF-BOILED LIME-SULPHUR

Sulphur	40 pounds
Quicklime	40 pounds
Water	200 gallons

CRUDE OIL EMULSION

Whale-oil or fish-oil soap	10 pounds
Caustic soda	2 pounds
Crude oil	10 gallons
Water	88 gallons

TOBACCO SOLUTION

Whale-Oil Soap	5 pounds
Black leaf 40	7 ounces (fluid)
Water	100 gallons

FLOUR PASTE SPRAY

Wheat flour	5 pounds
Black leaf 40	7 ounces (fluid)
Water	100 gallons

KEROSENE EMULSION

Coal oil	4 gallons
Soap (whale-oil or common laundry)	1 pound
Water	2 gallons

This is a stock solution and when used in winter should be mixed one to six with water. If used in summer, dilute one to ten with water.

COMBINATION SPRAY

	FIRST SPRAY	SECOND SPRAY	THIRD SPRAY
Arsenate of lead	8 pounds	8 pounds	4 pounds
or			
Zinc arsenate	2 pounds	2 pounds	
with			
Iron sulphide	3 pounds	3 pounds	
Black leaf 40	7 ounces	7 ounces	
Water	100 gallons	100 gallons	100 gallons

These formulas are given in quantities sufficient to use on large orchards. If there are only a few trees on your place to spray, it will perhaps be more economical to hire some one to do it. If a spray mixture is desired for a small amount of work, it may be made by taking smaller amounts of the ingredients mentioned, keeping the proportions the same. If you hire the work done, make sure that the proper mixture is used and that it is applied at the best time. Often a delay of only a few days will destroy the value of the spray entirely.

Colorado Cherishes the Spirit of the Orient

Rose Acre, the Garden of Messrs and the Misses Liebhardt

Photographs by Dr. Laura L. Liebhardt

Rose Acre, a flower fairyland not far from Denver where Eastern garden gods are securely enthroned and plants from many lands find shelter. The Japanese bridge in the foreground is fashioned in conformity with the amusing old legend that demons have single-track minds and so any devil pursuing a pedestrian will, when he strikes the break in the span, step into the pond and perish

Literally thousands of goldfish play among these Lily pads and steam pipes keep the pond habitable in winter. In the background stands the temple to Ho-Shang, God of Happiness

FOR THE CHRISTMAS BOOKSHELF

AMER PINDAR

Some Current Publications Which Will Appeal to the Garden-Minded Home Builder

Antiques (Doubleday, Page & Co.) by *Sarah M. Lockwood*. Illustrated by Ernest Stock and Ilonka Karasz

HERE it is—the story that you and I and dozens more like us have been looking for! A quick, graphic, and pleasant way to learn to know the salient points of Early American furniture and furnishings—even the end-papers by Ilonka Karasz carry succinct information. Alphabetically arranged, fully illustrated, rich in anecdote and comment of the sort that makes facts stick, this story of Mrs. Lockwood's certainly whets the appetite for more and many of us will, I suspect, take advantage of her tempting list of "fine, big books" for further study. Well does the author understand our enthusiasm for the "sturdy pieces that stood by our Colonial fathers while they were making a nation for us. We want them all back. Nothing is too crude or simple to be untouched by the glamour that our tardy affection pours out upon them. Their faces are familiar but we can't remember their names. As a matter of fact it is not difficult to find out. The subject of Early American furniture is not an exhaustive one. It covers only a short period of time—from 1620 to about 1850."

The chapter headed C opens thus: "Chairs are the most temperamental and versatile members of the furniture family—and by far the most important. They are the most numerous and varied of all household furnishings, and they are the first to lend themselves to the whim of fashion or vagaries of the cabinet maker." Yet when you've finished the chapter you really know something about them—Mrs. Lockwood's comments and Mr. Stock's drawings have fixed their characteristics permanently in mind.

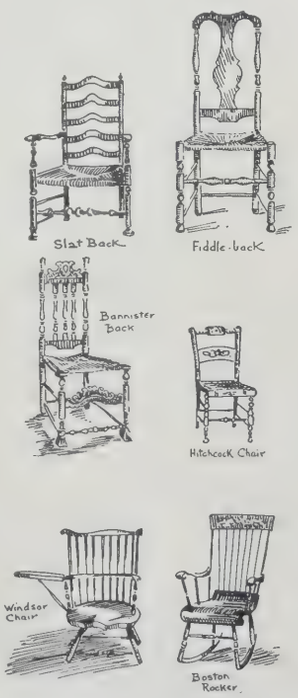
The Wonder Book of Plant Life (Lippincott) by *J. H. Fabre*. Translated by *Bernard Miall*

So accustomed are we to think of plants as stationary that the very term "vegetate" has become synonymous with the idea of inanition. Wrapped in our own concerns, we stare blindly ahead seeing nothing of the marvellous pageant of plant life whose restless, ceaseless upward movement antedates man by millions of years, has made possible his birth and progress—forgotten life like that of the Tree-fern, for instance, which eons back "cleansed and rendered the solid earth habitable, giving us an atmosphere we can breathe, and stored up for us in the bowels of the earth those strata of coal that are the wealth of nations."

We who pride ourselves on speed—what do we know of it really by comparison with the silent fungus growing its sixty-six million cells per minute? What of immortality measured against those strange submarine structures, the polyparies, of prodigious antiquity and "still in the prime of life, although they cannot be less than three or four thousand years old"; or the great Cypress under whose boughs the army of Cortez found shelter and over whose crown so many centuries have passed as to make it, Fabre tells us, a contemporary of Noah!

Do you know that buds as well as birds have migratory habits; that your garden Balsam is called "impatient" (Impatiens balsimina) because at the slightest touch its fruits split and hurl forth their seeds violently; that the Vanilla vine—an adventurous spirit tamed to the uses of cookery—"leaps from tree to tree" in tropical forests seeking sunshine?

So fascinating are the observations of this great French naturalist one is tempted to multiply endlessly; and in this English rendering the translator has happily managed to preserve much of the joyous effervescence and penetrating intelligence which characterizes the Gallic original. Endlessly patient in his perception of minutiæ, veracious in his interpretation of their significance, Monsieur Fabre ranges through the universe telling its story with the tongue of a scientist and the soul of a poet. Not with the ephemeral does this volume foregather, but on the shelf of all gardeners desirous of more than the merely superficial it squarely takes its stand.



Illustrations from the chapter on chairs in Mrs. Lockwood's recently published book, "Antiques" (see accompanying notice)

Gardening in Sunny Lands (Appleton) by *Mrs. Philip Martineau*

One of the fascinations of gardening is the way it links all lands: China and Australia draw near when their evergreens or their Azaleas stand in our own dooryards. Nor is it altogether a question of take, America too has given her share. "The indigenous flora of the country," writes Mrs. Martineau on visiting California, "is amazingly rich and has long since been drawn upon for some of the chief beauties of European gardens." A book this, that will interest not only Californians but plant-lovers throughout the southern sweep of the United States wherever conditions approximate those along the Riviera upon which the author's conclusions are chiefly based. If American flowers flourish there, why shouldn't Mediterranean flowers flourish here? And Mrs. Martineau's lists of proven annuals, perennials, and shrubs certainly lure one to the venture!

In Florida Gardens by *Mrs. Millar Wilson* and *Mrs. John A. Ferguson*

"Paradoxical as it may seem, Florida is an easy place in which to develop a beautiful garden, and it is also an exceedingly difficult one in which to secure satisfactory results from a planting," sagely remarks Mr. H. Harold Hume in his foreword to this small volume which sturdily sets out to remedy a chief cause of failure: the lack of definite knowledge of the behavior of plants under given conditions. We like its absence of frills, its succinct meatiness, its confinement of subject to the large elements of garden success—the trees, shrubs, and hardy things which create the permanent picture. There can be no doubt of its welcome in that "land of flowers" where nature has laid all the materials at hand and the gardener's sole obstacle was lack of a guide.

All in a Garden Fair (De La Mare) by *Alice T. A. Quackenbush*

"A joyous book to own, a charming book to give"—quite true, for this little volume with its colorful cover and delightful decorations by Mary W. Haring is indeed "a fragrant reminder of the poetry and romance waiting to be discovered by the traveler desirous of delving below the surface," as Helen Morgenthau Fox puts it in her apt foreword. Flowers grow into unforgetable personalities in the revealing light of Mrs. Quackenbush's whimsical affectionate chat which links their names with old languages and lands—Lysimachia, from *lusis*, "concluding," and *mache* "strife," a "concluder of strife," a "peacemaker." What new meaning the garden takes on!

A Reliable List For Your Garden Library

SARAH LEWIS PATTEE

Librarian, Landscape Gardening Library, University of Illinois

GARDENING is no longer merely joyous grubbing, it is something of a science and an art too, joyous still but better directed, keeping step with recent discoveries. The literature of gardening also is growing so that it is not an easy matter to keep up with it, yet all of us want to know the dependable and illuminating books to which we may turn on occasion for fresh information, fresh inspiration. In compiling the list which follows, Sarah Lewis Pattee, Librarian of the Landscape Gardening Library at the University of Illinois, has selected as wide a range of subject matter as possible.

"Some books have been included," says Miss Pattee, "not so much for the value of their subject matter, as for general interest and charm of presentation—a well-written book is always a joy to the reader, even if it be on the most prosaic of subjects—and gardening is far from prosaic! Other titles imply exceedingly technical material, but they are included for that very reason. The rest achieve a happy medium. Where a solitary book is found in each class, it does not by any means indicate that only that one can be recommended,—rather it is representative of the whole class or at least sufficiently so to warrant choice."

This list, prepared by one thoroughly cognizant with the general scope of garden books, should certainly delight the reader searching for some sure guide. It will be followed by some selective "short shelf" lines in a later issue.—THE EDITORS.

Anderson and Roth. Insecticides and Fungicides. (1923)
Andre, Edouard. Traité Général de la Composition des Parcs et Jardins (1879)
Ady, Julia C. Italian Gardens of the Renaissance (1914)
American Joint Committee on Horticultural Nomenclature—Standardized Plant Names (1923)
Barron, Leonard. Lawn Making (1923)
Brown, Glenn (Ed.). European and Japanese Gardens (1902)
Bailey, L. H. Manual of Gardening (1925 ed.)
Encyclopedia of Horticulture (1925 ed.)
Cultivated Evergreens (1925)
Bardswell, F. A. The Herb Garden (1911)
Beecroft, W. I. Who's Who Among the Ferns (1910)
Bloomfield, Reginald. The Formal Garden in England (1901)
Boerker, Richard. Our National Forests (1918)
Burnap, George. Parks, Their Design, Equipment & Use (1916)
Crisp, Sir Frank. Medieval Gardens (1924)
Conder, Josiah. Landscape Gardening in Japan (1893)
Cobbett, William. American Gardener (1819)
Curtis, C. H. & W. Gibson. The Book of Topiary (1904)
Cecil, Hon. Mrs. E. (*Alicia Amherst*). London Parks and Gardens (1907)
History of Gardening in England (1910)

Clute, W. N. Our Ferns in Their Native Haunts (1901)
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Dean, Ruth. The Livable House, Its Garden (1917)
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Rural Essays. (Ed. by Curtis) (1854)
Dami, Luigi. Italian Gardens (1925)
Earle, Alice Morse. Old Time Gardens (1901)
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Eliot, Charles. Charles Eliot, Landscape Architect (1902)
Elwood, P. H. Jr. American Landscape Architecture (1924)
Forestier, J. C. Gardens, a Notebook of Plans and Sketches (1925)
Ferrec, Barr. American Estates and Gardens (1906)
Felton, S. Gleanings on Gardens of the Ancient Style in England (1829)
On the Portraits of English Authors on Gardening (1830 2nd ed.)
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Fouquier, Marcel. De l'Art des Jardins du XV^e^ au XX^e^ Siècle (1911)
Garden and Forest Magazine, 10 vols. (1888–97)
Henslow, T. G. W. Ye Sundial Book (1914)
Hubbard, H. V. and *Kimball, T.* An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design. 1917 (2nd ed. 1924)
Hottes, A. C. A Little Book of Climbing Plants (1924)
A Little Book of Annuals
A Little Book of Perennials.
Holland, L. B. Garden Bluebook (1915)
Hamblin, S. F. List of Plant Types (1923)
Hutcheson, Martha B. Spirit of the Garden (1924)
Jekyll, Gertrude. Annuals and Biennials (1916)
Color in the Flower Garden (1908)
Garden Ornament (1918)
Gardens for Small Country Houses, with L. Weaver (1913)
Wall and Water Gardens (1902 2nd ed.)
Some English Gardens
Wood and Garden
Johnson, G. W. A History of English Gardening (1829)
King, Mrs. Francis. Pages from a Garden Notebook (1921)
The Little Garden (1921)
Variety in the Little Garden (1924)
Lay, C. D. Garden Book for Autumn and Winter (1924)
Luytens, E. L. Houses and Gardens (Weaver) (1913)
Leyland, John. Gardens Old and New, 3 vols. Reprinted from "Country Life"
Loudon, J. C. Encyclopedia of Gardening (1850)
Landscape Gardening (1840)
Lowell, Guy. American Gardens (1902)
Mangin, A. Les Jardins (1867)
Mathews, F. S. Field Book of American Trees and Shrubs (1915)
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Familiar Trees and Their Leaves (1911)
Matthews, W. H. Mazes and Labyrinths
Muir, John. Our National Parks (1909)
McFarland, J. H. The Rose in America (1923)
Maxwell, H. E. Scottish Gardens (1911)
Meredith, L. B. Rock Gardens (1914)
Mawson, Thomas. Art and Craft of Garden Making (1901)
Mills, Enos. Your National Parks (1917)
Miller, Louise K. Children's Gardens (1904)
Nichols, Rose S. English Pleasure Gardens (1925 ed.)
Spanish and Portuguese Gardens (1924)
Nixon, Mima. Royal Palaces and Gardens (1916)
Olmsted, F. L. Jr. and *Kimball, T.* Forty Years of Landscape Architecture (Biography of F. L. Olmsted Sr.) (1922)
Parsons, Samuel (Ed.). Hints on Landscape Gardening—Von Puckler Muckau (1917)
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Phillips and *Bolton.* Gardens of Italy (1905)
Rehmann, Elsa. The Small Place (1918)
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Sale, Mrs. E. D. T. (*Ed.*). James River Garden Club Historic Gardens of Virginia (1923)
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Tabor, Grace. The Landscape Gardening Book (1911)
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Taylor, A. D. The Complete Garden (1921)
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Underwood, Loring, The Garden and Its Accessories (1906)
Wharton, Edith. Italian Villas and Their Gardens (1920)
Wilder, Louise B. Colour in My Garden (1918)
Waugh, F. A. Outdoor Theatres (1917)
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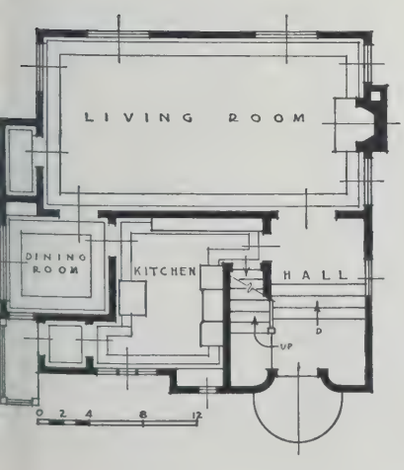
The date does not refer in all cases to first editions. Later editions are either preferable or more easily obtained in many cases. So I have not attempted to make a chronological classification.

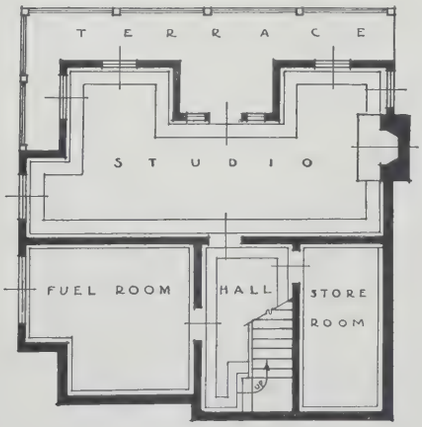
Home of Miss Elizabeth Ellis

at Tacoma, Washington

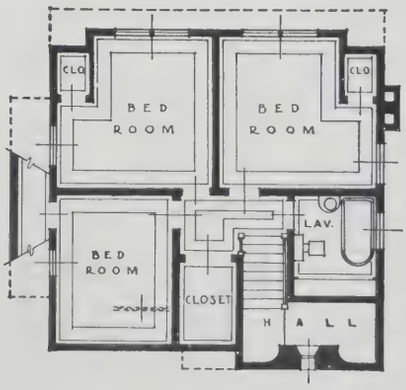
Designed by
Sutton, Whitney & Dugan

Perched on top of a deep gulch with a great sweep of blue waters outspread beyond its tree-studded terraces, this picturesque semi-English cottage seems at once singularly free and abundantly content —rather like a great white gull come to rest above the shining mountain-rimmed reach of Puget Sound. The house is finished in ivory-white stucco, with shingled roof of bronzy brown, and bottle-green sash. Dogwood, Madrone, Hemlock, Spruce, Maple, and other native trees flourish on the slope below





The sharp drop of ground has been turned to good account, and a very interesting plan developed with studio, fuel room, etc., on the lowest level



Utterly barren hardpan in the beginning (see lower picture on page following) the terrace now flaunts a succession of persistent bloom with Lupines predominant

PRINCIPALLY HARDPAN

ANDERSON McCULLY

Intensive Gardening on an 83 x 100 ft. Lot in the Puget Sound Section

THIS article is a simple article written for simple people who take a real joy in the glory and the labor of a garden and whose space and purse are somewhat curtailed. Incidentally, I believe the particular problem I have labored to solve during the last twelve years is one that is shared by many others.

To begin with, the garden is on a hillside that in some dim distant period just slid into the almost bottomless lake at its foot. This slide left several miles of most malignant hardpan in its wake. Now this subject of hardpan is one on which I have always been particularly alert, and seldom gratified. To me it has presented its cement-like qualities not only in the simple form of hardpan; but also as hardpan and steep banks. Hardpan, while allied to clay, possesses still further problems of its own. A crowbar and an axe make good summer trowels for any trifling warm weather labor in it—I hardly know what to suggest for heavy work.

A double city corner—eighty-three by one hundred feet—and the desires that would dwarf a twenty-acre tract are not exactly harmonious. The particular problem lay in the fact that while the property faces east and south, it is about twelve feet above the level of the street. There is a three-foot stone wall around it; but the house stands too close to the front to taper the bank gradually, and a continuation of the stone wall to the top, while perhaps ideal, attains somewhat the proportions of a stone office building. Across the rear of the garden was another terrace of four feet in height and about twenty feet wide. The back property line was at the base of another four-foot terrace.

On the south side of the garden were two Dogwoods, a Maple, a Red Fir, a Hemlock, and a Cedar, all of which overtowered the house. While they throw more shade than is desirable, they make a good screen from the street and give the garden sufficient repose to offset considerable cutting up with smaller things. They also tone what would perhaps be too bright and varied a display of colors on so small a plot and lend much seeming distance to the garden, giving it that beckoning quality of something more to be discovered just beyond—for gardens are like women, they should charm at the first glance, but they are empty without that call of mystery and hidden beauty.

OF COURSE, generous treatment with manure, broken sods, sifted ashes, and some sand soon put the level stretches in very good shape, especially for Roses—a hundred and sixty-five are thriving nicely. But the terraces proved despairing for several years. Terrace lawns were tried at first, but proved difficult and unsatisfactory. The Dandelions got a much better strangle hold in the soil than the grass did. Water invariably ran off the surface without even wetting it—and three lawnmowers were broken by the same ability to run off!

A rock garden was next tried along the top of the wall. However, the added good soil and manure immediately washed off the top and the summer array was sickly to say the least. In the fall, drastic measures were taken. The heavy rains eventually softened the soil until about ten pounds of it insisted upon adhering at each footstep. The sod on the entire east bank was turned under, but no leveling off was done. Digging from above down in those wet conditions left large and rough pockets over the entire terrace, also ample foothold space for future labors. Of course shrubbery would have been ideal, but in large quantities shrubbery of a noticeable size mounts into figures—and besides, I wanted a rock garden.

The top of the wall was reserved for rock plants. Above these were planted tenacious perennials largely with the idea of filling space until the shrubbery became visible. However, these have become so satisfactory and brought such a happy wealth of color to the terrace in the summer that they have been retained among the growing shrubs. The most outstanding is the Lupine (Lupinus polyphyllus). Its long blue spikes make a mass of color on the terrace throughout most of the summer. It has the further advantage of being able to withstand long drought, and

an win out over both grass and Dandelions, ropagates itself freely, and in the cold weather isappears entirely so that the winter beauty f the shrubs may be enjoyed. The Alaska nd Burbank Shasta Daisies, while of shorter looming season, make a good foil. Clara Butt Darwin Tulips followed by cream German Iris make good contrasts before the Daisies are out. Columbine is an early loomer and prolific self-propagator. Its oliage is pleasing after the bloom is over. The German Iris were put in at intervals with n idea of binding the soil and holding the ockets, but, contrary to all garden law, hey flourished and multiplied here far better han in their own beds, and are fast develop- ng into one of the glories of the terrace, both rom size and from quantity of their large reamy blooms. For late in the fall there is thriving white Chrysanthemum with a ellow center.

The main planting along the top of the wall s made up of Arabis, Aubretia, Cerastium omentosum, Alyssum saxatile compactum, Queen Victoria Forget-me-not (Myosotis lpinus), also Myosotis palustris semperorens, Rocky Mountain Columbine (dwarf), Cineraria, Star-of-Bethlehem, Crocuses, Scilla, Snowdrops, Primroses, Violas, Alpine Pinks, nd Calendulas. Annual Alyssum is sown for ragrance. Small, especially prepared, and heltered pockets are reserved for choicer xperiments.

The top of the terrace was fortunate to start ff with one large Holly tree, a large Lilac, nd a Peach tree. The Holly hedge that narks the top is still measured in inches but vas laid out with seedlings from the big tree. A Daphne merzereum has proved exceptionally atisfactory, being covered with its mauve loom throughout the month of February and illing the entire garden with its fragrance. t relishes the shade cast by the large Lilac nd the Holly. Heathers in three varieties nd sizes help to bind the line between the hrubs and small plants of the wall. A Japa- ese Redwood is a pleasing contrast in this nformality, as are also the Irish Yews and the Cypress Veronica. Dwarf Junipers and Re- inisporas, several different Veronicas and Box, a Taxus baccata, Japanese Snowball, Lavender, Lemon Verbena, Japanese Quince, Cotoneasters, Darwin Barberry, Aucuba ja- onica, Rosa rugosa (keep well pruned and it will not grow scraggly), Clethra alnifolia, Laurustinus, Deutzia gracilis about complete his list, though three varieties of Broom have also been put in to be used as fillers and removed as necessary.

This sounds a rather hopeless jumble, but everything is not flourishing at the same moment and many of the blooms are white or cream. The key color is made by the Lupine and with the exception of the Broom, the yellows and pinks are so small they are just enough to accent the blue. It does make a terrace that in this Puget Sound climate is pleasing twelve months in the year. It is also a treatment that is not difficult to care for and is inexpensive to start if one will use a little patience with seeds and cuttings. It has the further advantage of multiplying the blooming space several times over.

Wichuraiana Roses were used on the south bank and have a fairly good foothold now, where both Ivy and Virginia-Creeper gave up the ghost. However, the east bank is so much more pleasing that the same treatment has been gradually started from the top downward on the south bank.

THE terrace in the back of the garden was much more simple to handle. This strip carried two Cherry trees, two Pear trees, four Apple trees, and a Peach tree, all of bearing age. Yes, they were closer together than they should be, but I just could not part with one of them and they were all fruiting well, so they were pruned enough to keep their branches from interlocking, and given extra water in the summer. The bank along the back property line was screened with American Pillar, Silver Moon, and Alberic Barbier Roses. A four-foot bed was also run in front of them and filled with various Roses mostly of the Hybrid-tea class. Then the other bank leading up to this terrace was given a little easier slope and planted in Roses too—mostly Lady Pirrie, Duchess of Wellington, Lyons, Marquis de Sinety, Chateau de Clos Vougeat, Madame Abel Chatenay, George Dickinson, Madame Edouard Herriott, Los Angeles, and Madame Melanie Soupert. They do not seem to mind the shade nor the encroaching of the fruit tree roots. They are kept well watered and manured, limed occasionally, and often spaded.

The old house is softened with Virginia Creeper and Climbing Roses. A villain stole my pink Wistaria, root, stock, and branch! I believe the ancient English law made death the penalty for theft. The shrubs planted next the house are still very small, but the beds are wide enough for Peonies and Dahlias and a goodly assortment of tall perennials. The Madonna Lilies with Delphinium and Campanula make a very pleasing picture. Earlier in the season the Forget-me-not borders with the taller Anchusa back of them seem to have the intensity of their blues brought out particularly by the Clara Butt Darwin Tulips. The Crocuses and Snowdrops begin the beauty of these beds and are followed by a very gorgeous array of Daffodils. Then Hyacinths, Tulips, and German Iris of different varieties that stretch along until the English and Japanese Iris begin.

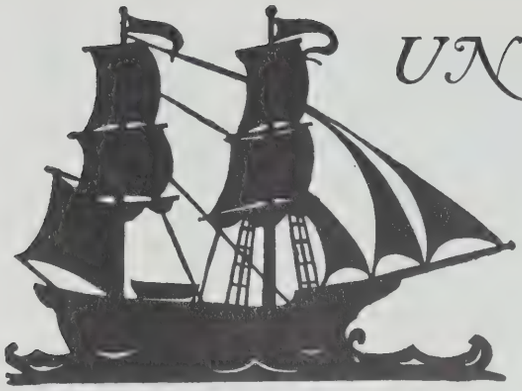
The Iris and Lily families both do well with the exception of Gladiolus. The fragrant Duke of Wellington Peony is very satisfactory, both as to size and to profusion of bloom. Galtonia candicans gives a delightful fragrance to the garden, and a few Tobacco and Mignonette plants intensify it. A bed of Snapdragons along the kitchen walk is very pleasing and bloomed last year until December.

Does it sound a hopeless jumble? From a mechanical standpoint it is intensive gardening raised to the *n*th degree—manure, bonemeal, lime, humus, a little charcoal, phosphorus, cultivation, and *water!* I attribute much of the success to water. It is amazing what thorough soaking will do to plants—and to hardpan.

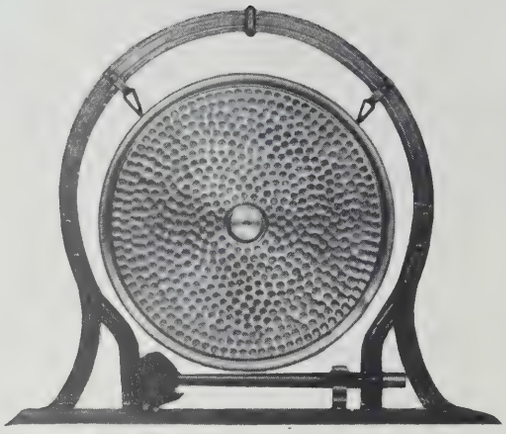
The original problem was a very stiff one (see left) and the first solution (above) not altogether satisfactory, but we learned to work toward simplicity, and the rock garden as it grows to-day (see preceding page) is a distinct advance. The author's home at Seattle, Washington

UNUSUAL CHRISTMAS GIFT

Photographs by Mattie Edwards Hewitt and by courtesy Craftsmen, Joseph Borovitz, Inc., American Colony Stores,



The vogue of ships has extended to bas-reliefs in wrought iron that are unusually decorative when used on plaster walls or over mantels

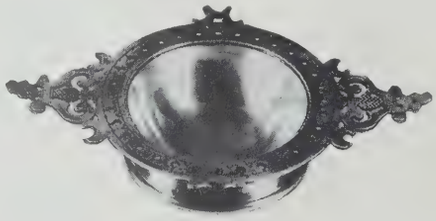


Distinctly decorative is this gong of brass with wrapped hammer for use in summoning guests and family to the dining room

Fortunately for our modern homes, we are using color in new and lovely ways and nothing can so easily bring life to a dull wall as a hand blocked panel such as this that may be had on red velvet or in blues and greens on cream colored cottons

The glass of this imported vase is in softly toned colors of either blue, green, or brown that throws into relief the exquisite detail of the mistletoe design

Shaped like the porringers of another day, this ash tray may be had in several sizes and in copper, brass or steel



"Suzanne of the Bath." The fine artistry and consummate craftsmanship of a master lies back of this unusual gift of translucent glass mounted on wood. Fitted with electrical connection it will glow in opal tints as a mellow spot of light in dark corner or hall. As one of a pair it makes a book-end of rare loveliness

Damascus has ever been famous for its brass that is shown in all its delicate beauty of design in this coffee set with its removable cups

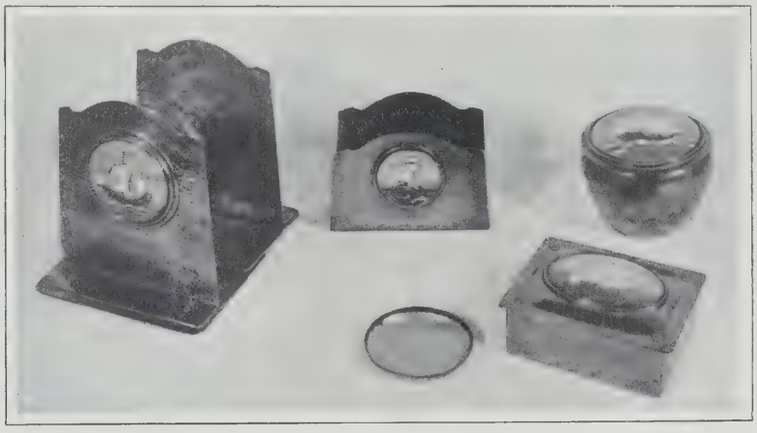
SUGGESTIONS for the HOMEMAKER

United Arts & Crafts Inc., Ovington Bros., The Florentine
oston Arts & Crafts, Yamanaha & Co., Oscar B. Bach

Of wrought iron this dinner gong is made up of four bells that ring several soft, clear-toned notes. It is unusual in that it may be fastened permanently against the door jamb with convenient cord for ringing

Holding the very spirit of summer in delicate turn of leaf and twist of stem this bronze lotus flower bowl holds an appeal for every garden lover

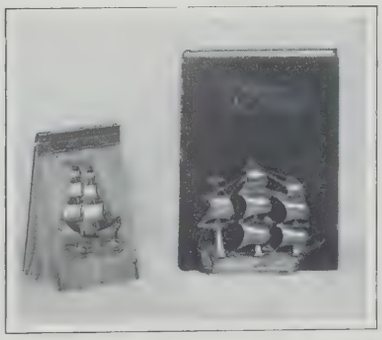
Colored by hand in richest shades of green, red, gold and blue, this plate would bring a pleasing note of color to any table



Copper with its dull glow has been beaten into these book-ends, cigar jar, cigarette box, ash tray, and letter holder with ships in raised blue enamel as the only decoration. These may be purchased singly if desired

There is only one man in the world who makes these pendants —Lalique of Paris, that famous jeweler, architect, and wood carver. This artist signs each piece of his work and everything from his hand has a certain rarity and distinction. "Suzanne of the Bath" and the mistletoe vase on the opposite page are also direct from his atelier

The age-old art of making this pottery has only lately been revived. Still made by hand and baked in the ovens used by the Arabs centuries ago, it is once more offered to all lovers of beautiful workmanship



The ubiquitous ship has certainly sailed into popularity! Here we have it in relief on a desk pad and also as a very practical and attractive book-end

AMONG OUR GARDEN NEIGHBORS

Readers' Open Column for Exchange of Comment and Experience

"Fiat justitia, ruat coelum"

Gladiolus That Are Hardy

TO THE EDITORS:

There has been some recent discussion about the winter hardiness of Gladiolus bulbs. In a recent article in the GARDEN & HOME BUILDER (page 118, October, 1925) the writer made this statement about the dwarf, early-flowering Gladiolus: "Some of them are quite hardy, and one pink variety has survived the winter outdoors along the New England coast with only a slight protection of a thin mulch of leaves." This refers to a sort which was obtained under the name of G. ramosus, and which has wintered at Wakefield, R. I., the winter of 1923–24, in the manner stated. Two species, Gladiolus tristis and G. communis, wintered in the same bed the past two winters. The second time was by accident. As I expected to move in the spring, I dug all of the Gladiolus bulbs I could find. Some small bulbs of G. tristis and one of G. communis were overlooked, and grew this spring.

Not all of the dwarf Gladiolus are hardy. Peach Blossom and the Bride both winter-killed here, though they were planted with those mentioned above. Most of the summer-flowering Gladiolus are quite tender, and probably most of the dwarf, spring-flowering sorts will require quite thorough protection. Some of them, as I have stated, are hardy enough to be grown in parts of New England, with good protection. Besides those which I have personally tried, the species purpureo-auratus, Saundersii and some others have been wintered outdoors near Boston.—FORMAN T. McLEAN, *Kingston, R. I.*

Who Wins the Cup?

TO THE EDITORS:

In the issue for October (page 140) you invite readers to express their opinions as to the action that should have been taken in connection with the competition for a cup at a Rose Show of a Horticultural Society at Ottawa, Canada.

It would seem to me that the general rule followed with ties in competitions of this sort should govern in this case. Two competitors who won an equal number of marks were equally entitled to the award, but as neither won clearly over the other nothing less than a further competition should decide the winner. As this cannot take place until next year, it would seem that the Society should hold the cup without making award for this season. If this were done no name shield would be attached to the cup for 1925. Before another Show is held the Society in question would do well to formulate a well-considered regulation governing ties.—A. L. NICHOLLS, *Bowmanville, Ontario.*

Apparently lifeless and spongy, the Redwood "burl" (see letter above), when cut and placed in water in a cool and not too sunny spot, puts forth lovely green shoots which develop into decorative little indoor gardens either when allowed to grow naturally or when planted with miniature Japanese garden fittings

Redwood Burl
The Miracle Plant of California

TO THE EDITORS:

The giant Redwoods, famous as the world's mightiest trees, oldest living things on earth, are remarkable also for the power they possess of producing "burl," a curious growth of a very interesting kind.

Here and there in the Redwood forests a tree will occasionally be found bearing a swelling or protuberance upon its upper surface or near the root. This growth (called burl) appears in various shapes and sizes, ranging in age from a year or two to scores of years.

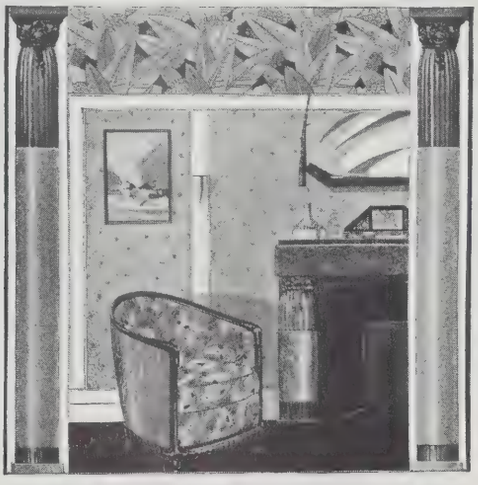
Apparently this growth serves to repair any injury sustained by the tree, and when the burl develops near the base or root the growth is earthward until contact with the soil is achieved. The burl then takes root and thus forms an additional anchorage or support for the tree whose foundations had become weakened in some way at that point.

Burl seems to be a mysterious growth of dormant buds which slowly solidifies into a compact woody mass of intricate designs. While upon the tree burl is without foliage, but carefully removed and set in a dish with just enough water maintained therein to keep the base of the burl moist, it will, in a short time, show signs of abundant life. Tiny buds will appear upon its rough surface and these develop into beautiful green foliage like that upon the tree from which it sprung; a living souvenir, as it were, of the most wonderful trees in the world. It requires from a week or two to a month or more for buds to appear upon burl, depending upon the size and internal condition when removed from the tree. These burls will flourish in any climate if properly cared for and usually live for several years.

Rarely indeed does Nature afford a curio of

On a black ground, large leaves of glistening metallic threads enhanced by the luminous splendour of rayon unite in a design of simple grandeur

A SUPERB BROCADE



This modern room designed and executed in Paris illustrates the use of modern Schumacher fabrics

WITH THE IMPERIOUS SIMPLICITY OF L'ART MODERNE

the bright, hard green of jade, glistening with the lustre of rayon and shining ads of gold, this design superbly com- grandeur and simplicity.

om edge to edge the brilliant pattern road interlacing leaves all but covers jet-black ground. Sweeping in lines, in conception, it is so beautifully proned and balanced that it can be used ssfully in the decoration of large s or small.

ul Follot himself—one of the masters Art Moderne—created this design. Per- you remember it at the Paris Exposiof Decorative Arts as a frieze in one of the rooms of "A Modern Embassy"? Or saw it with other fabrics now in the collection of F. Schumacher and Company in the Roubaix-Tourcoing pavilion?

The reserve of line, the conscious simplification characteristic of these new designs, are both soothing and refreshing.

Your own decorator, upholsterer or department store decorating service will gladly arrange to have you see these Schumacher fabrics. And attend to their purchase.

How to have a more Beautiful Home

It is not necessary to spend lavishly either of time or money to perfect your home. Charming homes, instinct with personality, are being developed for people of moderate means. There are many too busy to devote time and thought to such an undertaking, whose beautiful homes bespeak infinite patience in the creation of a perfect whole.

How this can be done for you at no greater expenditure than you would make yourself is explained in "Your Home and the Interior Decorator." This book with its interesting story, its delightful illustrations in color, will be sent to you without charge upon request to F. Schumacher & Co., Dept. C-15, 60 West 40th St., New York. Importers, Manufacturers and Distributors to the Trade only, of Decorative Drapery and Upholstery fabrics. Offices also in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and Paris.

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such interest and charm to every plant and forest lover. It makes a delightfully novel decorative element of many possibilities, and when its vitality has vanished, its hard, compact mass may be converted (by any competent woodturner) into a thing of great beauty. Beautiful candlesticks, bud vases, nut bowls, etc., are made in this way from this material which has a marvellous grain and tone.—F. McMILLAN, *Santa Cruz, Calif.*

Perennials With Bulbs For Spring Bedding

TO THE EDITORS:

For some years I have been using perennials in my spring bedding with great success. Not only have they given a more effective bed, but my bulb cost, which is no small item in any garden, is greatly reduced, and the formal effect of the bulbs planted alone greatly lessened. The varieties which lend themselves to this work are the Arabis, Aubretia, Alyssum saxatile, Myosotis, and Polyanthus. Dark blue Aubretia Dr. Muller, used as a groundwork with yellow Polyanthus and Rose Gris-de-lin Tulips spaced lightly through the bed is very fine. Then again the Alyssum saxatile (Gold-dust) with some of the Red Darwins such as Farncombe Sanders or Pride of Haarlem used as dot plants, edged with either white Arabis or the blue Myosotis make a charming blend of spring color. Also the Myosotis or Arabis as a ground for the red or yellow Tulips, or Daffodils.

So many beautiful combinations of color can be worked out with the addition of these few perennials that I wonder why they are not used more often. I sow my seed every spring so as to get nice compact plants by the fall, except in the case of the Polyanthus, which I sometimes use two or three years. I bed out my perennials at the same time that I put in the bulbs, moving them carefully with a good ball of soil. Then after the ground has become slightly frozen I give them a light mulching with straw, just enough to protect but not enough to smother them.—FRED A. GRAHAM, *Ontario, Canada.*

The Illinois Snakeroot Ban

TO THE EDITORS:

Illinois, through its Department of Agriculture, has decreed the extermination of the white Snakeroot and a systematic campaign is under way, conducted by its field forces, while the plant is in bloom and readily recognizable. Unlike the destruction of Barberries to prevent the spread of wheat rust in districts 1,000 miles from the wheat belt, and the Federal Quarantine 37 which forces us to the decent circumlocution of the eloquent dash and pungent asterisk properly to express ourselves, this campaign is thoroughly justified.

The white Snakeroot fills a place in our gardens in early September most attractively, and with the cordifolius Asters makes the woods a picture. The plant known for many years as Eupatorium ageratoides now goes under the alias of "urticaefolium," at least I guess this to be the spelling although the word comes to me "urticifolia," which I take to be an attempt to say nettle-leaved, not as descriptive as the older term, for several of the Eupatorium have similar leaves. I do not find the latter term in either Gray or Bailey, but mine are old editions. The penchant for giving well-known and steady-going plants as many aliases as a burglar makes it necessary to buy as many text books as we do suits of clothes to keep abreast.

Photograph by Frederick W. Martin.

The largest Wisteria vine in the world grows at Sierra Madre, California, and has a total spread of more than 350 feet! (See Miss Emery's letter below)

Sixty-seven of the ninety-eight buds on this Gold-banded Lily of Japan (Lilium auratum) bloomed in the Oregon garden of Mrs. Doernbecher (See letter at right)

This is irritating and confusing to a journeyman botanist, such as the writer.

The Snakeroot, a branching plant about ft. tall, each branch terminated with a cluste of white Ageratum-like bloom, is a shade lover and is useful for brightening up dusky corner of the shrubberies. It is very fine materia for cutting, the airy bloom fol lowing the Gypsophila and be ing an excellent substitute fo it. There is no ban on th Snakeroot in the garden an there seems no reason wh there should be, but you ca never tell these days. I hav used it liberally for years an hope I can keep it.

The excessive and unusua drought this summer reveale the danger of the Snakeroo and brought about its identi fication through the Universit of Illinois animal pathologist as the cause of serious losse of horses and cattle. Owin to the seared meadows, man farmers turned their stock int the woods to graze. Seriou losses followed, the most se rious individual loss reporte being 64 pure-bred Hereford in one herd. Another farme lost 14 pure-bred Holstein from his dairy herd. The poison of the Snake root is the cause of the disease known in stoc as the "trembles" owing to the characteristi tremors of the voluntary muscles. It is usu ally fatal. Beef or milk from cattle infecte with Snakeroot poison has proved fatal t human beings. It is now known that Snake root poisoning in all likelihood was responsibl for the mysterious plagues which depopulate entire pioneer communities, decimated India tribes, and caused people to flee certain dis tricts in terror.

If we are to have the Snakeroot in our gar dens, precaution should be taken not to let i form seeds as they, like many composites, hav little parachutes to take them cross country.— S. R. DUFFY, *Chicago, Illinois.*

67 Blooms on This Oregon Lily

TO THE EDITORS:

Perhaps your readers will be intereste in the Lilium auratum or Gold-banded Japa Lily blossoming in my garden now (see photo graph at left). Sixty-seven blooms are born on a stalk from a three-year-old bulb. Ther were ninety-eight buds but not all matured No intensive fertilizing was employed unti the plant showed it was abnormal.—MRS MARTHA DOERNBECHER, *Milwaukee, Oregon.*

The Largest Wisteria Vine Grows I California

TO THE EDITORS:

The photograph above shows the world' largest Wisteria vine, growing in the Fenne Gardens at Sierra Madre, California.

Owing to the fact that the vine surround the entire house and covers a large part of th garden it is impossible to secure a picture tha will show its immensity of growth and pro fusion of bloom. The picture of the vine o the east side of the house, which is reproduce here, will give an idea of its climbing tendency for it reaches to the top of the tall Pepper tree

OAK
the sovereign wood

The RENAISSANCE of OAK.

THE Memphis home of Mr. R. M. Carrier, authority on the "Age of Oak" (1500-1660), is a veritable treasure house of old English furniture and woodwork, transferred from a baronial castle of the Renaissance period. Here the enduring beauty of Oak, its traditional atmosphere of hospitality and dignity is seen at its best. Our picture of the hearth in the living room is indicative of the artistic entity of the connoisseur's home.

Oak is finding a new welcome and recognition on this side. When used in the natural, or fumed finish, it reveals an unsuspected beauty, a new dignity and a new impressiveness quite apropos to modern furniture and interior architecture.

The Oak Service Bureau has assembled many noteworthy examples of the impressiveness and versatility of Oak in its booklet, "The Charm of the Sovereign Wood," which you should have by all means before you build, remodel or redecorate.

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OAK for charm, comfort & character.

The vine has a total spread of more than 350 feet, and obviously it is possible to secure only odd bits of it as it wanders about the place—such as a pergola or an arbor—for the precipitous sides of the cliff prohibit successful picture taking on an all-embracing scale.

How I wish it were possible for the Garden Neighbors to see the glory of this vine, the beauty of its coloring, and the splendor of its intermingling with the pink and white and gold of the early springtime Roses, for I think that such an experience is just a vision vouchsafed us from Paradise!—CHRISTINE EMERY, *Pasadena, Cal.*

The August Perennial Garden

TO THE EDITORS:

The August garden of perennials can be as gay and abundant in bloom as that of late May and early June and in my garden the quantity of Black-eyed Susan (Rudbeckia triloba) makes a "path of gold" that contrasts startlingly with the white, pink, lavender, blue and purple that usually prevail at this season. The Susans have a long period of bloom, for they begin here and there in June and last well into September. They are biennial, but self-sow, and once started are more easily kept going than any other biennial that I know of.

The King Edward VII Daisies began to bloom in June, continued through July, and were still effective during the first part of August, showing some blossom even at the end. They have done much better here than the Shastas. A clump of the ordinary Field Daisy, unusually full of bloom, was dug up and brought home in June and continued to bloom. Likewise Euphorbia corollata, Coreopsis grandiflora, Greek Mullein, and occasional Hollyhocks, Lamarck's Evening Primrose, Sweet Rocket, White Perennial Pea, Aquilegia chrysantha, and Phlox Miss Lingard continued here and there.

There was a second crop of bloom from some of the tall Delphiniums and from an old hardy Verbena (exact name unknown), and the Chinese blue and white Delphiniums bloomed intermittently. The blue and white Platycodons were still effective at the first of the month and, as seeding was not permitted, flowered occasionally at the end.

Lilium speciosum began the last week in July and went into the second week of August. The Kwanso Lily (Hemerocallis Kwanso fl. pl.) bloomed its last on August 9. Lycoris squamigera bloomed and the Cape Hyacinth finished in that same week.

Achillea the Pearl, Eryngium, Echinops ritro were not very satisfactory.

The best perennials that continued through the month were the following: Salvia farinacea; Salvia azurea, unusually beautiful in its clear blue and better from having had its tops nipped off when about half-grown (I shall try this earlier another year); Phlox of course; Gaura with its floating white butterflies and nearly invisible stems; Hibiscus in five or six shades; Goldenglow; the old white Day Lily (Funkia subcordata); the little lavender Plantain Lily (Funkia lanceolata), the most abundant bloomer of the family; Eupatorium; Physostegia; Campanula carpatica; the tiny Tunica; the vividly blue little Plumbago Larpentae.

Sedum Brilliant was worth while all summer for its dark red foliage, and bloomed beautifully late in the month. The last week Eupatorium ageratoides and the New England Aster began. The tall Ironweed comes up among the shrubs, and some of it is always allowed to stay for the sake of the purple shadows that it makes when August flowers are cut for big bouquets.

Abelia and Buddleia come as closely to the hardy perennials here as to the shrubs with which they are properly listed, as they are usually killed back during hard winters. Some of the catalogues say that the Abelia is not hardy north of the Ohio River, but it has survived here through a variety of hard winters, and is always a lovely thing in foliage and flower.

Hydrangea arborescens blooms regularly here in June and July. This year the flower heads were rather heavily cut for decoration, and the rest were snipped off later, as we dislike the peculiar shade of green to which they change. Probably because of some heavy rains it then gave a good crop of bloom in August. A young High-bush Cranberry (Viburnum opulus) happens to stand where it gets such moisture as is available, and like the old Snowball it likes damp. With the good rains then that came in the middle of the summer it has never ceased lengthening its new shoots, and gave a second crop of white heads of bloom just above its red berries.

Does the old blue Day Lily (Funkia caerulea) ever seed itself? I found several tiny plants near the old ones. The seed has never been allowed to mature, for the stalks are cut when the last flowers fade, and in this case had been tossed down out of sight behind the broad leaves and some tall Ferns.—MARY JOHNSTON, *Bloomington, Ind.*

Climbing Plants For an East Porch

TO THE EDITORS:

How many of our flower lovers have fine climbing plants? At one end of our east porch is a wire trellis on which bloom a succession of beautiful fragrant climbers.

One of the first comers is the Cinnamon Vine (Dioscorea batatas) with its delightful spicy scent and clusters of white flowers. Near this are the Moonflowers (Calonyction aculeatum), whose sweet snowy flowers we enjoy to the fullest. Almost best of all is Cobaea scandens, which I grew from seed sown in March. Planted edge down and covered with just a little moist soil, they flourished rapidly indoors until I put them in the border and trained them on the trellis. The foliage is lovely, and grows to a height of from 10 to 20 feet. The light violet or greenish-purple bell-shaped blossoms are borne on long stems from the leaf axil. The white flowered kind grown beside the purple flowers is beautiful. These vines, which are not very widely grown, will amply repay the care necessary.

I am so interested in our Open Column—there is so much real information and help in its pages.—MRS. JENNIE SPENCER FARMER, *Salem, Ill.*

The "Gladiolus" Question Again

TO THE EDITORS:

It seems to me that the question about the pronunciation of "Gladiolus" is not whether the "o" has the long sound, but whether the "i" of the second syllable has the long sound and also the accent. Also, if the plural form is to be the same as the singular, i. e., my "Gladiolus," is it not going to be necessary to add "es" to indicate more than one?

I hope you will get this matter settled, even though settled wrongly, if you can bring about uniformity of usage.—JOHN H. RENNARD, *Marietta, Ohio.*

—The American Gladiolus Society took the reported action (see G. & H. B., October, page 137) just to settle the issue you raise. The accepted pronunciation does *not* accent the "i"—that is the whole point. The identic form for singular and plural is also found in deer, sheep, etc.—ED.

What One New Jersey Garden Club Is Doing

TO THE EDITORS:

At Allendale, New Jersey, is a garden club which in happiest fashion lives up to the highest and best of garden club traditions. One of the most helpful and interesting of the many efforts of this club was the new plan introduced in its Fall Flower Show of holding an exhibit of photographs of gardens, grounds, and attractive nooks and corners in town. A prize was offered for the best picture, the prize winner being a scene on the estate of Mr. & Mrs. Hutches of Allendale (shown at left).

The result of this exhibition will be far-reaching, an incentive to greater activities not only among the actual club members and home owners, but to each civic body as well and to garden minded folk everywhere.—LOUIS JONES, *Allendale, N. J.*

This garden spot on the grounds of Mr. and Mrs. Hutches, Allendale, N. J., showing one corner of Lake San Jacinto, a very attractive sheet of water with its rustic bridges and summer houses where local residents are privileged to bathe and skate, was the prize winner in the photograph contest held under the auspices of the Allendale Garden Club

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GARDENING FOR THE BEGINNER

The Month's Reminder—December

As to Time and Place: In gardening practice a date can only be approximated as seasc vary and local conditions will have some influence. Generally the latitude of forty degrees at s level and a normal season is taken as standard. Roughly, the season advances or recedes fifte miles a day, thus Albany would be about ten days later than New York (which is latitude 4 The latitude of Philadelphia is a week earlier. Also allow four days for each degree of latitu for each five degrees of longitude, and for each four hundred feet of altitude. Latitude 40 pas through Philadelphia, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Richmond, Indiana; Quincy, Ill.; Denver, Col.

How to Use This Guide: Suggestions as to the most important things of the month : given in this department so as to "remind" the gardener of the current duties. For routine c tails of such things reference should be made to standard handbooks and guides. It is impossi to make a complete manual of practice in each number of a periodical magazine. Yet tim articles will be found elsewhere in each issue, and references to back numbers will often solve t immediate question. Moreover, the editorial staff stands ready to help any reader with perso advice by mail. A self-addressed stamped envelope should be enclosed with the question.

Who Writes This: The advice and instruction in this department are the gleanings of ma years' experience in practical gardening matters by competent amateurs and others who ha "been through the mill." The contributions are made from various sections of the country: example, Mr. Jesse A. Currey contributes from Oregon; Mr. Theiss from Pennsylvania; Mr. Hen Gibson from Pennsylvania (formerly from New York); Mr. Sherman Duffy from Illinois; Mr. T. Barnes, out of a world-traveled experience; Mr. A. Kruhm, from an extensive Eastern acqua tance; Miss Ethel Hutson from the far South; Mrs. E. Urquhart from California and, in additic occasional notes from elsewhere and by the editorial staff and associated contributors of experien

WE ARE all thinking and planning for Christmas, which mear that most people are paying but little attention to gardenin unless they are among the fortunate few who have gree houses. A real gardener, however, never forgets his gard nor his garden friends. There is no better time than now remember those garden friends. Send them a garden Christmas presen A book telling about the experiences of a plant explorer—the writer just now sending to London for a copy of "Three Years' Wanderir in the Northern Provinces of China" by Robert Fortune, that intrep plant explorer of nearly a century ago. Some of the newer gard books will be well received (see page 285) they make ideal gifts. the garden friend gloats over new things, order one of the newer, rar plants and have the nurseryman send the recipient a little note sayir that about such a time the Christmas gift will be delivered; five dolla will give that garden friend a world of joy and a perpetual remind of you.

SURE FRUITING HOLLIES

HOLLY is distinctly a Christmas plant. The shiny dark gree leaves and bright red berries certainly radiate Christmas chee How many of us have been disappointed because our one Holly nev fruited. We were told that it was dioecious—the stamanite flowers c one tree and the pistillate on another—so it was necessary to grow bo sexes close together in order to have berries. That, however, h changed with Prof. Hume's discovery that individuals differ and th the fruiting characteristics are transmitted by grafts and a new ente prise, Holly orcharding, has been established in one section of t South as a result.

OUT-DOOR WINTER WORK

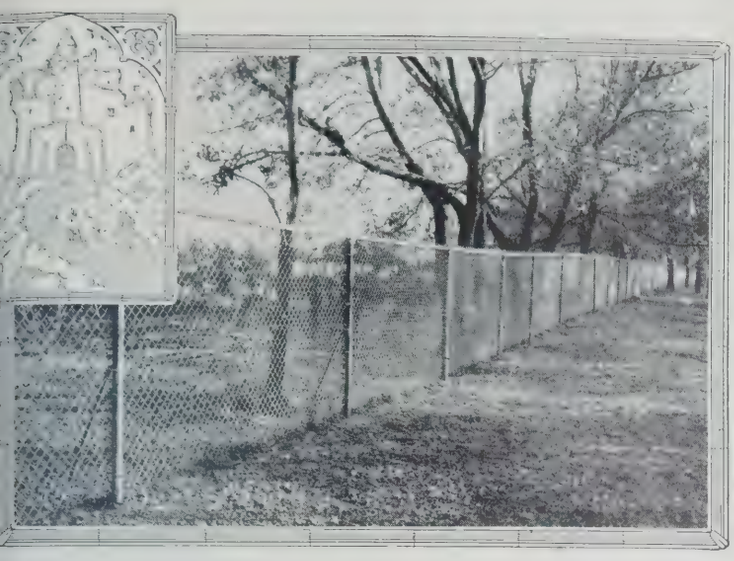
TAKE stock of the garden work that must be done before growt starts in the spring. Winter is the generally accepted time f pruning. With Apple trees, however, the old adage that one ma prune when the knife is sharp still holds true, but the other fruit tre are better treated during the dormant season than after growth start Besides, they are more easily sprayed after than before pruning. Le get that done.

With shrubs, however, there is a hard and fast rule; winter prunir for those **that** bear blooms on the current year's growth; summ pruning (*i.e.* after the flowering period) for those whose blooms a borne on last year's growth. For instance, pruning a Lilac or Va Houtte Spirea in winter would remove most of the flower spike whereas, the Rose of Sharon bloom is increased by winter pruning th induces more wood growth. That is true also of Hydrangeas.

Above all, do not prune the top of a shrub to a graceful curve—or bald-headed effect. Rather take out the oldest wood in such a mann that when the job is complete, one cannot detect the plant has bee operated upon. Hydrangeas may be pruned to short stumps like Rose —*i. e.* Teas, Hybrid-teas and Hybrid-perpetuals.

Many people have the insane idea that shade trees *must* be prune Man can seldom make a better shaped tree than what the tree will for if allowed room. If used as street trees and the lower branches interfe with walkers or vehicles, remove enough of the lower branches to corre the trouble. Any limbs that have been broken should be remove

(*Continued on page 300*)



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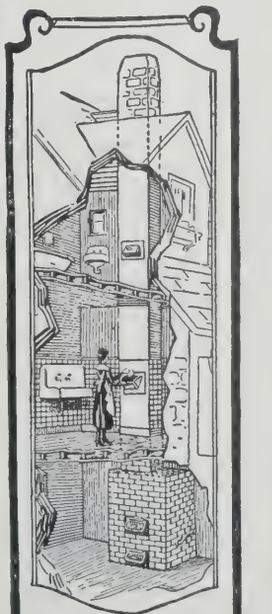

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CATALOG ON REQUEST

WAITE'S GARDENS

WM. H. WAITE

EATONTOWN NEW JERSEY

(*Continued from page 298*)

being careful to leave no stumps; cut flush. Of course, it will make a big wound but it will heal over faster than if a short stump is left. Do not prune Maples until after growth starts; they bleed too much in the spring when the sap starts, if done now.

The Lilac bushes, no doubt, have oyster shell scale, and possibly the Ash trees, too. It is a brown scale the shape of an oyster shell when the barnacles and other excresses are moved. There may be rose scales on the Roses, particularly the Rugosas and also on the Brambles (Raspberry, etc.,). The scales are white. There may be the young of the cottony maple scale on the Maples, particularly Soft Maples. Now they are brown and elliptical; in summer they make cottony patches of white. Besides, there is the San Jose scale and other scales on the fruit trees.

The days of lime-sulphur as a spray for fruit trees are diminishing, for the soluble or miscible oils are superceding them. Of these oils I have found Sun-o-co spraying oil peculiarly satisfactory. The small gardener who needs only a little can buy a gallon package. If there is any left over after spraying, plug the hole in the can to keep the dirt out and store until needed again. It will not deteriorate from freezing nor from standing. It is always ready to use. After dilution it stays in perfect emulsion for a long time. To use for dormant spray dilute one part to twenty parts of water for most scale insects. The exceptions are oyster shell scale, one to fifteen, and pine leaf scale; also euonymus scale, one to thirty. The best results on Apple trees are obtained by delaying the application until the new leaves have pushed out one-fourth to one-half inch, because at that time a thorough application controls aphids, red bug and the European red mite. Further spraying of apples being unnecessary except for scab and codling moth.

THE WINTER WINDOW GARDEN

A GOOD winter window garden is a joy, but to be successful one must love plants and delight working with them. Look at each plant, each day, watering such as require it.

Of the available plants, Geraniums are extremely cheerful. Of course some folks sniff at them because they cost only a few cents apiece. Snoop around a greenhouse and hunt up a plant with good flowers, Beauté Poitevine or S. A. Nutt, for instance. They bloom all the time. Geraniums thrive under the desert-like conditions of the living room because the conditions are not very unlike those of the place they came from in Africa.

The Rex Begonia with its zoned, oblique-shaped leaves are always pleasing. They are not so common as they once were; they too have become "out-of-date," but why forget the old landmarks?

English Ivy may be trained to cover the window frame. Its dark green leaves are a constant joy. The common Asparagus which florists use for greens in making up bouquets, sprays, and other effects, likewise may be trained on strings about the window.

Even Coleus, good old-fashioned bedding plant, will furnish a wealth of color, provided the highly colored leaved forms are purchased. The big objection to Coleus, however, is that it is usually infested with mealy bug.

Most of the plants purchased from greenhouses are likely to have white fly, so spray all the plants once a week with Black Leaf 40 diluting one to eight hundred. Directions for diluting are found on the package. The weekly application kills the young unprotected forms. Mealy bugs protected by their woolly covering can be killed by putting *one* drop of kerosene upon them.

Want a show next spring? Dig up one of those pink or blue flowered Hydrangeas if the ground is not frozen too hard and crowd it into as small a pot or tub as possible; but it down in the cellar. In February bring it into the living room. In a couple of months it will be covered with bloom.

Who remembers the Crab Cactus? Forty years ago the plants were quite common. Are they popular yet? A year ago a big greenhouse man had a big stock of them. He sent out a circular about them with a colored picture to remind us of the Crab Cactus that Mother or Grandmother used to grow. The response was remarkable. He sold out because, first, the Crab Cactus has a wealth of bloom from Christmas time on, and weren't the recipients of that printed matter reminded of the "good old days" and so got one for the same reason that some people make a pocket piece of a treasure? I wonder!

Those whose hind thoughts are better than their fore thoughts may still get Paper-white Narcissus for the window garden from the seed store. The later you plant them the shorter the interval between planting and blooming.

The woman who cans fruit and vegetables at home is now serving the most delectable things imaginable. We know a woman who does that and who is now serving freshly picked and canned Golden Bantam corn, fresh asparagus and similar vegetables to her family and guests, and the

(*Continued on page 302*)

Hitchings Sunshine Shops

There is a lot of joy tucked away in a snug little leanto conservatory like this. You have always wanted one. Winter is just around the corner. So let's start its building soon as possible.

Send for full information.

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NARCISSI INDOORS

ight in your own home—all through e winter months—you can have e charm and cheer of these lovely id fragrant flowers. Plant the bulbs fiber, pebbles and water, or soil id in a few weeks the room will be led with fragrance and beauty.

Paperwhite, large flowering, per dozen $1.50
Soleil d'or, rich golden yellow per dozen $2.50

hese bulbs are guaranteed to oom. In gift boxes (1 doz. to the xx)—25¢ per dozen extra.

Schling's Bulbs

Madison Avenue
58th Street New York City

Two hours more heat at night

a warm house to get up in,

30 day Challenge Test,

Make it yourself: Put a Hoffman Vacuum Valve on one radiator or equip all of them. Hours after you have banked your fires you will find that the radiators you are testing are still hot. In the morning they will be the first to heat. That is because air has been kept out. That is the magic of a vacuum.

BE SURE *to ask for Hoffman No. 2 Siphon Air and Vacuum Valves. Your local plumbing and heating shops sell them.*

HOFFMAN Vacuum Valves are on the job every minute. You will enjoy them especially at those times when most radiators become cold. Air sneaks in through ordinary valves the instant steam pressure lets down. Hoffman Vaccum Valves keep heat *in* because they keep air *out*.

The marked saving you make in fuel is another big advantage. A great many users have told us that 2 tons of coal now give them more heat than 3 formerly did. This is because they don't waste steam pushing out air.

Send us the coupon below for a little book "Locking the Door Against the Heat Thief" which explains in simple words just why the magic vacuum created by Hoffman Vacuum Valves transforms the operation of steam heat. We will also send you a "Thirty-Day Trial Certificate" which lets you test these valves at our risk.

HOFFMAN
VACUUM VALVES
more heat from less coal

THE HOFFMAN SPECIALTY CO., INC.
Dept. E 6, 25 West 45th Street, New York City

I already have steam heat ( ). I anticipate building a new house equipped with steam heat ( ).

Please send me without obligation your book "Locking the Door Against the Heat Thief" and the "30-day Trial Certificate."

Name.....
Street.....
City..... *State*.....

Lovett's

A By-word for BETTER Fruits and Flowers

We sometimes envy Kipling for stealing a march on us in the title of his book "Just So Stories." The term "Just So" accurately and precisely describes the millions of plants, shrubs, trees, both fruits and flowers, sent out from this nursery. They must be "just so" in Quality that they please people to whom anything but "just so" service is not acceptable.

The entire story of the broad services in nursery work which we are prepared to render truly discriminating planters is set forth in our Catalog No. 117—ready for mailing about the middle of January.

It offers all the really worth-while varieties of all kinds of Berry Plants, Fruit Trees and Grapevines, besides Roses, Old-fashioned Hardy Flowers, and a most complete collection of Ornamental Shrubs and Trees for the home grounds. Customers of record will receive the book automatically. New friends are invited to write for free copy.

LOVETT'S NURSERY
Box 125 Little Silver, N. J.

New Smartness for your Floors

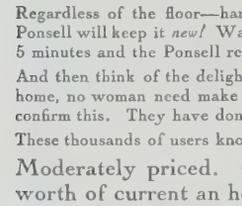
Thirty Minutes a Month—*and the Ponsell* will keep any floor in your home as spotless and bright as your dining room table

Regardless of the floor—hardwood, parquet, tile, linoleum, cork or cement—the use of the Ponsell will keep it *new!* Walk on it—track dirt across it—dance on it—let grease spatter it—5 minutes and the Ponsell renews it.

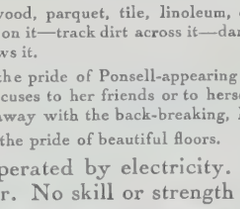
And then think of the delight, the pride of Ponsell-appearing floors. With the Ponsell in her home, no woman need make excuses to her friends or to herself. Thousands of Ponsell users confirm this. They have done away with the back-breaking, hand methods of the past.

These thousands of users know the pride of beautiful floors.

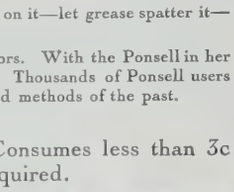
Moderately priced. Operated by electricity. Consumes less than 3c worth of current an hour. No skill or strength required.



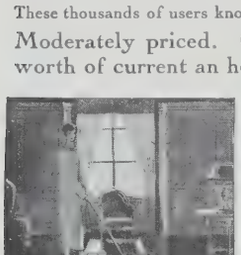
1. *Keeping my floors beautifully polished is now a pleasure—just guiding my Ponsell gently along. Gone is the backache of hand-polishing.*



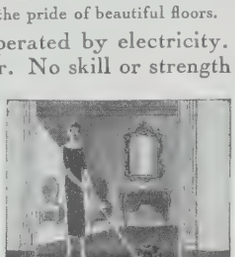
2. *My Ponsell is equally good on my large stretches of bare floor or on the narrow borders between my rugs.*



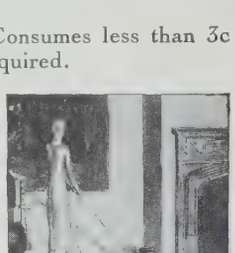
3. *"Will it go into corners and up to the baseboard?" Certainly it will. There, I polished that corner, not a dull spot left.*



4. *And now I can polish around and under my furniture without having to move it. My Ponsell reaches narrow awkward places without any trouble. Hasn't it all become easy!*

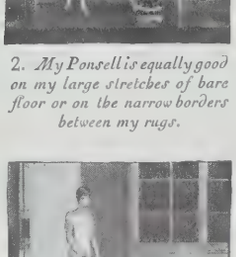


5. *Scrubbing my kitchen floor is just as easy. I simply attach the scrubbing brush and watch my floor turn snow-white. "Better than a sloppy-mop?" It surely is!*

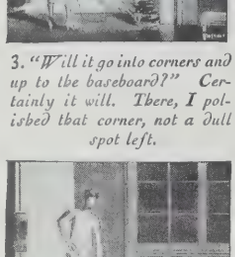


6. *Now a few strokes of the "squeegee", (which came with my Ponsell), dry up my floor in a jiffy. Oh!—by the way,—last Fall my Ponsell saved me a lot of money.*

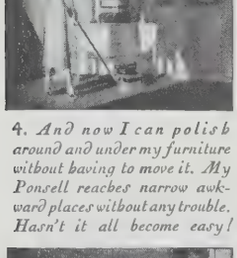
7. *With it, I had no trouble at all in bringing back to its original beauty, my stained, scratched dining room floor.*



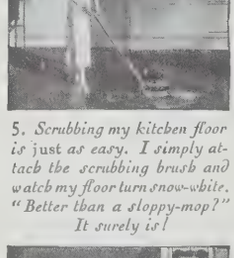
8. *All I had to do was first to spread Varnish remover on —I let it dry for six or seven minutes and then —*



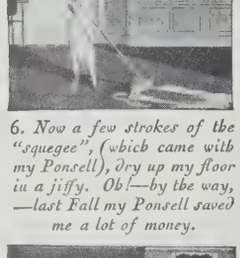
9. *I attached the steel wire brush armed with a pad of steel wool and went over the prepared portion of the floor.*



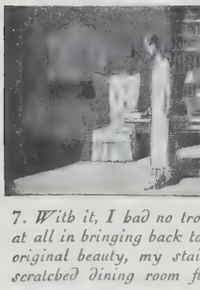
10. *Off came the old dirty finish, leaving the wood as fresh as new. I then attached the sandpapering pad and smoothed and brought out the grain*



11. *All I had left to do was apply a little liquid wax with the Ponsell waxing brush and —*



12. *With the Polishing brush I brought the wax to a high lustre and behold! My floor is spotless and gleaming for all to see.*



MAIL THE COUPON—And we will promptly mail you full information, prices, and list of sales offices where you can secure a *free demonstration* in your own home—or a *ten day free trial* if you are located too far from any branch office.

PONSELL

ELECTRIC FLOOR MACHINE

Scrubs, Polishes, Refinishes For You

PONSELL FLOOR MACHINE CO., 220-230 W. 19th Street, New York City.
Please mail free illustrated folder and full information and prices about your electric machine for scrubbing, refinishing, and polishing floors of all kinds.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

G. & H. B. 12-25

(*Continued from page 300*)

compliments she gets from those fortunate enough to be her guests well repay her for the labor. Now is the time to think about it and resolve that another season will find a good supply of home canned things. it is simply impossible to buy tinned fruits like the home canned goods. You canned during the war, why not now?

THE CHINESE BALLOON PLANT RECOGNIZED

THOSE beautiful translucent Chinese lantern-like "balloons" of the Physalis Franchetti, so much admired in winter decorations, have a story. The plant was introduced in the 'nineties, I believe, and was one of the most advertised novelties ever put on the market. Year after year seedsmen urged the people to buy, but only a very nominal amount of seed was sold. A season or two after its introduction the late William Watson, the noted English plantsman, writing in *Garden and Forest* extolled its merits, but we Americans simply refused to take heed. A few years ago some Hollanders established a nursery near New York. They grew it in quantity. A florist with a decoration to make, saw them, and recognized their possibilities, used them and made a hit with the guests of the evening. Then after something like thirty years of patient waiting Physalis Franchetti, seeds of which can be purchased for only a few cents and which grow easily in any fairly good soil, achieves popularity.

LAWN SUGGESTIONS

THE pride of the suburbanite is his lawn. Work and worry he will in the fear some one will have a better one. Let us make an early start for a good lawn next year so we can have a real one. Most lawns here in the North have a Blue-grass sod. Blue-grass requires a sweet soil, one with an alkaline reaction if it is to thrive. The easiest and best way to keep soil sweet is to lime it. Sow fifty to seventy-five pounds on a 25 x 50 foot lawn now before snow flies, preferably on unfrozen ground so that it can have a chance to soak down into the ground over winter.

Some years ago the Rhode Island Experiment Station reported wonderful success with weedless lawns. The newspapers took it up and one read about it in all classes of papers. The Rhode Island Station was experimenting in the sandy soil common all along the coast south of Boston which is naturally sour. The Bent grasses thrive in these sour soils better than the Blue-grass. The Station found that by fertilizing the grass plots with sulphate of ammonia the tendency was to increase the soil acidity to a point which was too much for the bulk of the weeds, so they disappeared.

Now comes the plan of lawn making by planting cuttings. The Bent is used for this, the stolons (or creeping stems) being cut into pieces 1½ inches long. These are planted and the lawn established. The new method does best in the fall but is also worked in early spring. —P. T. B.

LET'S GROW SOME BETTER PLANTS

IT IS only a month until the new catalogues begin to arrive. Every gardener wants to try something new each year. It takes novelties several years to reach us after their introduction abroad, and seedsmen are ultra conservative in furnishing us with seeds of the new things in hardy perennials.

Following are some things which are about due to appear in our catalogues and are well worth while, all having been grown and tested by the writer for at least two seasons. A few of them have been listed by some of our dealers.

CAMPANULA, Telham Beauty type—A giant flowered race of Peach-leaved Bellflower which will displace the old C. persicifolia, growing 4 feet tall, with bells half again as large and in a greater variety of coloring from white to dark violet-blue. There are also double and hose-in-hose types. Like the old type, it sometimes takes the plants three years to flower, but a percentage flower the second year. Start the seed early. Telham Beauty received an A. M. from the Royal Horticultural Society in 1916 and hasn't got here yet; beautiful with pink Pyrethrums and flavescens Iris blooming in late May and early June and lasting for a month.

ICELAND POPPIES—Sunbeam and Pearl of Dawn types are already offered here. They are dainty and beautiful additions to this fine plant, larger than the old type and in a wider range of colors. Tangerine, the color of the fruit for which it is named, is a gorgeous addition that seems to come fairly true from seed. This should be in the catalogues as a few offered it last year. Sown early these Poppies bloom the latter half of the summer. Give them full sun and they must have drainage during winter. Hardy as any plant that grows; wet snuffs them out in a hurry. If the soil is heavy, give them raised beds or ridges.

FORGET-ME-NOT—Sutton's Blue is the bluest blue in the spring garden, one of the finest of these dainty plants.—S. R. D.

(*Continued on page 304*)

Free!

This Greatest of All
RAWBERRY BOOKS

rite to-day, for this famous Straw-rry Catalog, written by America's emost strawberry grower. Explains method for growing the big crops of licious summer and fall berries. Con-ns 32 pages of strawberries, straw-rry gardens, raspberries, blackberries d grapes—many in full colors. Tells out Rockhill — the $50,000 wonder rry and Early Bird — the earliest awberry on record. Gives you the nefit of more than 40 years of success-strawberry culture and experience. op paying high prices for Strawberries. nd for this valuable Free Book and see w easy and profitable it is to grow ur own big red berries in your own rden. Also pictures and describes 6 ady-made berry gardens at bargain ces. The book is FREE. Get your py at once.

R. M. KELLOGG CO.
2526 Three Rivers, Mich.

'Glory of Flushing"
OLD GOLD HYBRID CACTUS

Cert. of Merit American Dahlia ociety Trial Grounds, 1923; Cert. of Merit California Dahlia ociety Trial Grounds, 1924; Win-er of Sweepstakes Cup at Flush-ng and many other prizes. A eautiful flower on long, strong tems. During 1925 Glory of lushing won many prizes for ur customers. It is an unusual Dahlia in growth, form and color. Tubers $10.00 each.

Pompons

Ve have an unusual collection of Poms. Our catalogue lists a wide variety of olors in these beautiful little fellows.
Ask for Catalogue.

Flushing Dahlia Gardens
Maude M. Wilson
74 Franklin Pl. Flushing, N. Y.

STABILIZED BY KOLL LOCK-JOINT COLUMNS

All the world loves a beautiful entrance

One of the most charming things American architecture has produced is the modern Colonial entrance.

No other country or period has created a type that excels its artistic proportion and distinctive beauty. It adds the delightful flavor of Colonial days to many of America's finest homes.

There was a time when designing and building Colonial entrances was a haphazard, makeshift job. Today, however, it is an art, a specialized craft, which makes all the difference in the world in both the entrance itself and the appearance of the building.

Hartmann-Sanders have naturally taken a leading part in this modern development. Their 26 years' experience as America's premier builders of fine wood columns has provided not only the facilities and experience, but also the expert craftsmanship which this fine work demands. For distinctive designs, perfection of detail, and adherence to highest architectural standards, their entrances are not surpassed.

Hartmann-Sanders entrances are designed to your own, your architect's, your contractor's or our specifications. Built complete, ready to erect. Koll Lock-Joint Columns add beauty and guarantee that the joints *will not come apart*.

Write for new catalog No. H-51 containing many entrance suggestions. Or for Catalog No. H-34 featuring pergolas, rose arbors, lattice fences, lawn umbrellas, sundials, artificial stone bird baths, fountains, flower vases, etc. Address Hartmann-Sanders Co., 2162 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. Eastern Office and Showroom, 6 E. 39th St., New York City.

HARTMANN-SANDERS
Colonial KOLL LOCK-JOINT COLUMN ***Entrances***
THEY CANNOT COME APART
117

Now is the time to plan your garden

WHILE winter winds are howling outside, and the fire crackles merrily on the hearth—draw up a chair, lean back and plan your next summer's garden. You will find the best aid — a copy of our 1926 Catalog—complete listings of garden favorites.

Perhaps a few of Schulz's Dahlias made late summer and early fall more glorious — if so, you'll want many more next year.

The 1926 Offering

As complete a listing of high grade Dahlias as you can find —many new varieties you'll learn to love as well as the old ones. The catalog gives several pages to Dahlia history and culture,—a handbook for Dahlia lovers.

The New Catalog

You will also find just what you need to fit the spot in the garden or lawn that has always been a problem. Trees–shrubs–ornamentals— flower seeds, plants and fruits — Kentucky-bred varieties with Kentucky's beauty and sunshine bred into each and every one.

Write for Our Catalog

Jacob Schulz Co., Inc.
Dept. A
550 S. Fourth Ave.
Louisville, Kentucky

JACOB SCHULZ CO., Inc. Dept. A
550 S. Fourth Ave., Louisville, Ky.

Gentlemen: Please send me FREE copy of your 1926 handsomely illustrated catalog:

Name.....
Address.....
City..... *State*.....

Willow Dahlia Gardens

We offer three fine introductions for 1926:

Firefly:—Long petaled decorative of fiery red-orange color. It is a color gem of good habits and excellent growth. It was the most brilliant colored dahlia shown in 1925. Tubers $10.00—Plants $5.00.

Ross Waite:—Cert. of Merit New Jersey Society Trial Grounds 1925. Our beautiful new yellow hybrid cactus with silver reverse and shadings. It was pronounced "one of the best" at the Trial Grounds. Tubers $10.00—Plants $5.00.

Barbara Waite:—A fine large decorative of gold overlaid with soft pink. Pleasing form. Tubers $5.00—Plants $2.50.

—Ask for Our 1926 List—

We will offer a complete selection of the best dahlias of New Jersey and Western Origin including the new dahlias Jersey's Ideal, Jersey's Beacon, Jersey's Empress, Jersey's Caprice and many others.

Willow Dahlia Gardens
Dr. F. R. Waite, Jr.
Pompton Ave.-Cedar Grove, N. J.

PRIVET

We all realize that the most economical business method is "The Production or Quantity Method." Ford, for one has proved it. We wish you could see our 600-*ACRE NURSERY* divided into large plantings of each variety.

We will mention only one variety here. That is "*PRIVET.*" Our annual planting and sale of this plant numbers at least *ONE HALF MILLION.* No wonder we can supply such strong, heavy plants at our reasonable prices. Fifty or more at the one hundred rate.

Amoor River Privet. Very hardy upright grower.

	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 feet	$1.65	$12.00
2 to 3 feet	2.20	16.00
3 to 4 feet	2.75	20.00
4 to 5 feet	3.50	

Ibota or Japanese Privet. Graceful, spreading Privet with sweet scented white flowers, followed with clusters of black fruit.

	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 feet	$1.70	$12.00
2 to 3 feet	2.30	15.00
3 to 4 feet	3.20	22.00

Regal Privet. An improved type of the Ibota. Fine for specimen planting as well as hedging. Considered by many to make the most striking of hedges.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1½ feet	$.35	$2.70	$20.00
1½ to 2 feet	.45	3.75	30.00
2 to 3 feet	.60	4.75	40.00

California Privet. The most common hedge plant. Upright plant with glossy, deep green foliage that is semi-evergreen. Sometimes winter kills in the northern states.

	Per 10	Per 100
1½ to 2 feet	$1.15	$ 7.00
2 to 3 feet	1.45	9.00
3 to 4 feet	1.75	12.00

Golden California Privet. Bright golden yellow and green foliage; of slower growth and bushier than the California.

	Each	Per 10
1 to 1½ feet	$.55	$1.15
1½ to 2 feet	.75	6.20

English or European Privet (*Vulgaris*) Hardy, upright, deep green. Does well in semi-shade.

	Per 10	Per 100
1 to 1½ feet	$1.35	$10.00
1½ to 2 feet	1.65	12.00
2 to 3 feet	2.20	16.00

THE COLE NURSERY CO.
600 ACRES
Painesville, Ohio
"Everything that is Good and Hardy"
Catalogue mailed on request

(*Continued from page 302*)

DECEMBER SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FAR SOUTH

DECEMBER is generally an open month, with some wet and occasionally severe cold spells, but usually the cold weather does not set in until January. Roses at Christmas are a common feature of the gardens of the Far South, and Sweet-peas planted in September should be in bloom by this time. Gardens are gay with Poinsettia in full bloom now.

So the garden advice for the Far South is chiefly to continue to do what was advised for October and November—cultivate and clean up the beds, and plant for spring blossom almost any annuals and hardy perennials. If bulbs of Hyacinth, Tulips, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Anemones, or Japan Lilies have not been planted, they should be put in the ground now. Many prefer late planting of French and Dutch bulbs, as they are not so apt to go to leaf instead of blossom.

Gladiolus bulbs saved from your spring garden may also be set out now for earliest spring bloom. The new crop of Gladiolus bulbs will not be on sale until January, but these will furnish a succession if planted at three-week intervals.

Delayed plantings of Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragon, Forget-me-not, Pansies, Phlox, Lobelia, Pinks, Hollyhock, Adonis, Calliopsis, Heliotrope, Primula, Gypsophila, Reseda, Calendula, and many other hardy plants may still be made, in seed-beds or boxes. Poppies, Larkspur and late-flowering Sweet-peas may be planted in the ground. Roses and other shrubs and vines may be set out now, especially dormant stock from the North.

This is the best time to plan your garden and move plants which have grown too large for the space they occupy, just as soon as they cease to put out young leaves.

Prepare the ground for fruit trees, and plant Pecan nuts. Prune work and fertilize trees planted in previous years. Clover or other legumes planted beneath fruit and nut trees and over outworn Bermuda lawns, will materially stimulate production, and this is the season to sow Lespedeza, the Clovers (White, Red, and Crimson,) and the little yellow Burr Clover, Alfalfa, and all kinds of grass.

In the vegetable garden, Peas may still be planted. Spinach, Roquette, Radishes, Carrots, Lettuce, Endive, and some early Cabbage may be sown. Sow early varieties of Cauliflower in a frame. In the latter part of this month sow Peppers, Cucumbers, and Egg-plants in the hot-beds. Sow Tomatoes for forcing in a cooled-off hot bed. Set out Shallots, Chives, Onion sets and Artichokes.—E. H.

FOR THE CALIFORNIA GARDEN

NEW Lily beds may be made now by deeply spading the beds and turning in the old manure mulching; the bulbs, however, should be planted in sand for warmth and better drainage, and over all a covering of old manure to prevent the rains from packing the ground. The lily beds should be in partial shade, where they are protected from wind and the following kinds may be set out now: candidum, speciosum, auratum, and St. Joseph, as well as the native California Lilies—the Mariposa, Tiger Calochortus, the Brodaeas, wild Iris and Cyclamen.

Prune Roses now, while they are dormant, by cutting the shoots back to the old firm wood so that new growth will start. Do not allow too many shoots as they will be stronger and bear finer Roses if not too crowded. All the old wood growing close to the roots should also be cut out. When pruning Climbing Roses cut out all the dead branches, leaving only the wood which will make fresh shoots. Tie up securely and fasten to the trellis or wall where they grow. All the rosebeds should be spaded and fertilized at this time so that the rains may wash the plant food into the soil.

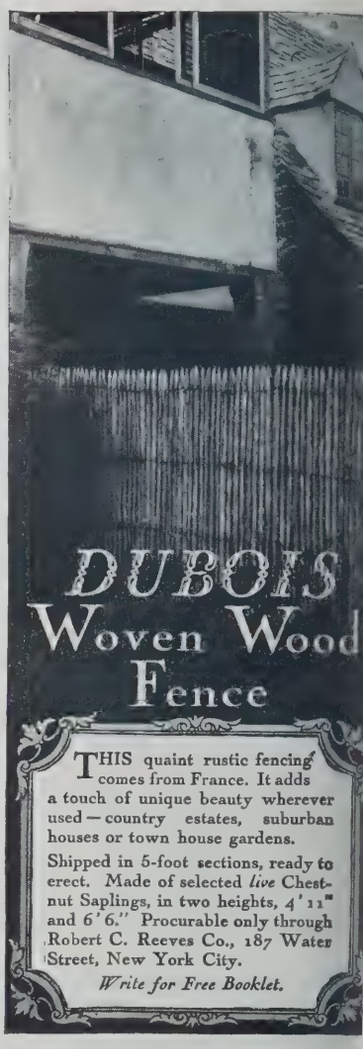
The California Holly or Toyon (Photinia arbutifolia), is now bearing berries, and the seeds may be sown for propagation, as well as berries of Cotoneaster and Pyracantha.

Both evergreen and deciduous shrubs and trees should be pruned this month, as well as transplanted, and cuttings made from the prunings. If scale has attacked the trees they should be sprayed.

If the Montbretias are crowded, take them up, select the best bulbs and replant in a new place; or they may remain in the same place if in a healthy condition, if the bed is well spaded and fertilized with old manure. The hedges must also be looked after this month; prune and clip them into the desired shape and clear away all clippings and weeds. Deciduous vines should also be pruned and all dead branches and old shoots cut out. They may be transplanted or newly planted now.

The rose garden for next year may be planned now, when new Roses are being set out and old ones transplanted.

Continue to plant bulbs and Sweet-peas for spring blooming; thin out young plants coming up from seed and give them plenty of growing room. Hardy annuals may be planted at the beginning of winter but the more tender annuals must wait until spring.—E. U.



THIS quaint rustic fencing comes from France. It adds a touch of unique beauty wherever used—country estates, suburban houses or town house gardens.

Shipped in 5-foot sections, ready to erect. Made of selected *live* Chestnut Saplings, in two heights, 4'11" and 6'6." Procurable only through Robert C. Reeves Co., 187 Water Street, New York City.

Write for Free Booklet.

DAHLIAS

Look for th Trade Mar when lookin for quality

For over third of century thi Trade Mar has stood for quality and fair deal ing. Stock true to name, stron and free from disease. Having grown a much heavier stock, prices are re duced accordingly. Some wonderfu novelties for 1926. Catalogue free.

W. W. WILMORE
Box 382 Denver, Colorad

Water Gardens

Yellow, red, blue, pink, and copper—rainbow colors in your Lily Pool. Fairy chalices to giant bowls a foot across, and easier to grow than hollyhocks. Everyone can have success with Water Lilies, for they do not need attention. Our illustrated catalog tells you about the best varieties and how to build your pool.

Water Lilies for 50 years
Send for Catalog

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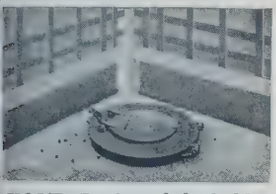

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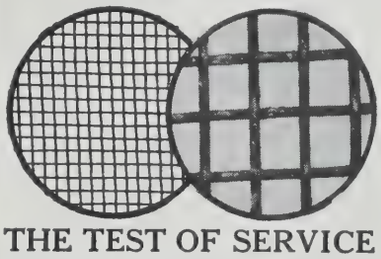

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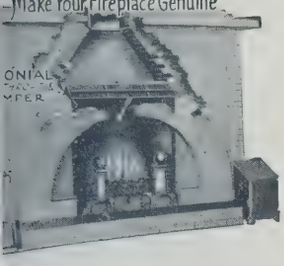

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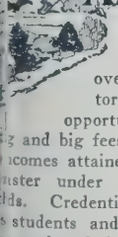

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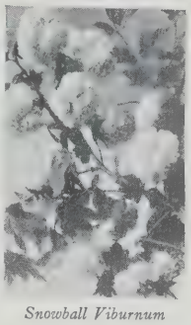

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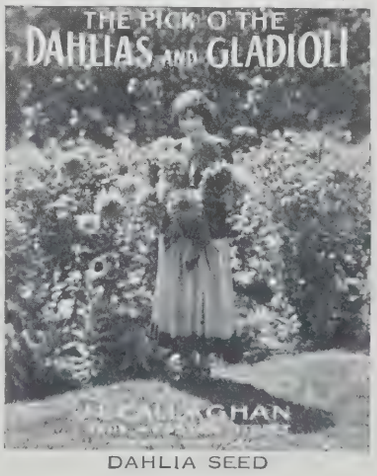

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fore me, a Notary Public in and for the and County aforesaid, personally appeared . Everitt, who, having been duly sworn ding to law deposes and says that he is Treasurer of Doubleday, Page & Company, rs of the Garden & Home Builder, and that following is, to the best of his knowledge belief, a true statement of the ownership, agement (and if a daily paper, the circun), etc., of the aforesaid publication for date shown in the above caption, required he Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in on 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, ed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the pub-, editor, managing editor, and business agers are: *Publisher,* Doubleday, Page & Garden City, N. Y.; *Editor,* Leonard Bar- Garden City, N. Y.; *Business Managers,* bleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y.

That the owner is: (If the publication is d by an individual his name and address, owner by more than one individual the and address of each, should be given be- if the publication is owned by a corpora- the name of the corporation and the names addresses of the stockholders owning or ng one per cent. or more of the total nt of stock should be given.) F. N. bleday, Garden City, N. Y.; Arthur W. , Garden City, N. Y.; S. A. Everitt, Gar- City, N. Y.; Russell Doubleday, Garden N. Y.; Nelson Doubleday, Garden City, .; John J. Hessian, Garden City, N. Y.; thy D. Babcock, Oyster Bay, N. Y.; Alice Graff, Oyster Bay, N. Y.; Florence Van Doubleday, Oyster Bay, N. Y.; F. N. bleday, or Russell Doubleday, Trustee for nce Van Wyck Doubleday, Garden City, .; Janet Doubleday, Glen Cove, N. Y.; lerbert Eaton, Garden City, N. Y.; W. F. rington, 50 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.; S. A. itt or John J. Hessian, Trustee for Jone Everitt, Garden City, N. Y.; Henry ones, 120 W. 32d St., N. Y. C.; Wm. J. . Garden City, N. Y.; Daniel W. Nye, en City, N. Y.; Mollie H. Page, Syosset, .; E. French Strother, Garden City, N. Y.

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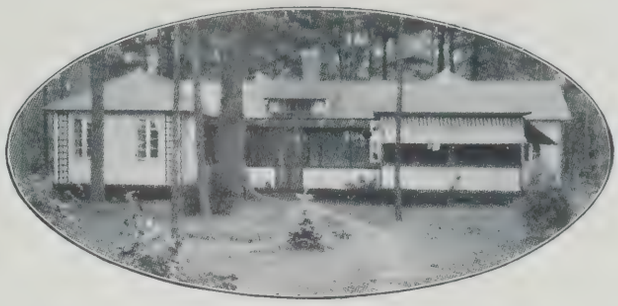
Sned) DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY
By S. A. Everitt, *Treasurer.*

wn to and subscribed before me this 1st atof October, 1925.

.] (*Signed*) Frank O'Sullivan
(My commission expires March 30, 1926.)

HODGSON *Portable* HOUSES



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G.M.-12

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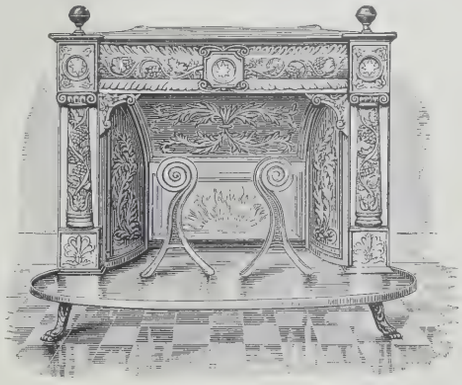

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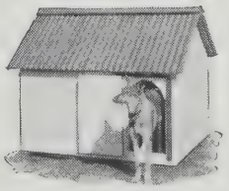
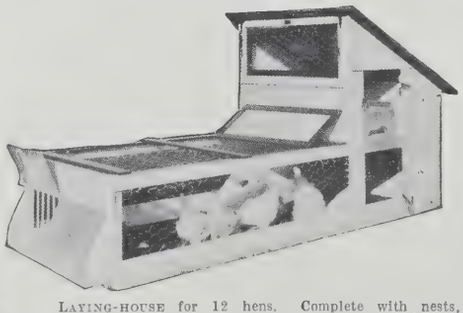
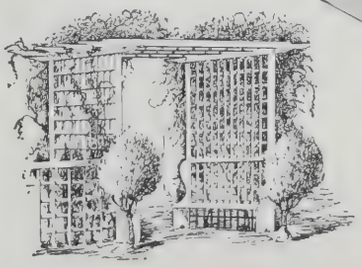


Dog kennel with partition. Walls and roof of cedar. Yellow pine floor.





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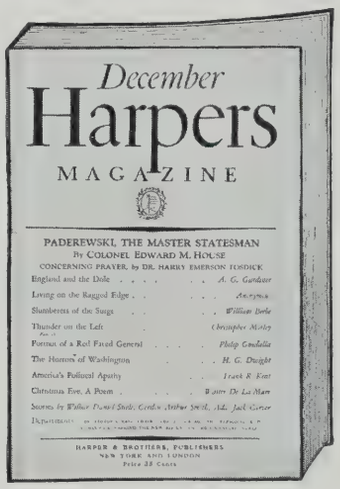
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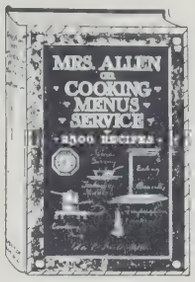

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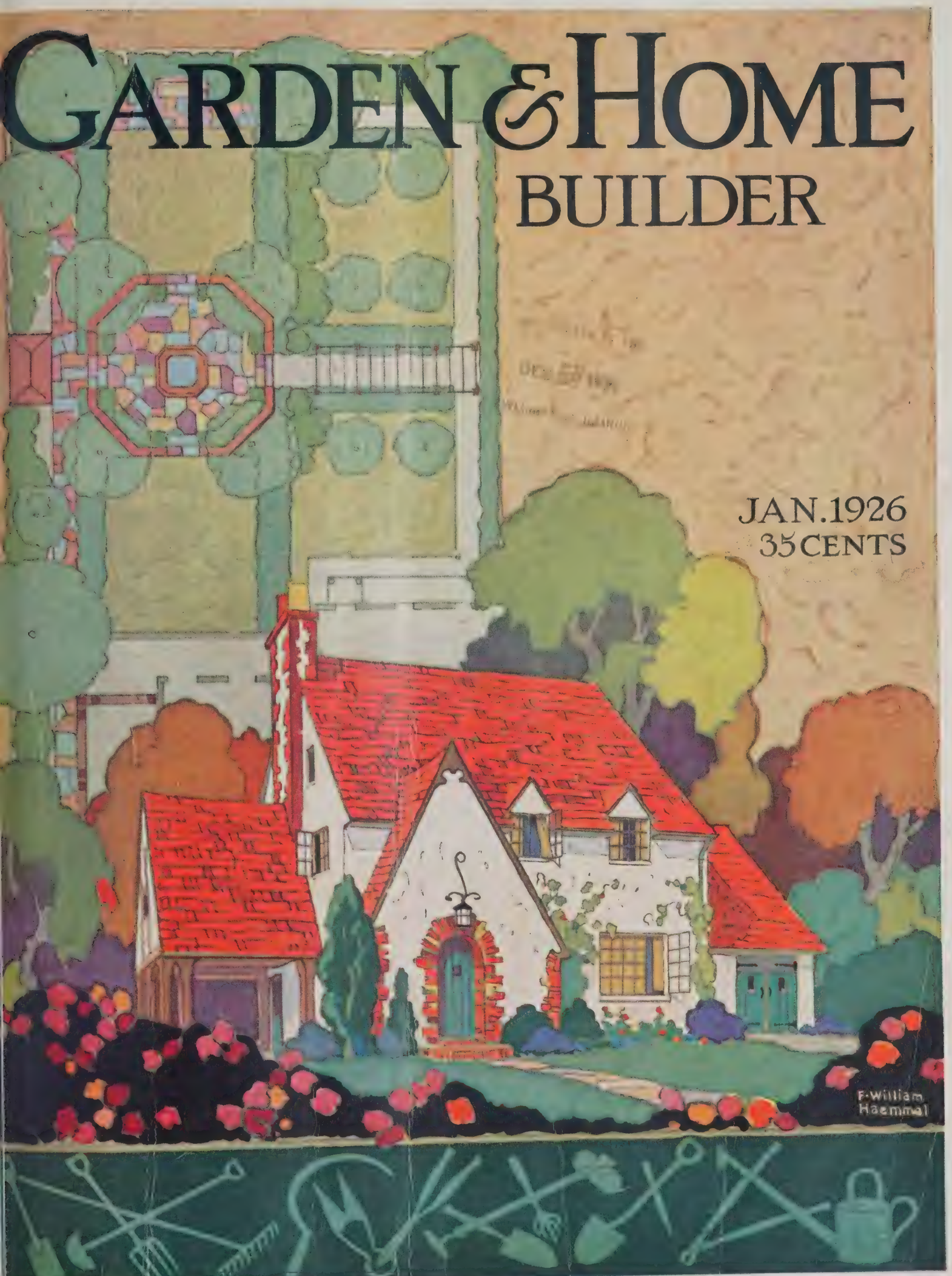

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Boston
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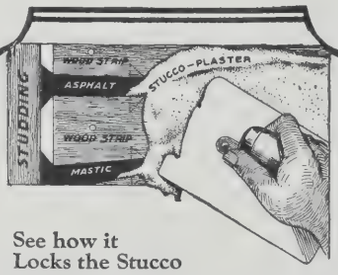


See how it Locks the Stucco

Bishopric Base is first nailed securely to the studding of the building — a Bishopric nail to every wood strip at every bearing point.

Bishopric Stucco is first dry-mixed. Then nothing is added but clear water. Bishopric Stucco works up to a uniform mortar and is easily laid on because it works so smoothly. Plasterers everywhere enjoy putting on Bishopric Stucco because of its unexcelled smoothness and uniformity.

The mortar goes over and in between the wood strips and locks into an inverted wedge clasp.

Note how the wood strips of Bishopric Base are embedded in a tough layer of asphalt mastic on a wood fibre background. This forms an asphalt curtain which effectively shuts out moisture, heat, cold and vermin.

BISHOPRIC STUCCO over BISHOPRIC BASE

"A Complete Wall Unit for all Time and Clime"

For the *Fore*ground

A lot is said and written about "How to fix up the Background" and "Plants suitable for Background and Foundation Plantings," but few are the suggestions as to how to fix the ground *in front* of the background. Yet, it is most essential that the background be properly graded to the soil itself. One of the relatively few plants ideally adapted for *fore*ground planting is the lovely

Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub

(*Andromeda floribunda*)

One of our choicest broad-leaved evergreen shrubs. Attractive the year around with its glossy, leathery dark green (new growth brownish green) foliage. During April its beauty is enhanced by dense racemes of pure white flowers which, at a distance, resemble Lily-of-the-Valley sprays—hence the shrub's popular name. Well developed plants range from twelve to eighteen inches high and as they develop they spread without growing taller. Equally useful for borders, edging of paths, rock gardens and of course, as a foreground in conjunction with Azaleas, Rhododendrons, etc. The plants I offer are all shapely specimen plants, well-budded, ready for immediate effect, in sizes as follows:

12–15 inch spread, each $2.75; 10 for $25.00
15–18 inch spread, each 3.50; 10 for 32.50
18–24 inch spread, each 4.50; quantity limited

Landscape architects will oblige by asking for special quantity quotations.

No Packing Charges

As an innovation for 192 all my prices include the costs of burlapping, packing, boxing and delivery of shipments to Express or Railroad Station here at Southwick, Greatly improved and enlarged packing and shipping facilities enable me to quote *net* costs to my customers, at but little more than formerly when packing was charged for extra at cost.

Please Ask for Free Catalog

You'll find it a storehouse of valuable information about our native flora, the study of which has been my hobby all my life! Suggests how to create charming nooks with the aid of Ferns and native Orchids, Azaleas and Mountain Laurel, Wild flowers and particularly attractive cultivated hardy perennials. Gladly mailed to all interested enough to ask for it. It will be a pleasure to receive *your* request.

EDWARD GILLETT

Fern and Flower Farm

3 Main Street, Southwick, Mass.

Yours for Better Fruits and Flowers----

The Lovett Catalog for 1926

FOR 48 consecutive years our Spring Catalog has recorded progress in Fruits and Flowers especially recommended for Home Gardens. The new edition just out is particularly attractive, standing for the realization of a long cherished ideal. Four cover pages show fruits and flowers in natural colors. The body of the book is printed by rotogravure direct from photographs. We believe it to be the most attractive book of its kind in its field and invite you to write for it—it's free, of course.

It fully describes, illustrates and offers delicious berries of many kinds; fruit trees of all kinds; plants for the kitchen garden; old-fashioned hardy flowers; roses; shrubs; hedge-plants, as well as ornamental trees. Whether you "go in" for Better Fruits or Flowers—we are sure the Lovett Catalog will give you reliable facts on the subject.

Your request for this free Catalog will be appreciated.

LOVETT'S NURSERY

Box 125 Little Silver New Jersey

You'll Be Proud of These!

DEEP within the human breast is the pride of possession. When that pride embraces something of extraordinary beauty or value, the pride becomes akin to ecstatic joy. Frequently we thus hear our patrons exclaim when telling us about the extraordinary size and marvelous beauty of our special strain of

Silver Dollar Delphiniums

The stalks, from 5 to 7 feet tall (depending on richness of soil) are surmounted by flower spikes 2 to 3 feet long, which in turn are completely encircled by florets of extraordinary size, generally two inches and over in diameter. In color these florets vary from light blue to deep ultra marine—all true blue hybrids; while in make up they bring single, semi-double and very double flowers, many of these having "bees" or centers of a contrasting color.

Germination Guaranteed

The strain comes from our own farm in Holland where blight is unknown. The seeds have been saved, cured and tested by our own experts. So great is our confidence in the seeds and the strain that we will *replace seeds free of charge* if the packet does not give you entirely satisfactory returns in form of thrifty plants.

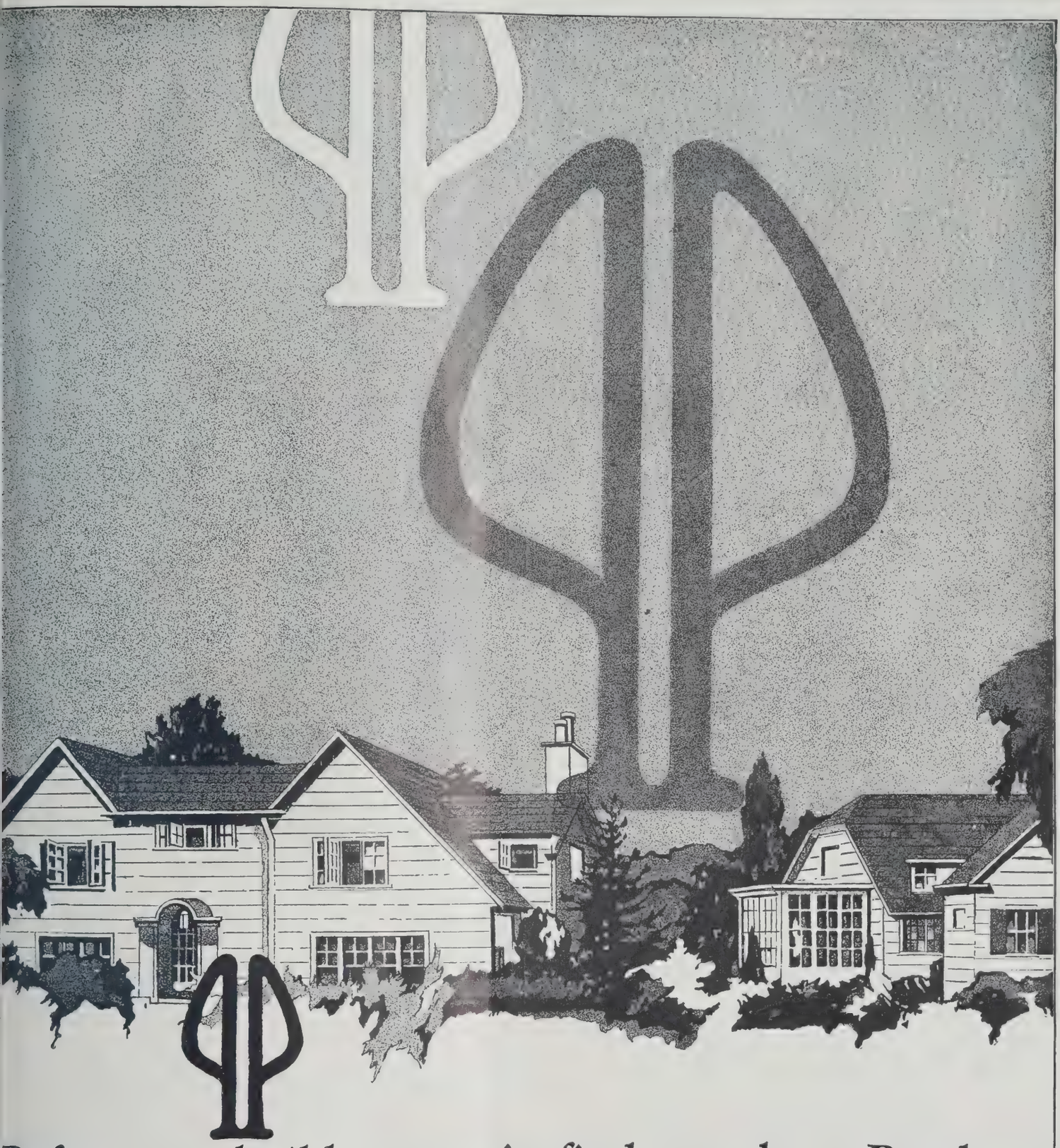
Prices: SEEDS $2.00 Per Packet

Our catalog offering and describing in detail the famous Zandbergen strains of Dutch Bulbs—Tulips, Hyacinths, Crocus, etc.,—as well as our American grown Daffodils will be mailed during early spring. Those not on our mailing list will oblige us by asking for it NOW!

ZANDBERGEN BROS., *"Tulipdom"*

Oyster Bay - - - Long Island, N. Y.

The GARDEN AND HOME BUILDER. January, 1926. Vol. XLIII, No. 5. Published monthly by Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City., N. Y. Subscription price, $3.00 a year. Entered as second-class matter at Garden City, N. Y., under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.



Before you build or repair, find out about Pondosa

In the Inland Empire of the Great Northwest there grows the ideal all-purpose building material—Pondosa Pine, sovereign of softwoods. Light in weight, yet strong, it is the choice of home-builders who want beautiful lumber that is also economical. Every trade-marked stick is rigidly *graded,* thoroughly *seasoned* and carefully *milled.* For sale at all good lumber yards. Write for your free copy of "Bingo of Flathead"—a dog's story of Pondosa. Address Dept. 12, Western Pine Manufacturers Association of Portland, Oregon.

Write for this booklet

Pondosa Pine

The Pick o'the Pines

A Glorious New Strain *for American Gardens*

HAVE you a moist or partly shaded spot to fill in the rock garden, along the walls, or in the perennial borders? Primroses will be just the thing—real hardy English Primroses—the primroses of song and story that bloom forth in such bright and charming colors with the earliest Spring flowers.

Elliott's New Giant-Flowered Polyanthus are a hybrid strain which preserve all the charm of the old English primroses with the addition of unusual size, an amazing wealth of beautiful colors and art shades, and some special quality of hardiness and vigor that makes them grow to perfection under American conditions. The plants are sturdy and compact in growth, carrying flower clusters of immense size. Easy to grow; hardy, blooming year after year; a real acquisition, welcomed by every lover of fine gardens. (Rare. Packets, 50cts. each.)

Three Other Elliott Specialties *for Flower Lovers*

Shirley Foxgloves. This magnificent strain, growing 5 to 7 feet tall, with massive flower spikes 3 and 4 feet long, created a sensation with the gardeners who were privileged to grow it last season. The bell-like blossoms range from white to dark rose, handsomely marked with maroon and chocolate. Hardy perennial, blooming from June to Fall. Seed still very scarce. (Packets, 25cts. each.)

Balcony Blue Petunias. Although first introduced to American gardens by Elliott several years ago, the popularity of this unique strain of Petunias grows amazingly. There never has been enough seed of the true blue type to supply the demand. Luxuriant plants, bearing all summer long, big, velvety flowers of true indigo-blue—a color rarely found in such purity and intensity in Nature. (Packets, 25cts. each.)

Elliott's Sweet-Scented Lupines. Another sensation among flower connoisseurs, surpassing all other perennial Lupines in vigor of bloom and wealth of soft and lovely color, with the added new quality of delightful fragrance. Ideal for beds and borders, and for cutting. (Packets, 50cts. each.)

Special Offer { One full-sized packet of Elliott's New Giant Primroses, with a packet each of the three other Elliott flower specialties described above } **$1.25**

Postpaid at this special price as long as they last. Please order early

FREE—Elliott's Garden Book for 1926 is bigger, more complete, and more helpful than ever before. It describes hundreds of flower specialties and exclusive introductions for the out-of-the-ordinary garden, with an unusually complete selection of flowering bulbs for spring planting, and a section devoted to the choicest garden vegetables. The edition is limited. *Write for your copy to-day.*

ELLIOTT NURSERY CO.

600 Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

GLADIOLI *tha*

reflect the quality of Kunderd breedin

KUNDERD GLADIOLI are known over the world. They have tak innumerable prizes at flower sho for their beauty, size and varie Their marvelous colorings and pr fusion of bloom are the result the constant care I have giv them in 40 years of originati and growing gladioli. If you cou see my acres and acres of gladi in bloom, you would be amazed their beauty and variety. But y can enjoy their charm in your ow garden. Simply write for my

New Gladiolus Book— Sent Free

It's a book you will be glad to keep. Ill trated in colors, it lists and pictures many varieties of Kunderd Gladioli I offering this year. Read its story of new "Wonder Mixture." It also conta full cultural instructions compiled from personal notebook. Write for it now.

A. E. KUNDERD
11 Lincoln Way West, Goshen, Ind., U. S. A
The Originator of the Ruffled and the Laciniated Gladioli

Kunderd Gladioli
Stand Supreme

The Season of 1926

Will find us equipped with a choicer line than ever of Ornamental Evergreens—Rhododendrons—Azaleas—Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs and Vines.

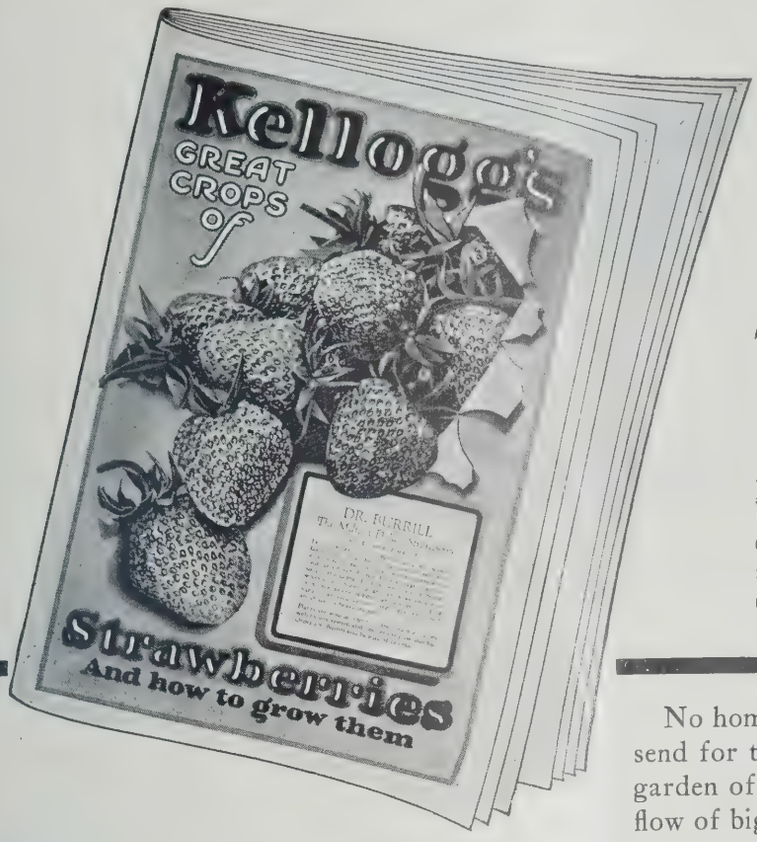
Our collection of choice Peonies—Iris—Phlox and Hardy Garden Perennials will please all lovers of the beautiful.

Our New Catalog will be ready for distribution early in the coming year and will be sent to all of our old friends as well as to any others who may request it.

CHERRY HILL NURSERIES

(T. C. Thurlow's Sons, Inc.)

WEST NEWBURY MASS.



Free!

THE GREATEST OF ALL STRAWBERRY BOOKS

Here is the most wonderful Strawberry Book ever published. Written by the world's greatest strawberry expert—it gives his secrets of growing the big crops of big, luscious berries for home use or market and tells how to pick strawberries fresh from your own vines from June until snow flies.

No home is complete without a berry garden. Why not send for this valuable Berry Book and plant a strawberry garden of your own this spring and let it yield a continual flow of big, red, beautiful berries to take care of your family needs and make you a cash profit besides?

Beautifully illustrated in colors, this handsome Berry Book describes fully 18 of the best standard varieties and 7 famous Everbearers of the world—famed KELLOGG THOROBRED STRAWBERRY PLANTS. Kellogg's Thorobred Plants are not just ordinary plants. They are the result of over 30 years of scientific selection and breeding—the heaviest fruiting and most productive plants grown, and often yield as much as 2 quarts of big red berries per plant in a single season.

6 Bargain Strawberry Gardens

Another interesting feature of this free Berry Book is the six (6) Ready-Made Strawberry Gardens it offers at special reduced prices, among which you will find a famous Kellogg Garden to fit every need and every pocket book. If you like strawberries, don't fail to send for this FREE book—pick out the garden which fits your requirements and join the thousands of families who are picking Strawberries from early summer until snow flies from Kellogg Strawberry Gardens. This book also quotes low prices on Raspberries, Blackberries, and Grapes.

Send the Coupon for this Free Berry Book—To-day

Now is the time to write for this finest of all Berry Books and learn how easy, delightful and exceedingly profitable it is to grow strawberries the "Kellogg Way." It tells how you can go into the Strawberry business and make $500 to $1,200 profit in your spare time—gives actual reports of how hundreds of folks are making $100 to $300 profit off small gardens. Get the book and read all about it. Just write your name and address in the Coupon, or a post card will do. We will send you this valuable Berry Book FREE and postpaid by return mail.

R. M. KELLOGG COMPANY
Box 2529 Three Rivers, Mich.

JUST OUT — 2 New Strawberries

Of course, you will want to know all about these two wonderful new strawberries we are offering for the first time this year. Our FREE BOOK pictures these varieties in natural colors, tells where they came from, who brought them, and why they were called "Early Bird" and "Parcell." Get this book and read the interesting story about these two wonder varieties.

EARLY BIRD

The Earliest Strawberry on Record

This amazing new strawberry is a product of the Rockhill, the $50,000.00 everbearer; truly a wonder berry, fruits one week to ten days earlier than the next earliest variety. The earliest strawberry the world has ever known, heavy producer of big, bright, snappy red berries just as good as good can be.

PARCELL

"The Strawberry With the Dimple"

A strawberry that is different, a real aristocrat of the berry family, a big producer of big berries; fruits extra late. Different in size, shape, flavor, and color; twenty-eight berries filled a quart box; has a record of 9,000 quarts per acre. Our FREE BOOK tells how you can test Parcell plants without any additional cost to you.

R. M. KELLOGG COMPANY,
Box 2529, Three Rivers, Mich.

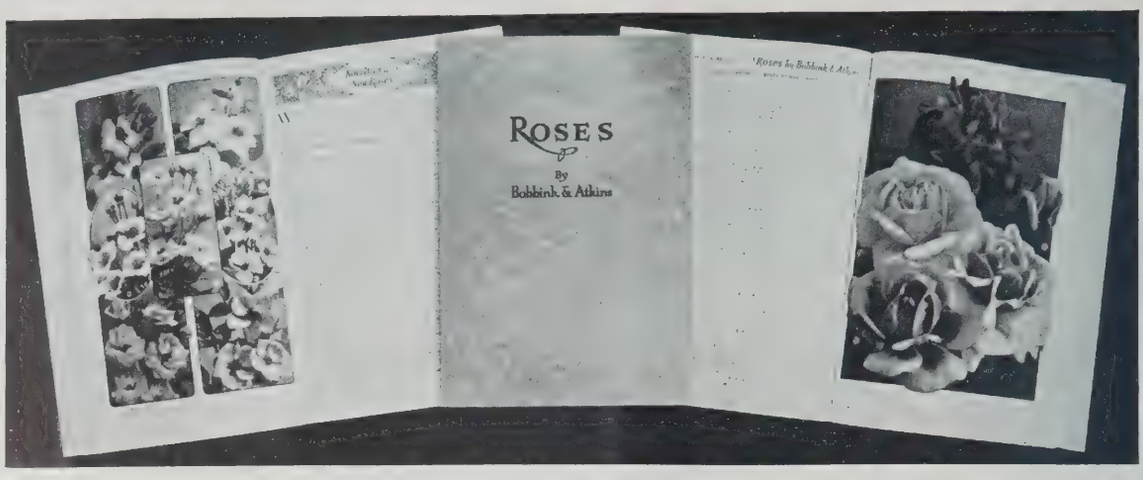
Please send me your new Berry Book, FREE and postpaid.

Name .....

St. or R. F. D. .....

Town .....

State .....



The World's Most Advanced Rose Catalogue

"ROSES BY BOBBINK & ATKINS" is more than a catalogue—it is a treatise on the Roses grown by us and offered for sale this season. 113 varieties of Roses are faithfully portrayed in colors, and clean-cut, correct descriptions are given of more than 800 sorts with honest comment upon their merits and demerits. Specially prepared drawings tell in pictures how to plant and care for Roses. This book is a mine of information which will make possible the perfect "Garden of Roses" which we all desire.

Send for a copy if you intend to plant Roses.

Will you plant Roses this spring? We have several hundred thousand two-year-old, field-grown, budded plants, in several hundred varieties, ready to ship. These include Roses suited to all parts of the country, and many novelties and rare varieties, Rose species, and the most extensive list of Climbing Roses in the world.

"ROSES BY BOBBINK & ATKINS" makes selection easy. At present we have plants of all varieties listed; but we advise ordering at once to insure delivery when wanted.

BOBBINK & ATKINS, RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY

A Dahlia that won "Hearts and Medals"

"ROMAN EAGLE"

The illustration shows the character and form of "Roman Eagle," a true Decorative type, of perfect outline, blooms averaging 8" to 10" diameter. Color is a rich coppery bronze. Note the strong stem, holding each flower upright.

All our friends and friendly competitors who have seen this glorious flower are unanimous in stating that it is "the best we have yet introduced." Without admitting this (personal tastes differ) we know that it has attracted much favorable comment from judges and growers everywhere and it was largely instrumental in winning for us

FOUR GOLD MEDALS IN 1925

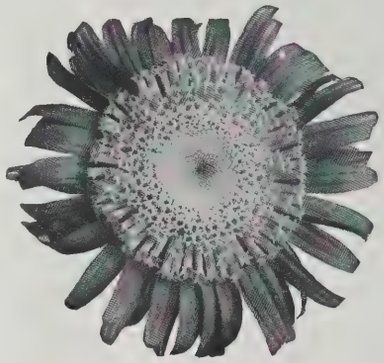
It is truly a great Dahlia in every respect, an uncommonly handsome color, perfect form, immense size and splendid carriage—a real thoroughbred. We hope we shall have sufficient stock to let every Dahlia grower and exhibitor have it this year at **$5.00 each.**

It is fully described with many others of our **"Gold Medal"** novelties, in our new catalog, now ready, and free to all who request it.

FISHER & MASSON

DAHLIA SPECIALISTS

"Sanhican Gardens" (Box G) **Trenton, N. J.**



THE SUNSHINE ASTER

Improved Anemone Flowered

ORIGINALLY introduced in England. We offer seeds especially grown for us by a specialist abroad, who succeeded in selecting additional colors and also eliminating a large percentage of single flowers from this strain. White, Blue, Pink, and Lilac, per pkt. 25c. Sunshine Aster, Mixed pkt. 25c.

New Flowers from

Vaughan's

For fifty years we have specialized in seeds, bulbs and plants for ornamental gardening. Our fiftieth anniversary catalog contains the most complete list of flower seeds, annual and perennial, offered in the United States, including many European novelties, offered for the first time. The annual flower seeds section is illustrated in full colors. Catalog free on request.

Among the many *New Flowers from Vaughan's are:*

CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT
Cynoglossum Amabile. A lovely plant 18 to 24 inches tall with flowers of true Forget-me-not Blue. Makes wonderful cut flower material. Pkt. 35c.

MARIGOLD
Josephine. A tall French single dark brown with an edging of old gold, and a glint of crimson, with petals of rich velvety texture, borne on long stems. Pkt. 10c.

HOLLYHOCK
Alameda Pink. A beautiful new strain of varying light pink shades of semi-double, crinkly type usually called "Alleghany." The blossoms are very large and attractive. Pkt. 25c.

LUPINUS
Polyphyllus Harkness' Regal Mixture. A mixture of charming new colors, in which rose, buff, flesh and salmon shades predominate. Pkt. 25c.

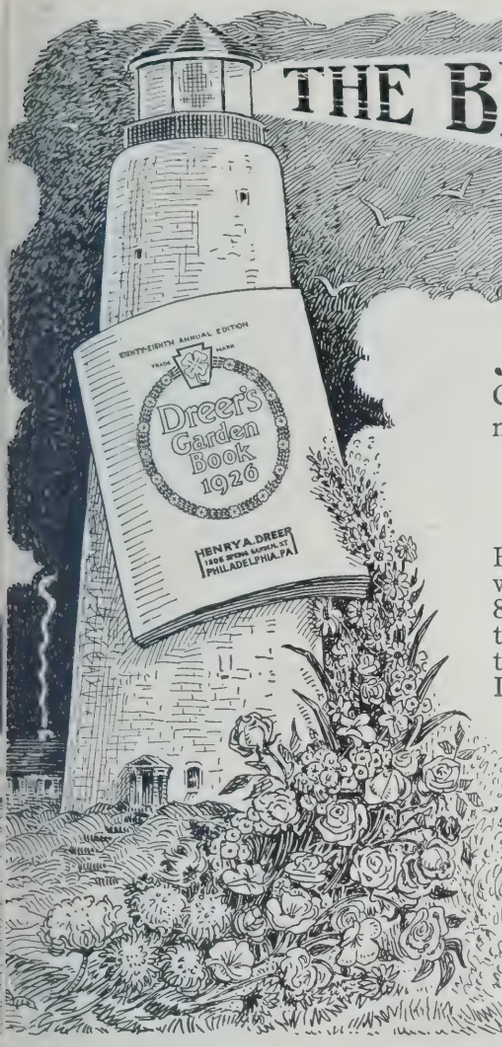
PANSY
Boulogne Giant Mixture. The flowers are of the largest size, great substance, fine form and are borne on particularly strong stems. They are mostly 3 and 5 blotched, delicately veined, rich colors. Pkt. (250 seeds) 50c.

CARNATION
Vaughan's Early and Perpetual Flowering. Flowers are very double, borne on stiff stems 15 to 18 in. high. White, Yellow, Rose Pink, Flesh Pink, Deep Rose, Scarlet, Maroon, Copper Red. Per pkt. 35c. Mixture of above 8 colors, per pkt. 35c.

VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE

47-49 Barclay St., New York City **Dept. 34** **10-12 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.**

THE BEACON OF THE GARDEN WORLD



JUST as the ocean of life is beset with many dangers—visible and invisible—so the embarking on a gardening expedition brings many baffling problems. Clear light on the subject, and correct information, will automatically solve many of them through the

Dreer's Garden Book for 1926

Equally esteemed by seasoned gardeners and newcomers to the ranks, it has won its way to recognized leadership through the straight road of truth. For 88 years it has faithfully piloted thousands to the harbor of gardening contentment. Whether your aim aspires to choicer flowers or tastier vegetables, to better stocked conservatory or lovelier, showier flower beds outdoors—The Dreer Garden Book promises safe and sane advice on the subject. The Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, etc., which it offers, are the results of a lifetime's experience, in productions, by various experts in their respective fields.

224 pages illustrated from photographs; numerous inserts showing specialties in colors; valuable cultural hints written by men and women who r eally know what they are talking about—all this is yours free for the asking, and please mention this publication.

HENRY A. DREER

1306 Spring Garden St. PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

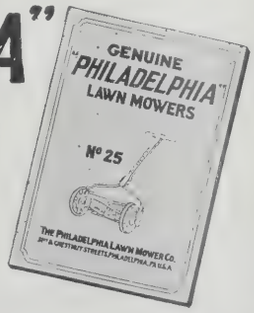
A Great Combination— —for the Lawn's Sake!

You, parents, can interpret the above any way you like. There is no greater exercise for husky human plants than mowing the lawn. Likewise there is no greater treat in store for the lawn if the mower operated should be

GENUINE

"PHILADELPHIA"

(Trade Mark Registered)



The Original—The Oldest—The Best by Test!

begin with, the vanadium steel knives of Genuine *"PHILADELPHIA"* ly cut the grass—that's the benefit to lawn! And perfect balance, perfect kmanship, turn the work of mowing in- fun for any twelve-year-old boy or girl.

ook into the Mower Question—Write for Free Catalog!

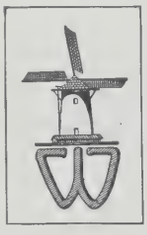
rt the new garden year right by writing for our free catalog *No. 25.* ides offering a chapter on lawn making and maintaining it tells truth—and nothing but the truth—about the greatest mower ever de and perfected, by the originators of the first side wheel mower.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER CO.

21st and Chestnut Streets *Philadelphia, Pa.*

GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA" LAWN MOWERS GUARANTEE FREEDOM FROM ALL LAWN MOWER TROUBLES

CONFIDENCE!



NO other line of merchandise calls for the confidence on the part of the buyer in the integrity of the seller than nursery stock. The gardener buys "gardens in embryo." He invests money, land and labor for results that are sometimes months off! All the more important, therefore, that he well knows those with whom he deals.

We sell hardy plants that stand for garden certainties—*not* hopes and promises. The *confidence* of our customers, expressed in repeat orders year after year, has helped us to develop into the greatest hardy plant nursery in America. Field-grown perennials in immense quantities are ready to create finished gardens by the thousands *this summer!* And the road to these leads through the

Greatest Catalog We've Ever Issued

Accurate descriptions and illustrations (some in natural colors) will help the buyer to form an accurate idea of the gardens into which the plants we offer will develop. And Wayside Gardens type of plants are sold under unique guarantees for which please refer to catalog. Free, of course—a postcard request will do—and please mention G. & H. B.

The Wayside Gardens Co.

Largest Growers of Hardy Plants in America

Mentor. Ohio.

E. H. Schulz, Pres. J. J. Grullemans, Sec., Treas.

A CROSS-ROAD AT ROSEDALE

Specimen Evergreens Can Be Safely Moved When the Root Systems are Right

ROSEDALE EVERGREENS have a reputation for thriving on the grounds of our customers. Because of frequent transplanting, they develop heavy masses of roots close to the trunks. Because our soil contains just enough of clay, the root ball stands moving without breaking away from the rootlets. These factors, together with freedom from disease and insect pests, assure the success of Rosedale Evergreens. Your choice of 77 varieties in sizes up to 25 feet.

A RIOT of ROSES

Nothing adds so much to cottage or mansion as a riot of Roses in varying hues. Our heavy, two- and three-year plants are grown on hardy multiflora stock, and wintered out of doors. Planted in April, they will bloom freely this Summer.

We offer Hybrid Teas that bloom and bloom, lovely Rugosas, Climbing Roses and Trailing Roses. Send your order now. The Plants will be held dormant until planting time when they will be carefully packed and promptly shipped. We use great care in filling orders accurately.

A New Order from a Customer Who Now Has 800 Rose Bushes

Gloversville, N. Y.
Oct. 29, 1925.

Mr. S. G. Harris,
Rosedale Nurseries,
Tarrytown, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

Relative to the Roses received from you last spring, I cannot speak in terms high enough.

As to the rootage, general appearance and the wonderful blooms from them June, August and September, it was beyond anything I have ever seen. I picked from them as late as October 22nd a very beautiful collection.

The order which I now enclose for next spring for 181 plants, I know will be equal in vigor to those I have received from you.

Very respectfully yours,
(signed) A. C. Saunders.

Bearing-Age Fruit Trees—another Rosedale Specialty—have been two to three times transplanted. They will save you years of tedious waiting.

Our 1926 Catalog describes a complete line of planting material for the home grounds. It contains a useful table for ordering shrubbery to furnish continuous bloom. It quotes reasonable prices based on actual nursery costs plus one modest profit. Write for your copy.

ROSEDALE NURSERIES
"Outfitters for the Home Grounds"
Box A Tarrytown, N. Y.

BETTER PLANTS—*by Farr*

ALL the world contributes to the collection of Better Plants by Farr—Irises from Russia, Japan and England; Phlox from Holland and Germany; Lilacs from France; Roses from China, and miscellaneous plant novelties from all the temperate corners of the globe.

This comprehensive collection affords opportunity for developing new and better plant specialties and excuse for discarding lesser varieties. A classified list of the "best" plant varieties is given in the new edition of

BETTER PLANTS—*by Farr*

The famous Wyomissing Seedling Irises, Delphiniums, Hardy Chrysanthemums, and a multitude of other valuable perennials are included in its pages.

Our regular customers will receive a copy without further notice. To others interested in Hardy Plants *a copy will be sent on request.*

FARR NURSERY COMPANY
104 Garfield Avenue Wyomissing, Penna.

BOLENS

Makes gasoline power available in your garden. Fighting weeds becomes a fascinating game. Your lawn mowing, if done the BOLENS way will be genuine recreation. Hours of extra time will be yours for the enjoyment of other pleasures.

The BOLENS Tractor

is an effective motor unit with instant hitch implements for seeding, weeding, cultivating and lawn mowing. You can quickly change from one kind of work to another without even the use of a wrench.

Thousands of garden lovers have found in the BOLENS the help they have always wished for.

We will gladly send you our catalog and the name of the nearest BOLENS dealer.

Write the

Gilson Manufacturing Company
516 Park Street
PORT WASHINGTON, WIS.

Rare Plants from Hicks

Why Have Common Plants When Rare Specimens Are Grown Almost at Your Door?

HICKS NURSERIES have come to be synonymous with rare and unusual plants. From China, from Japan, from the islands of the sea, we have brought together a host of plants that add freshness and novelty to any planting.

Sarcococca humilis is a new evergreen shrub from China. Small white flowers, followed by red or purple berries. Grows well in semi-shade. Plants $1.50 each.

Berberis Sargentiana. A new type of Japanese Barberry, named for Prof. Sargent. Plants $1.00 each.

Evodia Hupehense. Dwarf flowering-tree from China; member of the Toothache Tree family. White flowers. $1.50 each.

We shall be glad to send you literature featuring rare trees and shrubs, evergreens, perennials—in fact anything you may need for a complete landscape.

Hicks Nurseries

Box M Westbury, L. I., New York

***Ellinor Vanderveer**—The most beautiful and successful pink Dahlia that has been sent east from California*

JESSIE L. SEAL

Originator and Introducer of the Jessie L. Seal Dahlias

Again winner of the Gold Medal at the 1925 Exhibition of the Dahlia Society of California for the best general display, and the Palace Hotel Cup for the best collection of California Dahlias—the two most coveted prizes.

Our 1926 Illustrated Catalog will feature:

Ellinor Vanderveer **Shirley Oliver** **Golden Fleece**
Olive Reed **King Tut**

and the best of the Western and Eastern Dahlias.

JESSIE L. SEAL

Office, 609 Third Avenue **San Francisco, California**

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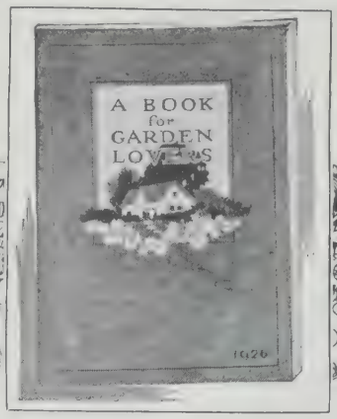

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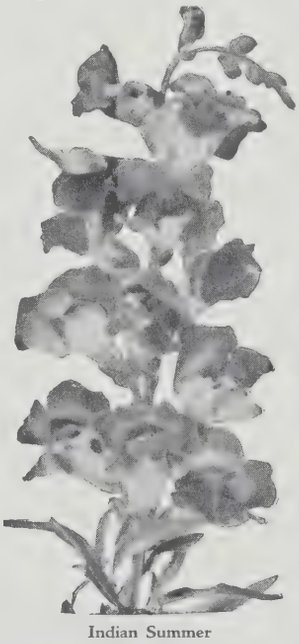

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GARDEN & HOME BUILDER

LEONARD BARRON, Editor
LUCY E. HUBBELL, Associate Editor

Volume XLII, Number 5

February

A New Department

"At the Sign of the Hearthstone"

BEGINNING with our February issue a new service feature will be introduced. The object is to bring about closer contact between the progressive home-builder who seeks real, practical facts bearing on his personal problems, and on the other hand, the available mass of information that industrial concerns have accumulated through their investigation bureaus, and which is offered to the public for the asking. Few, perhaps, realize the really broad scope of these research departments of the manufacturers and their eagerness to place the results before those who will make practical use of them.

It is as a meeting place for these two groups that "At the Sign of the Hearthstone" is established. There is a new spirit abroad in the business world today—a genuine desire to be of actual service. The manufacturer of building materials, varnishes, fabrics, furniture, flooring, roofing, etc., today is not satisfied merely to manufacture his product. In addition he maintains a staff of experts who delve into all the ramifications of the origin, use, fitness, etc., of a product and who stand ready to solve the individual home-builder's problems on request. Further they generally put their trained advice into carefully prepared, illustrated booklets. These are by no means

mere advertising pamphlets, but serious contributions to knowledge, often really gems of beauty and prepared at considerable cost.

This wealth of material will be brought to each of our readers through this department. Our service is, of course, free to each reader. All the varied phases of home building, home making, decorating and embellishment will find a place.

TO THE long-visioned gardener February is the busiest month of all the year—for the very important business of seed selection is under way and plans made during the winter are carried a step nearer completion by actually placing the orders.

In Adolph Kruhm's "The Annual Vegetable Seed Order" and F. F. Rockwell's "The Annual Flower Seed Order," practical aid is offered to the gardener, perhaps uncertain as to the plants best suited to his plot or bewildered by the quantities of seed catalogues pouring in upon him.

"Why Stone for the Country House" by R. Brognard Okie, Architect, is the fourth and last of the series "The Big Four in Building Materials" which has discussed the comparative merits of brick, wood, and stucco. Ellen D. Wangner's "Kitchens" discourses pleasantly of the electrical and labor-saving devices that make of the modern kitchen an interesting workshop.

Readers' Service Department

Help will gladly be extended to any one desiring information on garden planning, home building, community planting, and other topics discussed on these pages or of special interest to readers. It will expedite matters if inquiries are sent direct to the Editors of GARDEN & HOME BUILDER, *Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y., and accompanied by stamped addressed envelope for reply.*

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F. William Haemmel

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Vol. XLII, No. 5 — January, 1926

Prize Announcements

DO YOU WANT TO WIN:

Five Hundred Dollars

The House Building Story

FOR the first account in form suitable for publication of the erection of the Prize Offer House from plans given in the October 1925 issue, pages 98, 99, and 100, with detailed schedule of actual cost and photographs of both exterior and interior after completion. This account to include note of any improvements or modifications that the builder has introduced. Several sets of plans for both the English and the Colonial style houses have been taken up by our readers and we are sure that there will be some really practical and interesting results to talk about.

The cover of this month carries a decorative rendering in color of the modified English Cottage style of this Prize Offer House and indicates the appropriate design for the garden, which the interested reader will also find fully discussed on pages 336–338 of this issue. These designs have been specially prepared by Prof. Loutrel W. Briggs.

And by the way, when you come to the interior furnishings, you will get helpful suggestions in the article by Mrs. Ruth Robinson Tregenza, Department of Home Decoration, Teachers College, New York City, appearing on pages 339–342 of this month's issue.

One Hundred Dollars

A Dividend in Contentment

FROM time to time during recent months we have been publishing, under the general title of "Dividends in Contentment," little stories of people who have gone back to the land, people who have re-discovered "earth's undersong of comfort." It is a theme very near to many hearts to-day—this second coming of the land into her own, her reassertion of the vital part she plays in human lives and destiny. Through the whirring of much machinery we begin again to hear the still small voice.

"Your Dividends in Contentment are splendid—my own dream come true," comments one Carolina reader in a just received letter. For the sake of readers similarly seeking inspiration and direction and because, with Mrs. Diver (see page 278 of her recently published "Coombe St. Mary's") we believe that "the swifter the pace, the sharper the tension of modern life, the more surely will the country—with all it has to give—come again into its own," we want to hear further from folk who have dared, and breasted, and bested the great adventure of living on the land.

For the most stimulating, authentic story of this kind which reaches us by August 1, 1926, a "dividend" of one hundred dollars ($100) will be awarded. Manuscripts, other than the prize-winning one, which seem suitable for publication will be purchased, if agreeable to the author, at regular rates. Articles not to exceed 3,000 words or be less than 1,200 and to be accompanied by pictures of the homestead or farm, its garden, orchard, cattle, chickens, or whatever the special feature which affords success. Please address: Dividends in Contentment Competition, c/o Editors of Garden & Home Builder, Doubleday Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y. (Authors desiring manuscripts returned are requested to enclose postage for that purpose.)

Twenty-five Dollars

A Practical Improvement

EACH month GARDEN & HOME BUILDER will give $25.00 for the most striking, practical suggestion for the improvement of any of the plans in the current issue. This applies to any or all the plans printed in this month's number and replies must reach us by February 1st. It is not necessary for you to make a carefully finished drawing, just so long as the meaning is clear enough for our draftsman to render it properly.

It may be that you can see an improvement by stealing space for a closet, or adding an extra bathroom; the approach to the garden can very often be made more practical, more fitting; or perhaps its the garden itself that can be bettered. These are but occasional thoughts. What is your practical suggestion for bettering any plans in this issue? Entries in this month's contest must reach the Editors of GARDEN & HOME BUILDER, Garden City, N. Y., by February 1st.

Mattie Edwards Hewitt, Photo.

"What makes a garden?
Flowers, grass and trees,
Odor, grace and color:
Lovely gifts like these."
Caroline Giltinan

Garden of Mrs. J. Willis Martin at Chestnut Hill, Pennsylvania

Mc Clure Hall, Photo.

"Out of my door I step into
The country, all her scent and dew.

* * *

The country silence wraps me quite,
Silence and song and pure delight;"

Katherine Tyman Hinkson

Home of Mrs. Scott Durand at Lake Bluff, Illinois

Mott Studios, Photo.

"I am content in wintered days
With all my eyes may meet."
Hazel Hall

This Enclosed Pergola on the Pacific Coast Makes the Pleasantest of Living-rooms

The March of Garden Ideals

LEONARD BARRON

FROM the early settlement of the colonies the garden has had its share in the progress of the country. When the pilgrims wrote home the account of their landing on these shores, one of the attractive qualifications of the new home was that it "smelled like a garden." The Pilgrim Mother had a garden feeling:

> When ships for England cleared the bay,
> If long beside these reefs of foam
> She stood, and watched them sail away.
> It was her garden first enticed her
> To turn, and call this country "home."
> *Sarah N. Cleghorn*

Thus we have had gardens always with us. It has been indeed inseparable from the English feeling, but gardening after all is not a thing to be seriously undertaken in a pioneering country or community. It is the outcome of settled conditions. The oft-quoted phrase from Bacon's famous essay "Of Gardens," which I must apologize for intruding once more, has definite recognition of the fact that 'men come to build stately before they garden finely, as though gardening were the greater art."

It is because gardening is the greater art that it follows so far in the wake of almost all the other arts of civilization, that it is still new and largely undeveloped. We may be said to be still speculating in gardening—groping to find the way out.

In the three hundred years that have elapsed there have been marked periods and waves of activity as communities were settled, as times were settled or unsettled. It would be easy to measure stages of gardening activities in relation to war periods; as the material necessities call for more attention the fine art of gardening diminishes in intensity. Greater proportionate progress in the garden has been made in the last twenty-five years than in all the rest of the time put together. This has been brought about through popularizing the garden consciousness.

It has progressed from a commercial to an esthetic scale and has become part of the entire problem of living in the present day. Any art that touches the activities of the people in a broad, general manner needs no further justification. We have arrived at that stage with gardening to-day. All the more reason, therefore, with this tremendous impulse, this almost universal feeling that our steps be directed along proper lines; and it is good to see that our ideals are right as well as practical.

I

THE history of gardening has been very intimately involved with questions of designs and styles—a phase which is still with us. Even in the early days of English gardening we find discussion on this phase of the subject. At the time when our gardening began here, three hundred years ago, the garden enthusiasts of England were fighting over the question of the ideal site and going to great trouble and pains to be assured of an absolute, perfect level. An enclosure with a hedge, fence, or wall of some sort; and elaborate and intricate designs of knots, as they were called, usually made the ideal design of that time. The fight for naturalness, and what we might call expansive rather than inclusive gardening, was waged with the same intensity within our own period. The question has been debated as to whether the garden should lead to the house or the house to the garden—informality versus formality.

We have moved to bigger and wider things in a very definite way and while, perhaps, it cannot be reduced to a formula, we can see all around us very clear evidence that the ideal in gardening to-day is toward greater ease in management and greater simplicity in the use of plant material.

In the early days the garden was essentially utilitarian, and the latent ideal of beauty led to the elaboration of the patterned plan. Little by little the purely decorative and ornamental garden began to work its way in and ultimately to dominate. An old English gardener laid it down as an axiom of good planning that not more than one-third of the area should be given over to objects of beauty. Such was the expression of the day, but the ideals change with changing times and conditions.

The great period of plant interest and study was inaugurated with the commercial expansion of the British empire after the Napoleonic Wars. Commercial travelers reached into remote parts of the world and gathered curious, unusual, and spectacular material, and brought home new plants. This marked the period of the greatest interest in plant material both for garden and greenhouse. So great was the stimulus and the desire to possess the rare and unusual that special plant collectors were sent on hazardous voyages to add to the treasures of which the commercial emissaries had just touched the fringe. All these enterprises both stimulated and brought upon a particular phase of garden idealism which expressed itself in plant collections.

The ideal garden came to be the one in which the greatest number of exotic species was brought together. Of course, there must be an end to this phase as the world became more thoroughly searched over. The possibilities of greater additions became less and less, especially when climatic affiliations came to be fully realized. These various phases of garden activity, more or less world-wide, laid the foundations on which the American garden spirit of to-day has been built. Our own climatic limitations have been controlling factors. And it is no wonder that gradually, but very forcefully, the great outdoor open air garden has become expressive of American interests.

II

SO MUCH for the past. What of the present? Have we any real ideals in the American garden to-day and whither will they lead us? After all, the question of greatest interest to us all is: What of the future? Our needs are pretty clearly seen: first, a better understanding of garden design in fitting the garden to its environment and the association in which it is to be placed; second, a more thorough realization of the fitness of plant materials; and third—which is an outcome of the second—a development of new plants, new materials to meet requirements.

I am assuming in all these remarks that gardening is understood to be related to the aesthetics of our environments and has very little to do with the materialistic phases of food production and the raising of crops, for that is a phase which becomes increasingly akin with farming and will indeed be looked after by the farmer. Our gardening deals with the higher things of life and is finding very tangible expression in rural developments and suburban real estate problems. Gardening has followed along as the hand-servant of the building, and in the beginning having no apparent relation it has gradually come to be a correlated interest and will eventually be the greater interest so that the environment will dominate the style of building that is to be erected. The great responsibility will settle on the shoulders of the horticulturist for he will determine to a large degree the fitting style of dwelling and will have the final say in questions of orientation. When the gardener comes into his own, we will no longer see houses designed to face the south, planted with a reversed exposure so that they lose all the natural benefits of the sunlight.

It is helpful, sometimes, to arrest the inevitable onward march of things and from the platform of the present cast an eye reminiscently over the past. When I review the garden progress of the last quarter century I am sensitive to great changes and much progress along some lines, while along others the reverse has taken place. This period, in our American gardens, has marked the triumph of the outdoor hardy garden, and the

passing into oblivion of the old-time régime of the products of the greenhouse. Gardens have become greatly popularized; indeed it is almost a "fashionable" thing nowadays to exhibit a personal familiarity with the material and routine of practice in keeping up a respectable herbaceous border, and color scheming is almost a cachet of admission into the charmed circles of the elect.

The great outdoor movement has developed a greater interest in parks and their accompanying playgrounds, and that in turn has found more personal expression among smaller groups in the form of country clubs and the like. All a growth of the last quarter century! Attention is being given to civic betterment—the aesthetics of urban living, as well as suburban, are improving under the widening ripples of a garden consciousness. Alert real estate promoters and speculators stress the garden interests and possibilities of their developments. Never before in the history of the nursery trade have such vast quantities of stock been in demand for such plantings. Go where you will—North or South, East or West, this is true.

Thousands upon thousands of new homes being built are calling for millions and millions of shrubs, shade trees, evergreens, or what-not for quick furnishing of the new home, for it has been at last realized that the nurseryman's slogan "It's not a home till it's planted" conveys a large truth.

III

NOW all this is splendid up to a certain point and regarded as an outward visible expression of a deeper internal necessity, but it does not go far enough nor deep enough.

Much, Oh, so very much, of the present-day home garden planting is likely to react in an entirely unfavorable way. These "stabs" at garden making by irresponsible or by incompetent though perfectly well-meaning advisors bear possibilities of a bad reaction.

What do we see? Millions of unsuitable plants set out about modern dwellings without much regard to their actual fitness in the present or concern as to their future development, and with the unfortunate result, too, of raising prices of the available supply. There is a danger of a reaction that will not be so pleasant.

We need ideals in our gardening activities, just as much as we do in other fields. The severest criticism that can be made on our present-day gardening in America is that it lacks ideals. We drift, swept here and there by temporary impulses into some particular form of fashionable indulgence, often extravagant, but leading nowhere.

Perhaps we might speak of fashions in gardening which to a certain extent are the concrete expressions of the ideals of a period. These are constantly changing. Imagination after all plays a part, for without that we would make no progress. The plant breeder, the garden designer alike are building toward their ideals which are constantly shifting into new fields as realization is approached. One of the surest means of measuring the progress of the day is by casting back through the vista of the past. What do we find was the condition of our gardening activities twenty-five years ago? Have we really made any progress or have we been merely ringing changes around the circle? I think real progress has been made. The year 1900 was in fact a memorable one in the progress of horticultural ideals.

Harvard University then established its course in landscape architecture. A forestry school was established at Yale. A school of practical horticulture was opened near New York. These are indeed milestones of progress notwithstanding that the New York school did not win permanency. In that same year the first part of Bailey's "Encyclopedia of Horticulture" made its appearance. A short-lived National Dahlia Society was established. The American Rose Society held its phenomenal exhibition of Roses, thus establishing itself in New York City. The Darwin Tulip, although at that time already well-known, had not won undisputed favor and its probable place in the garden was still a subject of debate. The most popular flower of the day among private gardeners and for exhibition purposes was the Chrysanthemum. Orchid collecting was a popular pastime and the raising of hybrids a real indoor sport. The advent of the San Jose scale was causing more tremors and alarms than any insect pest or disease has since wrought, and a disastrous ending of our orchards and ornamental plantings was the prediction of the entomologists who threw up their hands in despair. In the vegetable garden the one great mark of progress was the introduction of the Gradus Pea, the first large wrinkled really early variety. All these occurrences of one year alone be it remembered can be regarded as distinct stepping-stones of progress. The Gradus Pea was the outcome of idealism of earlier years on the part of an amateur horticulturist in England, Mr. Laxton, and is cited here partly to signalize the great importance of the work of the amateur.

The Darwin Tulips had been recovered in some still unknown quarters of northern France where they had been produced by an idealistic amateur gardener. What are the passing fancies of one year become the permanent standards of another. Already the Chrysanthemum has slipped into oblivion but the place that it occupied has been more than filled by the modern Dahlia. The Rose at that time was a forcing flower and there was but a vision of the future possibilities of the present-day popularity of the outdoor garden Rose now definitely expressed in a Rose Society membership of more than 4,000.

IV

THESE changes mark progress and are very significant, and we may ask whither are we going in the next quarter century.

A totally new factor has been introduced into our gardening politics through the quarantine enactments, both federal and state, which many people believe threaten the even advancement of horticultural affairs. Our American horticulture must needs bestir itself and undoubtedly will effectively fill the gaps created by the embargo on foreign import, which hitherto have been the large source c supply in novelties for garden adornment American horticulture exhibits a tendency t disregard the ideals and standards of the old time florists anyhow, and tends to work it own salvation. It pays little attention to th standards of precision that call for exac circles in Pansies and Phlox and so on; fo perfectly even coloring in Dahlias an Chrysanthemums and what-not. It becam rebellious indeed and actually demanded ad mission for the unconventional and, accordin to the stricter standards, the non-admissibl winning a way for the fringed Carnation for instance, and for the Decorative and th Peony-flowered Dahlia. The American idea was for the more artistic. It broke away fron convention which is perhaps an inevitabl expression of the actual conditions upon whic the nation itself was founded.

Gardening in America is finding for itsel its own course. Not the least noteworth phase is the dominance of the woman. Thi sees concrete expression very particularly i the membership of the garden clubs, but i does not stop there. That is more the out come than the result. It places the gardenin interest on a platform entirely apart from tha of the former-time gardening which was a offshoot of farming or agriculture. With th dominant interest of the woman in the garde its activities have become an integral par of home making and already the reaction some of which we have just considered, ma be traced to that influence.

Lines of scientific development have alway led to specialization, whether we look at it i the field of biology or any other pure science Man himself has shown the tendency for eac individual to become a master in som particular line or phase of activity. Thes specialists are useful, but the higher develop ment, the more generally useful for th community, is the individual trained in a acquaintance with a vast range of subject who can use, direct, and coördinate the wor of the specialists. A "jack of all trades an master of men," as it has been described. Thi is our need in trained horticulturists of to-day The extreme specialist who grows Chry santhemums, or Roses, or Carnations to per fection, or who is an extremely successfu propagator of certain subjects has his place but it is the general practitioner who is needed to use these different forces to bind them int the working whole. That is the purpose o horticultural education. Not to turn ou specialists but to turn out those who are fully equipped with a reasonable understanding o contracts with the various phases of the craft It has been said that the skilled gardener mus be something of a botanist, something of a chemist, something of a biologist; a good bit of a philosopher, with the patience of Job; an artist, an architect, and a laborer in the soil A large enough order indeed!

What the practical gardener must needs be however, is one who can make the proper evaluation of these different factors and co-ordinate the work of many specialists.

My Garden in January

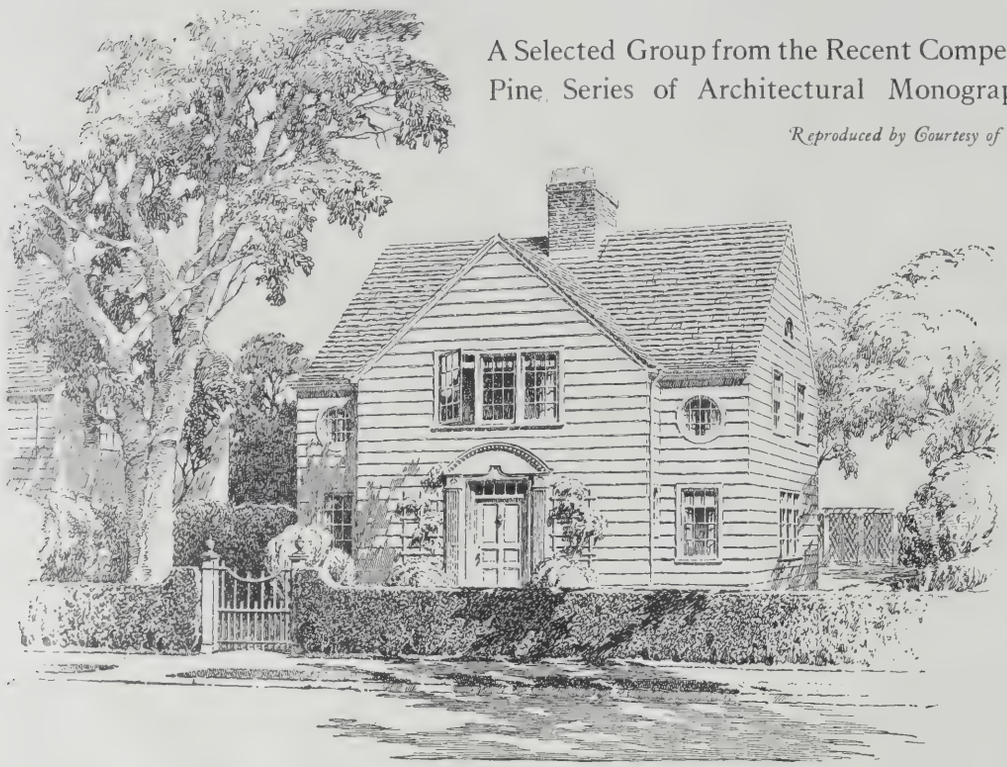
THE paths are lost in drifting white,
The lilies show a silver sheath
That glistens in the wintry light.
The lilacs hide each bough beneath
A fleecy garb. The titmouse sings
And though his notes fall sweet and low——
Like all the dear familiar things
His song seems muffled, too, in snow.
The beehive loom, a curious mound,
The bees that sought sweet lavender
Are silent. Not a busy sound
In all the garden seems astir.
Yet here a fleeting memory stays
Elusive as a haunting tune
Of butterflies, sunshiny days
And roses—roses red in June.

Sophie Tunnell

A QUARTETTE of SIX-ROOM HOUSES with GARDENS ATTACHED

A Selected Group from the Recent Competition under the Auspices of the White Pine Series of Architectural Monographs, Russell F. Whitehead, Editor

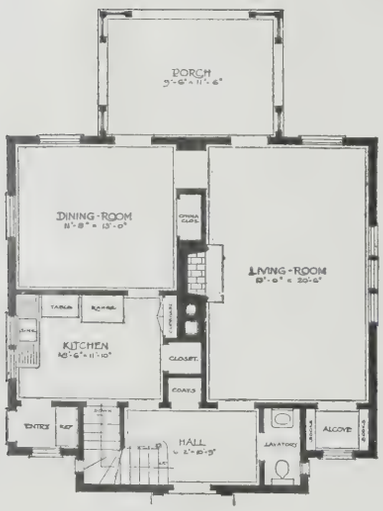
Reproduced by Courtesy of the Weyerhaeuser Forest Products Co.

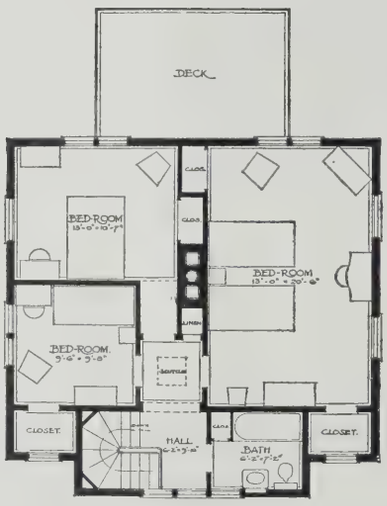


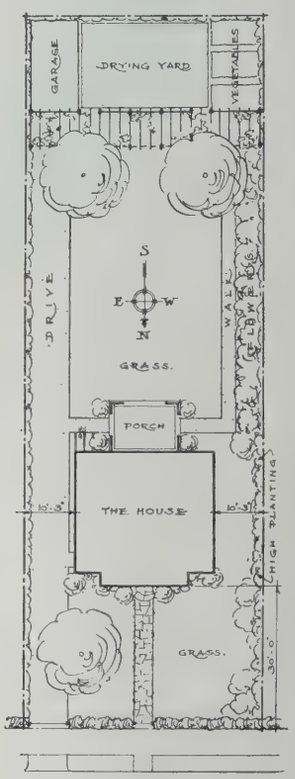
Plans and Specifications Available upon Application to the Editors of GARDEN & HOME BUILDER

Design by
OWEN LAW GOWMAN

Exterior Color Scheme: White pine siding, sash, frames, and entrance feature to be painted white; shingles, weathered; chimney, white





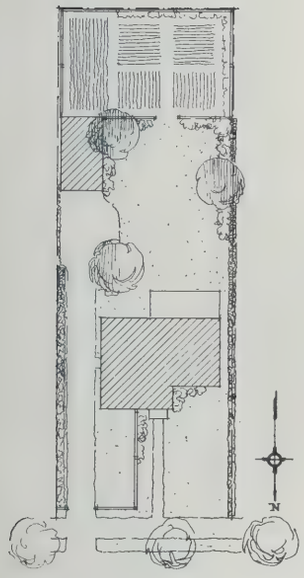


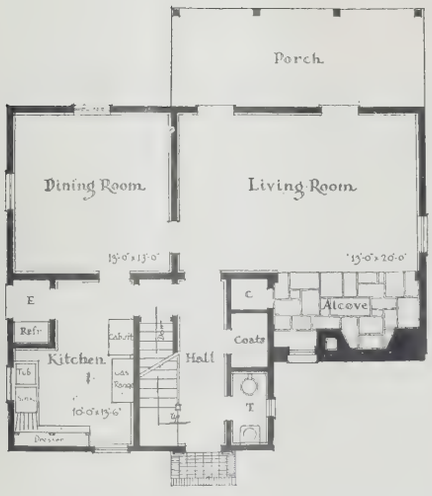
Front and side elevations

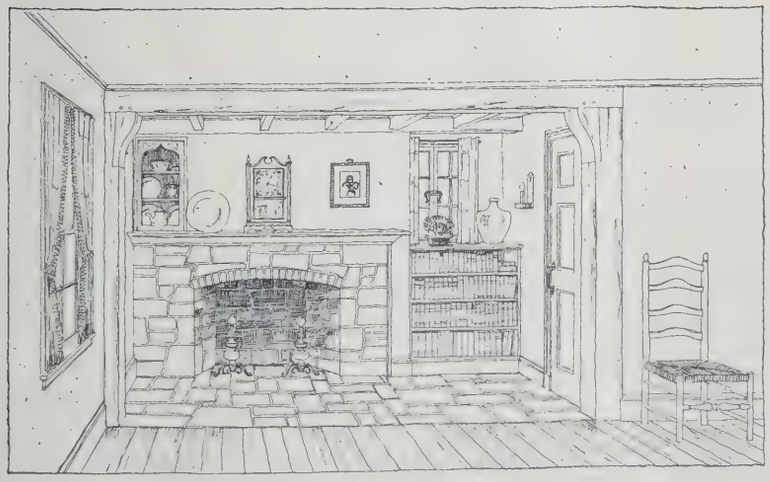
An end of the dining-room showing built-in cupboard

Design
by
LEWIS E. WELSH

Colors: Body, cream white; blinds, apple green; roof, dark brown.





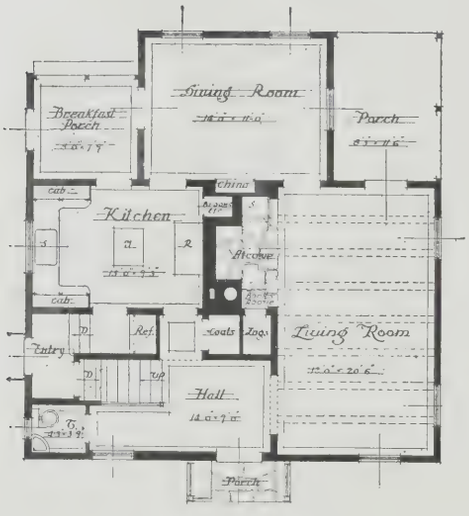


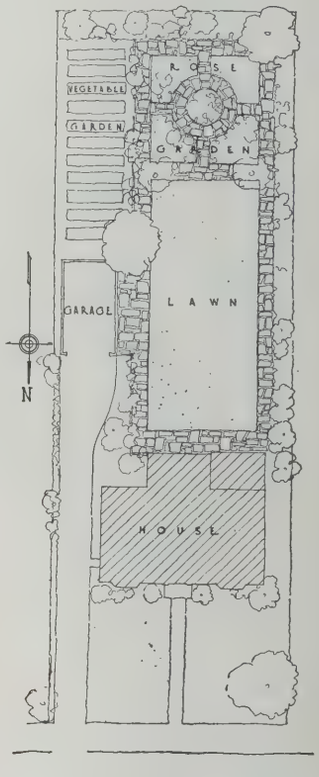
The living-room alcove (see plan above) with broad hearth and built-in bookshelves suggesting long evenings of comfort

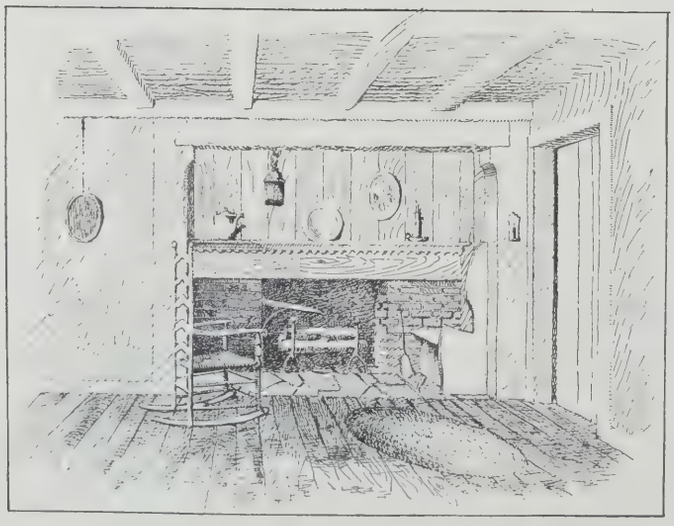
North elevation is shown above and east elevation below

Design
by
WALTER J. THIES

Suggested Color Scheme: Body of house painted white; blue-green shutters; green roof







Front elevation at right and, above, side elevation (west) showing porch upon which living room opens (see plan upper left)

Design

by

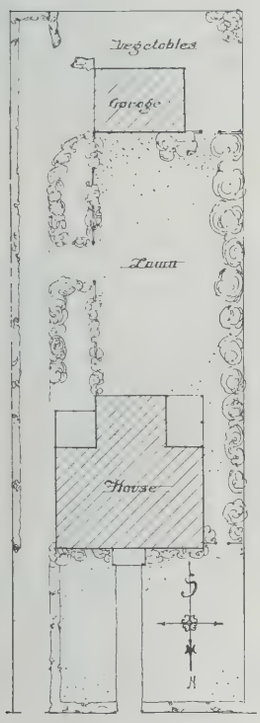
AMEDEO LEONE

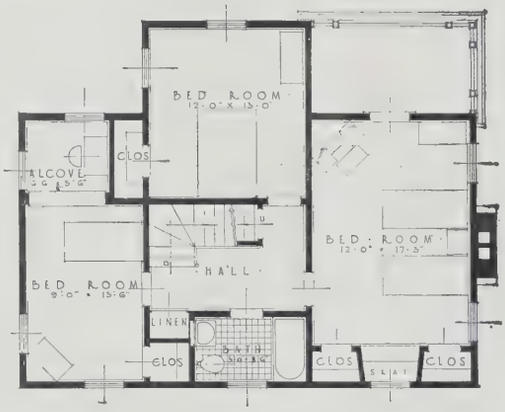
and

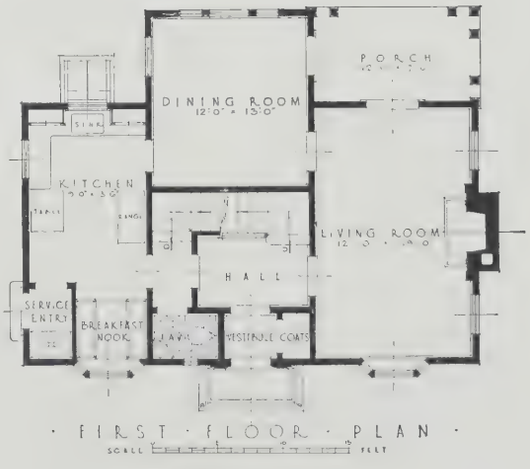
H. A. SURMAN

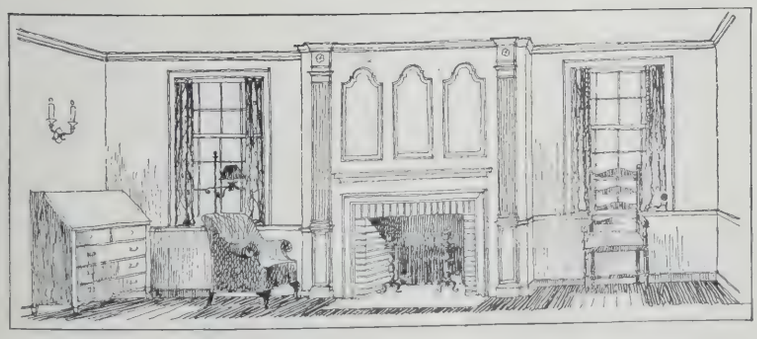
Color Scheme for Outside: Body of building and chimney painted white; shutters apple green roof, stained brown

Front elevation and chimney side (west) of house with rear porch adjoining living and dining rooms shown below









End of living room showing paneled chimney-piece and wainscotted walls

Garden Plan for the English Cottage Type

Fitting the Prize Offer House with a Garden

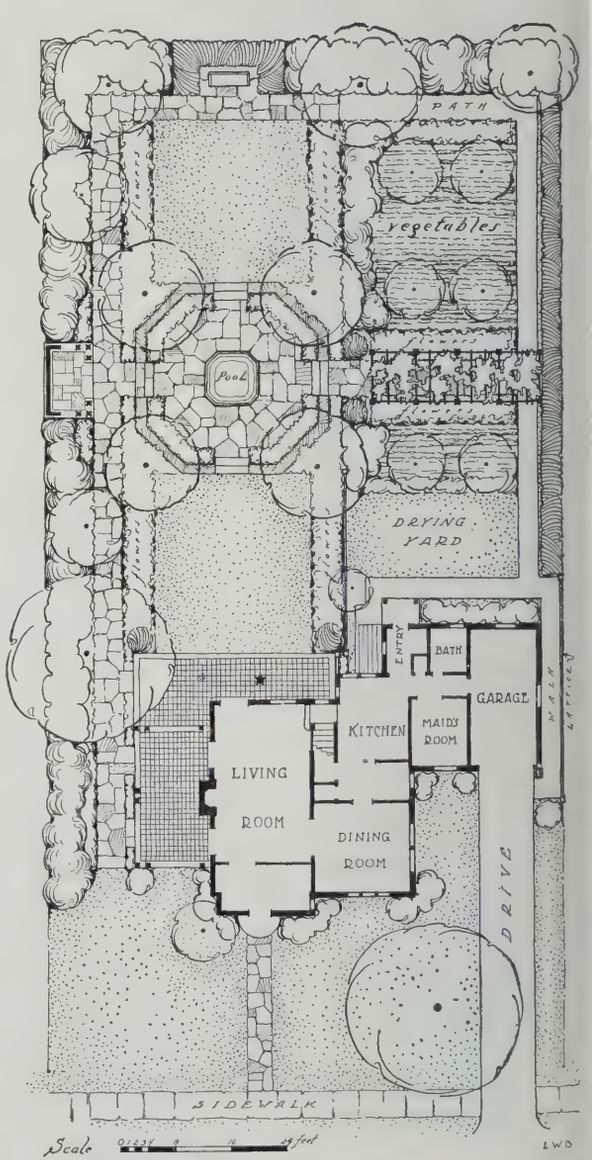
LOUTREL W. BRIGGS
New York School of Fine and Applied Arts

EDITORS' NOTE: There is such a thing as appropriate styles or period expressions in garden design just as in interior decoration and a conscious unity of treatment outdoors and indoors will produce the perfectly harmonious, and so pleasing, home. This month we present the garden designs to fit the Prize Offer House exteriors—one English, one Colonial. In this same issue (pages 339-342) the detail of the inside of the home—furnishing and decoration—is also considered. The plans for the Prize Offer House in both English and Colonial styles were presented in the October number and full working drawings and specifications are available at a cost of $25 a set.

THE suburban home is not merely the house; but the house, its furnishings, and the grounds. It is a unit made up of these three elements, and its success from both the practical and artistic points of view depends upon the harmonious relation of these parts. Just as the wrong sort of furniture, no matter how well designed, when used in a house for which it is not suited will create a decidedly jarring note, so will an inappropriate arrangement of planting seriously detract from the architectural charm of the exterior. Also it is as desirable to relate the garden to the rooms in the house from which it should be seen, and from which it is usually approached, as it is to have the rooms themselves connected in a logical and pleasing way. Both the interiors and the exteriors of the Prize Offer House have been carefully considered in designing the landscape arrangements here submitted.

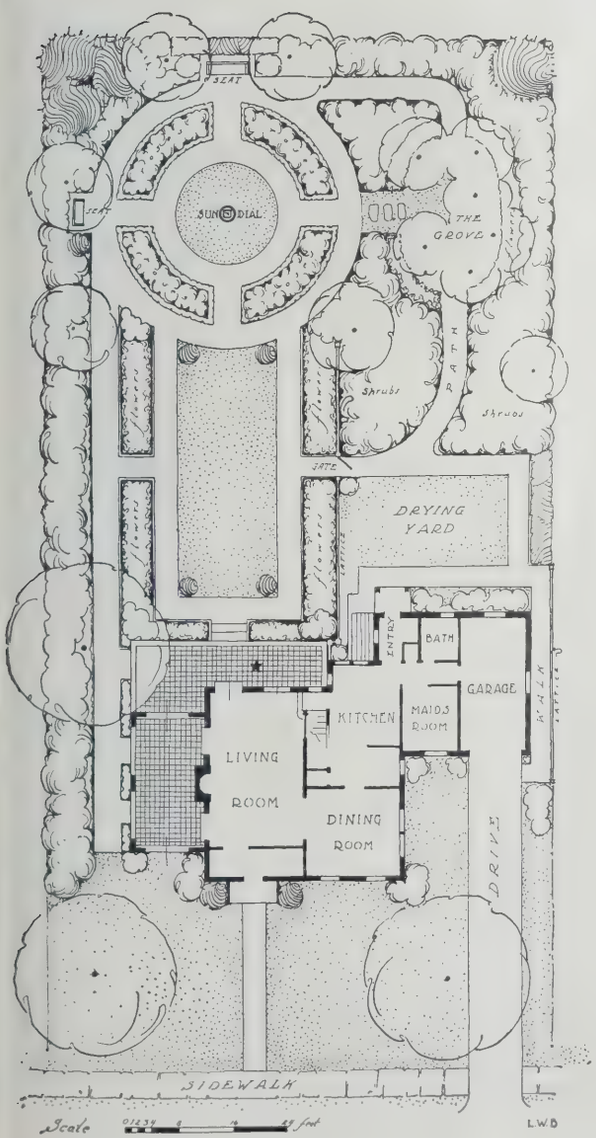
Of the three main divisions of the home in the suburbs as outlined above, the house is usually considered first, and becomes the keynote for the other two. The Prize Offer House presentation follows this typical sequence and the plans are now ready to be fitted with a garden, or rather two gardens to accord with the two exteriors so that the English type and the Colonial type will each have a landscape design appropriate to its particular style of architecture.

Under actual building conditions the time of planning the house and the time of planning the grounds should not be widely separated; in fact the ideal way is to plan both together. The house, being in the majority of cases the most important member of the home building trio, is usually designed first, and therefore determines the character of the other parts. Yet there are a number of points in the building plan where the realms of architect and landscape architect merge and present problems that call for equal consideration by both designers. Naturally any adjustments needed to permit the satisfactory fitting together of the building



The view of the completed garden above is exactly what would be seen by an observer standing on the terrace just outside the living-room at the spot indicated by the star on accompanying plan

Garden Plan for the Colonial Style



and the garden arrangement should be incorporated in the drawings before construction starts.

For example there is the position of the coal chute. If the architect has planned to have it in front, say near the front door, it may prevent putting in a very important part of the foundation planting. Groups of plants close to a house act as a frame to the architecture, and it is very obviously in this case to the architect's interest to permit no impediment to a good composition of trees, shrubs, or vines. Should he place the chute in the rear of the house it might occur in the area which would later be developed into garden. Preferably, this usually necessary utilitarian feature should be near the garage road and in the service section so that delivery of coal may be made easily and without danger to important planting. Windows, and, to a certain extent, exterior doors, might well be given some consideration in relation to proposed gardens, lawns or vistas.

Locating the house on the plot I believe lies almost entirely within the province of the landscape architect. The exact position of the building or buildings determines how the ground may later be divided into the various areas for service, gardens, or lawns. In the case of both arrangements made for the Prize Offer House I have pushed the service side of the house as close to the lot line as possible, in order to give the living porch the greatest distance from the next door neighbor's property. Then I moved the house as near the street as I could and still have ample foreground for the front elevation, with the result that the maximum amount of area is gained for garden development in the rear. It seems to me that the privacy and quiet offered by the space back of the house is making living out-of-doors there much more popular than on the front porch.

Each plan of arrangement for the garden area echoes the spirit of the style and period of the house architecture to which it is fitted. In addition the plans show a variety of possible uses of the area and various types of garden design.

I. THE ENGLISH MANNER

THE English scheme is considered first because it belongs there chronologically. Its flower garden is a single unit with a central motive, in which the fascinating ever changing surface of water, like a jewel, sometimes flashing in the sunlight, sometimes showing deep and somber shadows, reposes in a setting of stone mosaic. A pool—the delight of the oldest gardens of antiquity, enjoyed in a number of various forms during the period of our house, and still as enchanting, —offers one of the most pleasurable of our garden ornaments.

The feeling of formality which the plan of this garden may give to those who see it on paper would disappear to a large extent on the ground with the changes of levels introduced, and with the planting (which is to be informal in character) and not only given much freedom, but enticed to grow out between the flagstones and to ramble over the low walls and steps. To catch the atmosphere of England we must encourage the rampant growth and luxuriant foliage effects which are so natural to this rather moist island.

This garden, as well as the English type shown on opposite page may be fully enjoyed from living-room and terrace. The star on plan shows the point from which upper picture, is seen

The English spend much time in their gardens, and so an ample and substantial garden shelter has always been a characteristic garden feature. Here is an opportunity to bring the architectural character of the house directly into the garden, thus creating a very strong tie between the two, and so we shape our garden house of hewn timbers similar to those supporting the porch roof, of stucco and brick combined (as suggested by parts of the house walls where both occur,) and of shingles of the same hue. Such an obvious connection gives the sense of relationship between house and grounds even to the person who is not at all acquainted with periods in decoration, and the uninitiated feel the unity of design which exists.

However, let me emphasize that the use of a number of ornaments strongly reminiscent of a period do not necessarily create strong period character, for far more important than the details of such a garden is the proper position and relation of these parts, and only with a correctly designed general plan can the spirit of an age or style be satisfactorily expressed.

The area remaining has been devoted to vegetables and small fruits for those who enjoy growing their own. If the location be sunny, and the soil good, this space although not large, will with intensive cultivation, produce quite a fair supply for the table. The arbor could very appropriately be used for the popular Grape. The vine itself is attractive, and covering this support offers a pleasant vista of foliage and mottled shadows. On either side of this shaded walk are beds of flowers for cutting, so that the main garden which is seen from the house terrace may not have to give up part of its color when blossoms are wanted for the rooms inside.

II. THE COLONIAL FEELING

THE Colonial garden shown on the other plan is really two closely connected gardens; so designed that in a short space two rather distinct kinds of flower gardens may be included; one with the indispensable perennials, and the other for the lover of Roses. This latter garden, with its sun-dial, is carefully fitted into the first garden so that while it preserves its own individuality it also serves as the terminal motive for the vista (from the terrace) of the combined gardens.

Both units express in their formality and simplicity the outstanding spirit of Colonial times, but more specifically the period may be recognized by the very delicate classic detail of the sun-dial, the familiar and quaint type of lattice rose seat, and the prim clipped shrubs at the corners of the lawn. This of course in Colonial days would have invariably been Box, the unique odor of which always delights those whose ancestors loved it, for it is a fragrance of inherited memories.

Opening on the rose garden is an enclosed grass area, shaded by trees, and encircled with a planting of wild flowers and native shrubs, which I have called "the grove." This added outdoor living room, where we might well place garden chairs under the trees, is interesting on account of difference in character and for the new point of view into the rose garden. A new vista is another garden picture. Of course the utilitarian garden could be substituted here, or this wild garden adapted to the English plan.

The planting detail of these gardens—i.e. the actual plants to be used—is a matter about which it is extremely hard to generalize. No stereotyped arrangement of plant materials would be entirely satisfactory to any but the one location for which it was designed because it could not cover the many types of soil, situation, climate or orientation encountered on different lots—to say nothing of the varied tastes and differing pocketbooks of the builders.

Furnishing a garden is much like furnishing a room, the same scheme can be done in very cheap or in costly materials. Evergreens are usually much more expensive than deciduous plants, and in each of these types there is quite a range in price. The four trees around the sunken paved area in the English garden might be Dogwoods, Magnolias, Flowering Apples, Oxydendrons, or a number of other small growing kinds, but the choice would be more or less dependent upon the factors I have just mentioned. The four globe-shaped shrubs used for accent at each corner of the central lawn in the Colonial perennial garden we might like to see in Boxwood rather than Japanese Barberry, but again such considerations as exposure or cost would determine to the decision.

By arrangement with Professor Briggs detailed planting lists and working construction plans may be had for any particular location. For the set of construction plans and complete specifications, etc., for either style garden a charge of $25 will be made. Such plans would, of course, be individual and for this fee the designer will undertake such work for a normal level site without any complicating problems if so desired. In the case of any marked peculiarity of site or conditions, requiring a personal visit, or special considerations further arrangements must be entered into by agreement. Address all inquiries, in any event to The Editor, GARDEN & HOME BUILDER, Garden City, N. Y.

When You Sift Your Furnace Ashes

THE frugal householder who sifts his furnace ashes for unburned coal should do so outdoors to prevent their penetration through the house. Before removing the ashes for sifting, sprinkle them with water to prevent too much flying about in the wind. When coal is put into the cellar see that it too is well wet, so that the house may not be filled with fine impalpable coal dust that soils delicate fabrics, carpets, rugs, hangings and upholstery.

Annual Pruning of Bearing Apple Trees

BEARING Apple trees in fairly vigorous condition in the well-kept apple orchard need a light but thorough annual pruning to keep them in proper shape. If the trees are properly pruned each year, they will never become thick and brushy, and the pruning job will be relatively simple.

This annual pruning will consist principally of the removal of water sprouts and small interfering branches. The latter occur principally in the outer portions of the tree, where heavy crops have caused branches to be permanently bent down or across other limbs. Twigs which hang down underneath, or arise from the top of and lop over along the branches, should be removed first. This thinning out of small branches should be very thorough. Occasionally it will be necessary to remove one or two large limbs, but usually the pruning can be accomplished by cutting branches not larger than an inch in diameter. When in doubt about any cut, it is generally advisable to remove the branch.

If the tree has reached a height of twenty feet or more, any upright branches in the top running above this height should be removed in order to limit the tree to an economical size. Occasionally it will be desirable to head back lateral branches for the same reason. All dead and diseased wood should be removed, although the amount of such wood will be very small unless the trees are quite old or have been badly neglected. Pruning may be done at any time until growth starts in the spring.—*A. Freeman Mason, N. J. Extension Service.*

FURNISHING FOR PERSONALITY

RUTH ROBINSON TREGENZA

Instructor Home Decoration at Teachers College, author of "The Decoration and Furnishing of Homes"

Sketches reprinted from Mrs. Tregenza's book on "The Decoration and Furnishing of Homes" by courtesy of Bureau of Publications, Teachers College. Photographs by courtesy of The Kensington Mfg. Company

Decorative Schemes for the Prize Offer House Which are Applicable to Any Home

EDITORS' NOTE: *No woman with any sense of fitness or, one might almost say, with any sense of humor would dream of wearing sneakers and a satin frock simultaneously; yet when it comes to the furnishing of her house, the well-groomed woman is sometimes guilty of equally startling incongruity. Most often such incongruities grow out of ignorance, a heedless disregard of the value and psychological effect of good furnishing—negligence which must be deplored when one remembers how ugly surroundings subtly affect the future of whole families and how many facilities there are nowadays for the development of a more discriminating taste.*

Her long familiarity with design and her present activities in connection with the Fine Arts Department at Teachers College, New York City, make Mrs. Tregenza a particularly practical guide, and though the present article deals specifically with the problems of our Prize Offer House, its basic suggestions have a wider application for home makers eager to bring their houses into greater harmony.

FORTUNATE readers about to build from the GARDEN & HOME BUILDER PRIZE HOUSE plans (see October, 1925, issue) have before them a choice between the two exterior designs shown which becomes quite a momentous choice when it is considered that the interior furnishing and decoration should logically follow the style of the exterior and that the complete home expression of grounds and house culminates at the fireside. Quite true it is that these two houses might be furnished very well with the same things, if a non-committal style were chosen, but for the most complete and characteristic development of each the entire composition should fulfil the promise made by the first impression of the building; on the one hand rugged, colorful, picturesque, and imaginative in the modified 17th Century English cottage and on the other hand, in the 18th Century American Georgian house, peaceful, symmetrical, cheerful but with classic detail and sense of reserve, traditional.

In the language of architectural style these two designs indicate present-day tendencies. They represent houses which are ours by inheritance and instinct and satisfy demands of common sense and aesthetics. In spite of the appeal of each, one must choose between them and by analysis it can usually be discovered that by temperament one family would fit in one type better than in the other, finding it a more sympathetic background for daily living. A study of the plan with one's favorite types of furniture in it arranged in simple diagram form will help one to visualize the finished interior. Before commencing let us put under separate headings the general characteristics of each style.

CONTRASTING CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH COTTAGE AND COLONIAL STYLES

I. The English Cottage Exterior:

1.) Greater mass of roof and irregularity of roof lines.
2.) Greater expanse of wall in porportion to windows.
3.) Windows, casements, grouped picturesquely.
4.) Texture of walls, etc., rough and informal.
5.) Surprising changes of materials and colors.
6.) Amusing bits of naive craftsmanship.

Withal an effect of having grown up on the grounds the creation of nature giving an elemental emotional appeal vital, youthful, imaginative.

II. The English Cottage Interior:

1.) Rambling irregular shaped rooms.
2.) Picturesque placing of furniture.
3.) Largeness of scale and richness of detail.
4.) Texture and tone either mysterious or in strong contrasts.
5.) Color elemental—line vigorous—angular.

THE FIREPLACE dominant in scheme giving sense of protection, stability, warmth, physical comfort and hospitality.

WALLS paneled in small units in natural or stained wood or in uneven surfaced plaster, or painted in fresco softness and worn off effect of once strong color. Textile grass cloth covering or wallpaper, etc. all suggesting hand processes and rather crude material.

TILE products in dull surface or in modeled relief.

FIXTURES: with lustreless shades, iron, antique brass, pewter or silver plate.

WOODS: oak, the dominant wood, as well as some pine, chestnut, walnut or painted woods with dull or gloss finish but no high polish.

FABRICS: wool, linen, rough silk with much handiwork in weaving and embroidery. Tapestry, and crewel work or vigorous hand-blocked designs on linen for decorative hangings.

RUGS, domestic or Oriental, plain color or geometric pattern in strong color contrasts.

TABLEWARE picturesque heavy earthenware and glass. Cloths natural linen, crude and heavy lacework or embroidery.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS large branches and showy flowers.

DECORATIVE PAINTINGS, modern or old style, hung on soft fabric paneled into the wall or framed or subject paintings in dark color framed in ebony and gold or prints strong in tone and with mellowed mats framed in raw wood or narrow black.

Modern and transitional pieces used advisedly with these objects of 17th or 16th Century character will keep the museum atmosphere in abeyance and add to the vitality of the ensemble.

I. The Colonial Exterior:

1.) Symmetrical and regular masses.
2.) Window openings evenly spaced.
3.) Practical sliding sashes, small panes, neat shutters gayly colored.
4.) Smooth textures, walls with delicate shadows of horizontal divisions.
5.) No great contrasts in materials.
6.) Emphasis on the beautiful formal front door.

Withal a carefully studied effect, the art of man, idealistic but disciplined; composed, serene, aristocratic, and traditional.

II. The Colonial Interior:

1.) Orderly arrangement, tranquil and gracious, with a certain formality and reserve due to symmetrical placing of art objects and furniture.
2.) Scale rather small and details as perfect as possible though reserved in amount of ornament.
3.) Beauty of line the strongest art element present, though texture interesting through its glossy sheen.
4.) Color: cheery, mellow, quiet.

MANTEL and fireplace center of the principal group but room studied as a whole and other groups important—window and lighting emphasized and effect of coziness and small group sociability. Coolness and garden openings summery.

WALLS smooth plaster painted light colors, paneled or papered.

TILE smooth painted with small figures.

FIXTURES very decorative with glass or crystal pendants or in antique brass, silver, polished iron or enamel.

WOODS, mahogany or maple or mahogany and satinwood dominant with painted pieces enameled or lacquered; some walnut, cherry, or pine.

FABRICS: silk, linen, cotton, glazed chintzes, crisp organdie and fine net laces, delicate embroidery and imported Oriental brocades and needlework as well as India painted cottons.

RUGS, flat weaves, in 18th Century tapestry, hooked rugs, braided rugs. Plain tone carpets, Orientals in soft colors and flowing line. Chinese rugs especially good and Kelim weaves when soft in color.

CHINAWARE, Oriental French or English light earthenware or porcelain.

FLOWER ARRANGEMENTS rather prim.

PAINTINGS, old or modern landscapes or portraits in oil in good gold frames. Water colors or mezzotints particularly suitable. Prints, decorative paintings, old maps and historic documents lightly framed. Stress upon collections of curios, Oriental or otherwise, on shelves or in cabinets. Mirrors very important. Modern pieces of willow and reed, etc.

NOW to study our two furnishing layouts. In the earlier house first. We enter the roomy vestibule and see beyond into the living room which is left uncurtained. Fireside intimacy is protected from view by a large oak table which acts as a shield yet with its flowers, pottery, and books presents a beautiful first impression. Beyond it the rest of the room is alluring and mysterious. Near the table are placed an overstuffed chair covered with tawny yellow leather and a bench with

Suggestion for a fireside grouping in the English Cottage style whose rugged, colorful, picturesque quality makes a sympathetic background for modern living

THE ENGLISH STYLE

Various typical pieces of 17th and 18th Century English origin which continue to influence furniture styles and are well adapted to present-day use as, for example, the dining-room set shown on page 342

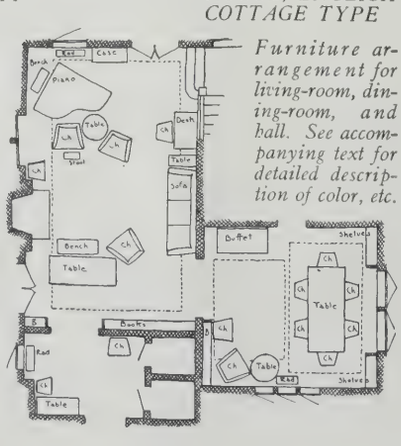
Secretary of the William & Mary period (left), vase-backed Queen Anne chair (left) and (below) designs by the great cabinet-makers—Chippendale, Hepple-white, Sheraton—and of the architect Robert Adam who is remembered too as one of the dominating figures in 18th Century English furniture making

red velour cushion tied on. Opposite the fireplace against the long wall and dominating the fireside group is a heavy davenport covered with dull pomegranate red velours, its squab cushions squarely boxed and comfort emphasized by several damask and needlework pillows. An end table with trays and an oak desk with good wrought hardware are beyond the sofa. The desk chair is an English Windsor walnut.

The piano with davenport, and library table form the three most important pieces of furniture. It is in dark stained wood and the case has been painted transparently in green, gold, and vermilion patterns now much rubbed down and antique in effect yet glowing and distinguished as a creative work. The piano bench, wall case, and small wall chair, the gate-legged table and bookcases are all oak. Two easy chairs, one in velours and the other in linen with English crewel embroidery, complete the furniture except for the built-in bookshelves on the wall of the entrance, the only unbroken space for them. This built up to the ceiling will add color and weight to this end of the room.

No curtains are hung in the dining room entrance, that room being treated the same as the living room and considered as a wing or alcove to the other adds to the appearance of size and rambling picturesqueness. A delightful vista is had of the refectory table silhouetted against the window deeply recessed by cupboards. The table at the end of the room is as convenient as in the center, adds the romantic appeal of the daïs at the end of the great hall in a mediæval castle and to the practical minded gives more size to the room which can be used all through the day. Near the front window is another overstuffed chair in the tawny yellow leather with a table and background of more bookshelves, if the family supply demands them.

THE PRIZE OFFER HOUSE, ENGLISH COTTAGE TYPE


Bench
Piano
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Desk
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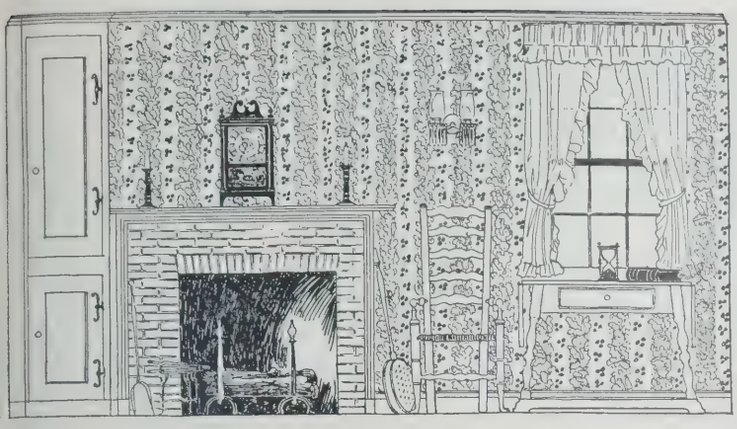


A simple interior characteristically Colonial with rush-seated, slat-backed chair; looped window drapes; and striped wall-paper

portrait with blacks and grays over the fireplace and a fragment of Flemish tapestry over the sofa. A good modern small bronze is on the desk and smaller decorative objects with a glass flower-holder and a Persian jar on the library table. The dining room presents no wall space for pictures, its color coming from the rugs and rich toned pottery on the sideboard cabinet, with pewter, and gay Spanish table service and colorful linen cloth.

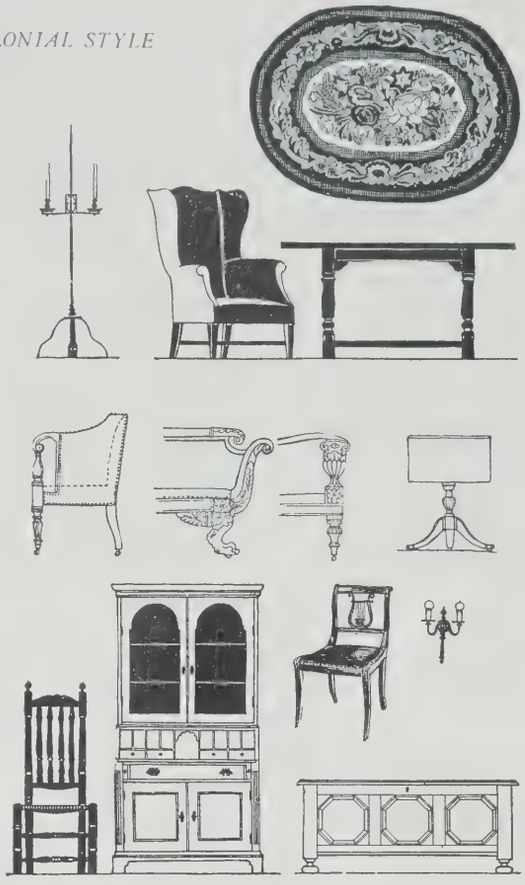
THE Colonial, this chaste late 18th Century classic version of an American home, develops quite a different picture. The little vestibule with painted wooden settee, console table and mirror following the same color as the living room of which it is a part, introduces the light cool effect of that room. Again the fireplace is shielded from first view, this time by a low screen covered with quaint old wall-paper and protecting an easy chair with its footstool and small stand. The fireside group is smaller, more intimate here, with the slender sofa in satin stripes, delicate pedestal table with its porcelain lamp and deep seated Sheraton chair cane backed and with loose cushion seat all centered to a lovely old flowered hooked rug. The wall table with its bench and chair forms another group and the piano and music case continue the line from it leading to another group in the window corner of the room where a fine overstuffed wing chair, chintz covered, a maple secretary, and two smaller chairs all get the advantage of the light and the garden view. Book shelves are again placed against the entrance wall, low ones this time or high as desired. Most of the furniture is mahogany in delicate line with slight curves. The music case is in green and gold lacquer.

Portières of glazed chintz yellow-gray in its quaint Queen Anne design close off the dining room. The same chintz covers the wing chair and makes narrow shaped valances over the window and French doors.. Crisp sheer white voile curtains these and the dining room windows also. The rugs are small, placed formally and very soft in faded old color, except the braided one in the dining room with its black, gray, and yellow. A stimulating old wall-paper appears in the dining room where there is not too much area for it to become tiresome and where only a mirror and two sconces interrupt it. Pictures with fine narrow gold frames and mellow mats, water colors and old black and white prints of historic as well as artistic appeal decorate the living room's quiet walls of painted glossy surface.

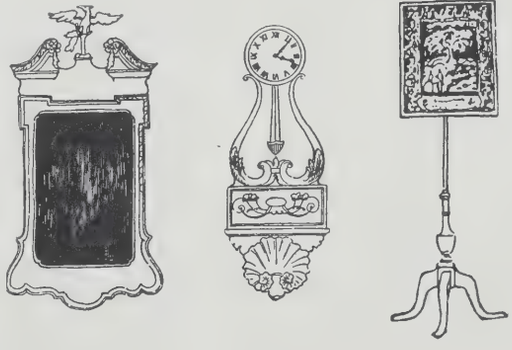
The wood trim is painted the same warm gray as the walls and the mantel shelf is quite a feature with its crystal candlesticks and porcelain figurine. Old Bible stories in dull purple brush work on the tile fire facing and fender and andirons in polished brass hold interest. The wall fixtures are of brass also and have candle shields of the flowered chintz. Prim glass flower-holders with garden flowers on the table and a bright Spanish shawl on the piano balance the color scheme.

The dining room with flowers, white damask, gold banded china, silver and glass both, on the table and forming the lighting,

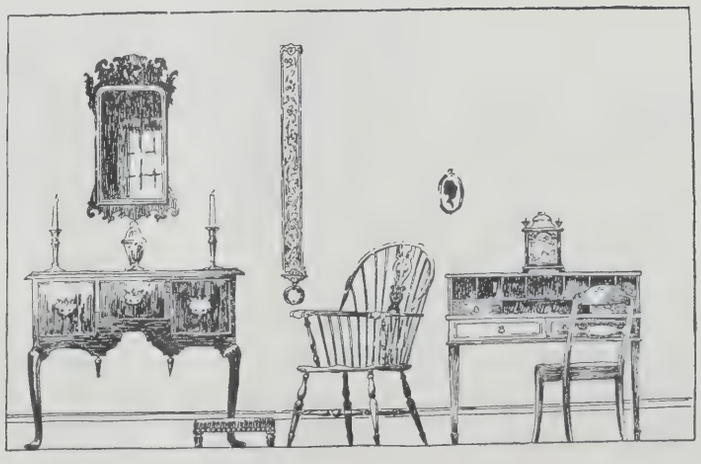
THE COLONIAL STYLE



Various possibilities for the modern Colonial home, showing Early American, 18th Century English and Empire motifs; also a lyre-back chair which bespeaks Duncan Phyfe



The mirror is always an important feature in Colonial furnishing and such accessories as lyre clock and fire screen add interest to any room



Developing out of rich and varied tradition the household furniture of today need never be monotonous and such a diversified group as this at right still holds considerable harmony. Knockers, handles, and wall-fixture of the American Colonial period (below)

Maple furniture of present-day make which combines the light grace and durability of its Early American prototype and pleases the home-maker with a flair for the Colonial

A sort of rugged forthrightness of line very pleasantly offset by free-flowing ornamentation seems to characterize English oak furniture of the 17th Century which is excellently exemplified by these modern adaptations

the cherry furniture, the painted corner china cupboards and dark floor is subtle in color, fine in scale and in its formal grouping makes a climax to the entire scheme.

Considering these two possible versions of the one house it is easier to realize what one wants furniture and decoration to do in one's own home. Which background would be most becoming to us? It is hard to choose, for most of us are not definite types but if we must mix styles to get our own adjusted let us try for the sake of unity to have a dominant of one or the other.

KEEPING THINGS SPICK AND SPAN

ALL that many a wallpaper needs to refresh it is a bit of cleaning up, a simple enough trick for the housewife. To remove oil or grease marks make a paste of fuller's earth and water and spread it carefully on the soiled part of the paper. Hold a hot flat-iron very close to the fuller's earth which will dry quickly and absorb the grease or oil. The earth can then be brushed from the paper. For cleaning soiled wallpapers in general make your own mixture as follows: take flour and water and mix to a stiff dough. To this add one-fourth its bulk of plaster of paris. This will stiffen the mixture and prevent its clinging to the wallpaper while it is being used. Brush down all your walls carefully with a clean white cloth tied over a corn broom. Then rub the surface of the walls with the dough mixture, handling it as you would handle a sponge.

Soiled upholstery is very easily cleaned by scrubbing it with a clean dry scrubbing brush and common table salt or with a rag dampened with ordinary liquid washing ammonia. Leather seats can be readily restored to passable condition by this simple method. Wash off the seats carefully with ivory soap, or any other pure soap, and cold water. When they are perfectly dry sand them well with number oo sandpaper; then dust off well and apply liquid leather dressing according to printed directions on the can which can be purchased from almost any dealer in paints.

Bruises in wood can be remedied by soaking two or three thicknesses of blotting paper and laying them upon the bruised part and applying a hot sad-iron upon the paper; repeating until the dent has been raised level with the surrounding surface.—FRANCIS W. HENRY.

The "backbone" of this garden is its sturdy central axis on which the green draperies are hung for adornment

Good Design the True Basis of Garden Beauty

GARDEN SKELETONS

Flowers and Trees Mediums of Expression

ARTHUR HAWTHORNE GARHART

Landscape Architect

EDITORS' NOTE: This is the first of a series of brief articles on the elements of design in garden making. Subsequent articles will deal with mass, ground forms, scale, texture, color, etc.

A SKELETON is generally not a beautiful thing. Perhaps that is why we talk more of clothes than of ribs and vertebrae; perhaps it is the reason we often give more consideration to the architectural style of a building than to the steel girders which make that style and architectural beauty possible. This must be the reason garden folk talk and write so much about plants and blooms instead of talking about garden skeletons. Garden skeletons are not necessarily ugly. Certainly lovers of good gardens should not avoid them.

A body cannot be beautiful unless the skeleton is well formed and in good proportion. Even an umbrella is likely to be a poor, misshapen, unlovely thing without its steel framework. And while it is possible that there may be some beauty in clothes adorning a mis-shapen body and some pleasing features about an umbrella without ribs neither body nor parasol reaches the finest expression of form, symmetry, usefulness, and beauty unless the basic framework is right.

It is the same with a garden. The flowers may be ever so beautiful, the foliage ever so luxuriant, but if the basic design of that garden is faulty, then it cannot ever reach the plane of greatness. A well-proportioned skeleton, a basic framework of design, is the indispensable groundwork for all things of service and beauty.

One has but to think of two kinds of gardens to prove this. In one sort of garden we have a wealth of bloom. Everywhere there is luxuriant growth. The "gardening" is faultless. Flowers are staked, dead leaves and flowerstalks picked, good varieties are noticed on every hand, but the whole is a hurly-burly, hit or miss horticultural "galimaufry." The other garden may be enclosed with only a trimmed or unshorn hedge, with one majestic tree or a simple garden structure in one corner and a few beds of well-placed perennials in front of the hedge. The principal greenery is supplied by a clean lawn, well kept. But the proportional length of that lawn to its width is such that the grass panel is beautiful. Stately simplicity, a sense of order are everywhere. Such a garden beckons the home owner into restful outdoors, to enjoy its calming and building influence.

The first is a menagerie of plants, a horticultural zoo. The second is a garden, even if it contains nothing but shrubs, lawn, and a tree. And the reason for the superiority of the latter over the former lies in the fact that it has a good skeleton framework, well articulated.

THE skeleton of the garden starts with ground forms. How many garden enthusiasts ever think seriously of the ground forms in their gardens? They want to see plants growing and blooming instead of wasting time on studying the beauty which lurks in a slightly concave oval of grass or the graceful sweep of moulded turf in an informal scheme. And with the ground form must be considered the proportion between the various dimensions of the areas. The relationship of length to width is so dynamic a force in the garden, so powerful an element in the struc-

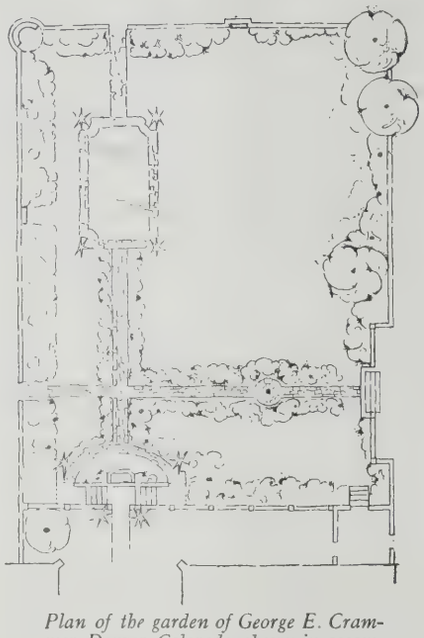
tural framework that to disregard this is to disregard a major element of garden design.

This same problem of proportion between relative lengths and breadths is found again in such things as the length of a pergola as compared to its height. Or if this be good, the length of the panels to their height must be considered. It is safe to say that these detailed features get more attention from the garden enthusiast in planning his home garden than does the simple basic proportion which is found in the relation of length of turfed open spaces to their width; which may be an ugly proportion or a pleasing proportion according to whether the skeleton scheme of the garden is sound or not.

Then after the ground plan is made with all parts in good relationship we get above the ground plane while further studying the skeleton of the garden. Such elements as mass and bulk enter into the picture. A well balanced design in a garden is like a circular spider web. It is in equalized tension. That is, such forces as straight lines, curved lines, masses in shrub clumps or structures, and open spaces, are all in balance. Put one section of your garden design out of balance and another becomes either too important or sinks into insignificance which it does not merit.

Balance or harmony in color has often been talked of and profusely written about. It is one bit of the garden skeleton which has received considerable attention. But it is of far less importance to work for hours striving to get color combinations which do not jar than it is to moil over such a problem as whether or not a certain shrub mass is going to balance another shrub mass or whether the vertical line of a Poplar or Cedar which has such terrific force in the garden picture is going to be balanced by the horizontal line of the garden wall. This question of relation among ground forms, lines, mass, bulk, is fundamental to the designing of a good garden. The putting together of these elements in a garden is the act of assembling the skeleton framework of your garden scheme. Fundamental line is of more importance than whether you are going to have Roses or Rhododendrons at a certain point. Mass weighed against mass in perfect harmony of balance is far more vital than whether one mass is to be made up of Japanese Quince or of Mock-orange. Those things come later when the more important question of mass balance is answered.

Living plant material adorns the frame which is the basic good design of a garden and without which real beauty cannot exist



Plan of the garden of George E. Crammer, Denver, Colorado, shown in accompanying photographs (McCrary, Culley & Carhart, Landscape Architects)

LOVELY blooms are attractive. No one would preach that these garden draperies should be abandoned in order to play with the bones of the garden. But these same blooms will show up to far greater advantage in a garden of good design than in some hodge-podge of horticultural royalty which as a whole has not rhyme, reason, nor scheme of being. They can never have this advantage of blooming in a well-designed garden until the garden's framework, its skeletal scheme, is well proportioned and well articulated.

Garden as much as you like. No one would stop you for one moment from deriving pleasure from just growing things. But remember this, you can never have a garden which merits a reputation for great beauty until its framework found in ground forms, lines, masses, and other general elements of its basic design is balanced.

Size is not a factor. A small garden with good design may excel in many ways a more pretentious garden of poor design. Some of the famous gardens, those in which the design has been so well drawn that no matter what plants might be used they would still be beautiful, are sometimes of small dimensions.

Any amateur musician can whistle a musical theme; but it takes composition, design, to make that into a symphony. Any gardener can plant flowers and make them grow; but it takes design to mould them into the elaborated motif of a complete beautiful garden.

Let's talk more of garden design!

We often forget the framework of a garden in our admiration of its beauty as a whole

PERENNIAL BORDERS FOR LITTLE GARDENS

HUGH FINDLAY

Assistant Professor of Agriculture, Columbia University

Design—Site—Soil—Making—Planting—Keeping

(Selections from a chapter on Perennial Planting, from Prof. Findlay's forthcoming book "Garden Making and Keeping")

Photographs by Mrs. E. E. Trumbull and Nathan R. Graves

RDER and good taste should always be expressed in the design of every perennial border; there should also be irregularity in the length of stem, texture, character of bloom, shape of leaf, and variety in color. Some of the most attractive perennial beds do not follow conventional laws of good arrangement according to some of our schools and would not be approved by the exacting landscape architect, yet at the same time they show individuality, and exhibit considerable skill in the culture of plants. No matter, the picture is never quite complete and we are forever fitting in ideas, new and attractive characters, and one learns only by experience.

I

One of the first considerations is the actual placing of the border.

If planted after the order of old gardens, it is more or less an extension of the house, being not only connected with the house by a walk but with the rest of the garden design. The perennial border should be domestic in character, and whether or not it should run north or south, east or west, be in the sun or shade are matters of little concern if one makes a careful selection of plants suitable to the existing conditions.

Grandmother's gardens, as these gardens of perennials are sometimes called, usually have a background of evergreen or flowering shrubs with here and there a tree. In some cases, a wall, four to ten feet in height, covered with vines or climbing Roses, makes an excellent background for the perennial bed. If one is selecting a site and such trees as Elms, Pines, or Apples are crowded, they should be thinned out to stand from thirty-five to fifty feet apart. Between the trees, and not closer than eight or ten feet might be planted, five feet apart, such shrubs as Dogwood (Cornus paniculata), High-bush Cranberry (Viburnum opulus), Smoke-bush (Rhus cotinus), and Hungarian Lilac (Syringa Josikaea). Many other shrubs are suited to such massing. Front groups of shrubs which grow from five to ten feet in height will connect the tall plants with the perennial border and also form an excellent background. The Tartarian Honeysuckle (Lonicera tatarica) is a satisfactory pink-flowering sort. The Siberian Dogwood (Cornus siberica), Golden Bellflower (Forsythia viridissima) are attractive yellow-flowering sorts. Four white-flowering kinds worthy of consideration are Button Bush (Cephalanthus occidentalis), Pearl Bush (Exochorda grandiflora), White Tartarian Honeysuckle (Lonicera tatarica grandiflora alba) and the Elderberry (Sambucus canadensis). Practically all of the Lilacs if massed with the tall varieties in the background and the dwarf sorts in the foreground form a satisfactory background for a larger perennial border but are hardly suited to small areas. An excellent arrangement behind the perennial bed on a slight slope is tall Rhododendrons, with dwarf Rhododendrons and Azaleas in front. In the foreground of these dwarf shrubs, one may build a border of perennials from four to six feet wide. Evergreeens in both hedge and mass make an excellent background.

Where one has a tall wall as a background with a space from six to eight feet from the wall to the path, the wall should be softened by some form of climbing plant. Such a plant as the Silver Moon Rose (white) is most attractive. There should always be a bit of lawn to give such a perennial border dignity and extent.

There are several vines which link the wall with the garden such as Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis) or Virgin's Bower (Clematis paniculata), both requiring a rich, deep well drained garden loam.

A clump of Buddleia (purple) or Spirea (white) will break up the symmetry of the design, and tall spikes of Hollyhock, in groups here and there distributed along the wall, but never at regular intervals, will brighten the design but will lend charm to the picture.

Frequently one finds a site near the house where there is a friendly Apple tree or two, where a stretch of lawn is to be built. If possible, never have the trees in the center of the plot. This stretch of lawn leading from the side entrance should be at least twice as long as wide, and around it a border of perennials from five to ten feet wide, depending on the size of the grass plot. Attractive and comfortable seats may be built under the trees.

Many perennial beds are constructed on the side of a long grass panel of flagstone, brick, or the gravel walk without any background but terminating in a

A little grass path only twenty-four inches wide leading to a comfortable rustic seat in a compact perennial garden

semi-circle of beds which have a background of evergreens or flowering shrubs. In the center of this group of beds and on a line with the center of the walk is usually placed a sun-dial, bird bath, or some figure.

The tall plants should be more or less in the center of these open borders, but one should avoid having a row of tall plants through the center. Have parts of the bed planted to flowers reaching a height of from six to eight inches, other parts twelve to fifteen inches, and still other parts from fifteen to thirty inches. In other words, the plants in the border should be irregular in height at time of bloom. At the end of these long ribbons and where they break from the semi-circular bed, one might plant two stately guards such as Thuja fastigiata. Put a dwarf evergreen some five or six feet back from the opposite corner next to the walk. Another attractive combination is Juniperus virginiana (tall) and Pinus montana mughus (dwarf). This helps to terminate the bed and connect it with the semi-circular bed and background of shrubs. Frequently these borders are edged with Box-wood trimmed to a height of from six to ten inches. It seems that the arrangement and design and color of perennial borders are inexhaustible.

A friendly "dirt path" leading to the vegetable garden through a mass of ever-blooming perennials

II

After deciding on the site and design for the garden, the most important step is the preparation of soil. Now, there are two types of soils that are usually real problems to the flower lover, the very sandy soil and a stiff clay. A garden loam, from eight to twelve inches deep, with decayed manure well incorporated and cultivated to a depth of from ten to twelve inches, will make an excellent flower bed, provided that it is well drained. In order to secure a steady bloom from perennials planted in a very sandy soil which fails to hold an adequate supply of moisture one must supply both humus and food.

If possible, remove the sand from the area designed for the perennial bed to a depth of from eight to twelve inches. Replace the sand with a garden soil, three fourths loam and decayed sod and one fourth decayed cow manure. Mix into this compost about one half pound of fine bone meal per wheelbarrow of soil. If clay is available, from one to three inches of clay at the bottom of the bed will do much to hold the garden loam in place and prevent the leaching of the plant food beyond the root system. It is not always possible to secure this compost and of course it is a great expense. If the sand is to be used, mix into it two to three inches of muck and about one inch of cow manure. Spade this material into the soil, mixing it thoroughly to a depth of eight inches, scattering over the manure before spading a liberal sprinkling of bone meal. This treatment will go far in holding much-needed moistrue.

Cow manure is recommended rather than horse manure for a very sandy soil because it is more compact and an excellent food. Horse manure is too light. If fresh manure is used, the garden should be prepared early in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the soil and allowed to stand for at least a month before planting. This practice will give the

A tiny hardy perennial garden shut away from the public gaze by an attractively constructed lattice fence and a well arranged planting of Roses

manure a chance to break down and there will be less danger of burning the roots of plants. On sandy soil plants are weakened by continual droughts and the red spider usually appears to do considerable damage.

A stiff clay is much harder to handle than a sandy soil. The first requirement is proper drainage so that surplus water may be removed. This may be done by placing a tile drain about three feet below the surface soil. Next, the soil should be made lighter, and this may be done to some degree by mixing into the upper twelve to fifteen inches of clay a layer of from three to four inches of sand. If sand is not available, spade in about two inches of sifted coal ashes. At the same time spade in and mix well about two to four inches of horse manure and a free application of bone meal (about one-half pound per square yard). The soil should be worked from ten to fifteen inches in depth.

It is advisable to trench the clay soil over winter after working in the manure, sand or ashes, and bone meal. Then in the spring level the trenches and if well rotted cow manure is available, spade in an inch layer to a depth of from six to eight inches, then sprinkle over the surface about one-quarter pound of hydrated lime and allow to stand for two or three weeks before planting. All this preparation, it may be objected, seems a lot of work and expense; but we are planning to have a *perennial* bed and the great fault of most amateurs is that they do not spend time enough in preparation of the soil that is to support the plants.

If the soil of the selected site is not at all suited to the growth of deep-rooted perennials, it is real economy to remove it and fill in with a good compost. Do not work the soil when it is wet, and keep in mind that a damp clammy clay soil is not only a poor soil but it will heave in the winter and injure the root system as well as crack in the summer and cause the loss of much moisture as well as injury to the roots.

III

Spring planting is best usually in the North. A study of the root activity and stem growth of the plant will be a great help to an intelligent understanding of the plant problem. Iris are planted in August while many of the clumps or stools of plants may be shifted in the fall before the frost stops all growth. It is important to set out plants in the spring early enough to get the benefit of the early spring rains so that the root system is well established before the drought of summer comes. Plants that have been grown on in pots may be set out at any season.

Nothing is gained by shifting large old clumps or stools of plants. They are frequently worn out. Young plants will soon establish themselves, make a better growth, and certainly give a larger bloom.

Always fit the soil firmly about the root of the plants. If the top root is long, it is much better to cut it off from six to eight inches from the crown of the plant than to twist or crowd it. Spread out the roots and keep them in a generally downward position. It is sometimes a good thing to water a newly planted border but do not apply so forcefully as to wash away the soil but remember the purpose is to reach the root system.

During dry periods water thoroughly once a week, but wet the flowers or foliage as little as possible. Apply the water in the evening after giving the soil a light cultivation for greatest economy. If the plants are growing close together and cultivation is impractical water just the same in a drought period at intervals of from five to seven days, provided that the soil has the necessary humus in it to retain the moisture. It is a very bad practice to water every day, and "sprinkling" the plants when the sun is high is often positively injurious.

IV

In the selection of plants keep in mind that certain types of plants look better in mass than as individuals. For example, the Clove Pinks, Phlox, and German Iris; and a small mass of Oriental Poppies, which, like an outstanding flame, brightens the border. Groups of Hardy Asters, Chrysanthemums, and Larkspur will make a great variety in height as well as color. There are many annuals and bulbous plants that are well fitted to the perennial border.

Some of the best Lilies for the perennial border are Lilium candidum, Lilium speciosum (Vars. rubrum and album), canadense, Hansoni, auratum, regale, tigrinum, and superbum.

A few of the common perennials will bloom the first year if the seed is sown under glass in February. The seedlings will need transplanting several times and should be kept growing vigorously and steadily. The plants should be hardened a little by increasing the ventilation and decreasing the moisture before shifting them to the border.

Phlox is not only one of the hardiest but one of the most easily grown perennials. The clumps should be set out from two to three feet apart in a rich, deep, rather moist soil.

Peonies are not so particular about the soil as are most other perennials, but they want a rich, well drained soil. If stable manure is used, it should be in the soil at least one year before planting the Peony, which is really best handled in late summer, as it starts blooming so very early in spring.

Do not crowd but set out the clumps of roots from three and a half to four feet apart and place the eye two to three inches deep, in September or October. Deep planting means shy flowering. After growth has started give very weak liquid manure water, but do not apply this so as to come in contact with the stems. Ground bone meal and wood ashes may be added to the soil in liberal amounts. A commercial fertilizer strong in potash is desirable during the growing season. For winter protection cover the crowns with leaves. After cutting off the dead leaves, fresh manure may also be used *about* the crown as a mulch (not on it). Early in the spring, loosen the soil to a depth of one to two inches about the plant but do not disturb the roots. Well decayed manure is sometimes used between the plants and worked into the soil early in the spring, but great care should be exercised so as to keep it from coming in direct contact with the roots.

Hardy Chrysanthemums set out in spring or early summer fit into our landscape plans beautifully as late bloomers. They do well in any rich, well drained, deep loamy soil. They fit into sheltered locations, among shrubbery, as part of the foundation planting about the house, along walls, and in the perennial border.

The Iris is one of the great garden perennials. It thrives in any well drained loamy soil. The rhizomes are planted from one to three feet apart and usually from one to two inches below the surface soil. The Iris soil should have a top dressing of lime in the fall and bone meal in the spring. Never use manure for a mulch over the plants, but rather use leaves or clean straw in the late fall.

A PRACTICAL SELECTION OF PERENNIALS

COMMON NAMES	TECHNICAL NAMES	HEIGHT (FEET)	COLOR	DATE OF BLOOM
Blanket-flower	Gaillardia	2–2½	Varied	June-September
Snow-in-Summer	Cerastium tomentosum	½–1	White	June-July
Coreopsis	Coreopsis El Dorado	1½–2	Yellow	August-October
Flax	Linum flavum	1–1½	Yellow	July-August
Forget-me-not	Myosotis	½–1	Blue	May-June
Horned Poppy	Papaver glaucum	½ 1	Varied	July-September
French Honeysuckle	Hedysarum coronarium	3	Red	July-August
Honesty	Lunaria biennis	2–3	Varied	May–June
Iceland Poppy	Papaver nudicaule	1–2	Varied	May-October
Muck Mallow	Malva moschata	1–2	Rose	July-September
Monkey Flower	Mimulus cardinalis	2 3	Red	July-August
Larkspur	Delphinium formosum	2–6	Blue	June-September
Primrose	Primula japonica	9 ins.	Purple, crimson	June
Rocket	Iberis gibraltarica	1–1½	Lilac	May-June
Silver Sage	Salvia pratensis	1–1½	Blue	May-June
Sidalcea	Sidalcea malvaeflora	5	Pink	June-July
Garden Pink	Dianthus plumarius semperflorens	½–1	Pink-white	May-June
Sweet William	Dianthus barbatus	1–1½	Varied	June-July
Sunset Hibiscus	Hibiscus Manihot	4–8	Pink	July-August
Throatwort	Campanula	1½ 3	Varied	August-September
Violas	Violas	3 5 in.	Varied	April-October

"A Little Silt of Golden Things"

Choice Books for Your Garden Library

SARAH LEWIS PATTEE

Librarian, Landscape Gardening Library, University of Illinois

THE literature of gardening grows so fast that it is not an easy matter to keep up with it, and yet all of us want to know about recent discoveries and, on occasion, to find fresh sources of inspiration. These lists and the comprehensive one published last month (December, page 286) are the wheat of much winnowing, a "little silt of golden things" of more than ephemeral worth, a precious sheaf of permanent delight.

"Some books have been included," says Miss Pattee, "not so much for the value of their subject matter, as for general interest and charm of presentation—a well-written book is always a joy to the reader, even if it be on the most prosaic of subjects—and gardening is far from prosaic! Other titles imply exceedingly technical material, but they are included for that very reason. The rest achieve a happy medium. Where a solitary book is found in each class, it does not by any means indicate that only that one can be recommended—rather it is representative of the whole class or at least sufficiently so to warrant choice."

THE MEDIUM-SIZED SHELF

BIOGRAPHY. Charles Eliot—*Eliot*
Forty Years of Landscape Architecture—*Kimball*

DESIGN. Landscape Design—*Hubbard and Kimball*
Lists of Plant Types (Planting Design)—*Hamblin*

GARDEN FEATURES. Garden Ornament—*Jekyll*

GENERAL GARDENING. Manual of Gardening—*Bailey*
The Complete Garden—*Taylor*

HISTORY.
(General)—Garden Craft in Europe—*Triggs*
(America)—Old Time Gardens—*Alice Morse Earle*
(England)—History of Gardening in England—*Cecil*

(France)—De L'Art des Jardins du XV^e^ au XX^e^ Siècle—*Fouquier*
(Italy)—Gardens of Italy—*Phillips and Bolton*
(Japan)—Landscape Gardening in Japan—*Conder*
(Spain)—Spanish Gardens and Patios—*Stapeley and Byne*

PLANT MATERIAL.
(General)—Manual of Cultivated Plants—*Bailey*
(Evergreens)—The Cultivated Evergreens—*Bailey*
(Perennials)—The Garden Bluebook—*Holland*
(Roses)—The Rose in America—*McFarland*
(Trees and Shrubs)—Field Book of American Trees and Shrubs—*Mathews*
(Trees)—The Tree Book—*Rogers*
(Vines)—A Little Book of Climbing Plants—*Hottes*
(Wild Flowers)—Field Book of American Wild Flowers—*Mathews*

SPECIALIZED GARDENS.
(Rock)—Rock Gardens—*Meredith*
Adventures in My Garden and Rock Garden—*Wilder*
(Small)—The Little Garden—*King*
Design in the Little Garden—*Steele*
(Wall and Water)—Wall and Water Garden—*Jekyll*
(Winter)—A Garden book for Autumn and Winter—*Lay*

PORTFOLIOS OF VIEWS. American Landscape Architecture—*Elwood*

NEW BOOKS FOR THE EPICURE'S SHELF

Bailey. Encyclopedia of Horticulture (new ed.)
Barron, Leonard. Lawn Making
Crisp, Sir Frank. Mediaeval Gardens
Dami, Luigi. Italian Gardens
Elwood, P. H. Jr. American Landscape Architecture
Forestier, J. C. Gardens, A Note-book
Hottes, A. C. A Little Book of Climbing Plants
Lay, C. D. A Garden Book for Autumn and Winter
Nichols, Rose Standish. Spanish and Portuguese Gardens
Parsons, Mabel. English House Grounds
Steele, Fletcher. Design in the Little Garden
Stapeley, Mildred and Byne, Arthur. Spanish Gardens and Patios
Waugh, Frank A. Country Planning

RELIABLES FOR THE SHORT SHELF

Bailey, L. H. Manual of Gardening
Barron, Leonard. Lawn Making
Bailey, L. H. Cultivated Evergreens
Cecil, Hon. Mrs. E. History of Gardening in England
Dean, Ruth. The Livable House, its Garden
Earle, Alice Morse. Old-Time Gardens
Elwood, P. H. Jr. American Landscape Architecture
Hottes, A. C. A little Book of Climbing Plants
Hutcheson, Martha B. Spirit of the Garden
Hubbard and Kimball. Landscape Design
Holland, L. B. Garden Bluebook
Hamblin, S. List of Plant Types
Jekyll, Gertrude. Any one of her books
King, Mrs. Francis. The Little Garden
Variety in the little garden
Lay, C. D. Garden Book for Autumn and Winter
Mathews, F. S. Field Book of American Trees and Shrubs
Field Book of American Wild Flowers
McFarland, J. H. The Rose in America
Meredith, L. B. Rock Gardens
Rehmann, Elas. The Small Place
Rogers, Julia. The Tree Book
Steele, Fletcher. Design in the Little Garden
Triggs, H. Inigo. Garden Craft in Europe
Tabor, Grace. Landscape Gardening Book
Taylor, A. D. Complete Garden

DON'T HOARD YOUR GARDEN BOOKS

WE ALL cannot afford to have garden libraries, and without a shelf or two of really good books on gardening one really cannot grow in garden lore. In Harrisburg, Penna, there is a good city library—not large, but good—with a wide-awake librarian. There is a small group of enthusiastic garden amateurs. They started having shows. A garden library would be of great assistance. There were some good standard horticultural books in the library but not nearly enough. A citizen of the town had a lot of good garden books which were consulted but occasionally. These books were donated to the library and went into circulation immediately. The giver finds them on the shelves whenever he wants them; so do many other garden lovers. Don't hoard your garden books. Put them to good use. It is a safe bet there are good standard garden books on your shelves that are consulted but once or twice a year. Why not make your community a better garden community by adding them to your Public Library? It will help wonderfully. The Horticultural Society of New York is making a garden library to be housed by the city, and thus a suitable repository is created for any rare garden book.

WINDBREAKS SAVE FUEL

WITH the shortage of anthracite coal when each piece is highly prized, do you realize that a windbreak to protect the house from the cold northeast and northwest winds would make the house and immediate grounds much more comfortable. There would be many more days when the kiddies could be outdoors getting the fresh air if there was a windbreak. Conifers, like Norway Spruce or the Japanese Spruce (Abies homolepis or A. brachyphylla) are attractive. A single row, planted close together, will give good results, but two rows, the trees alternated, make a better windbreak. Plan to set one this spring—and order the plants soon.

A delightful adaptation of the old Dutch Colonial with typical coloring of white and green is the home of Mr. W. S. Stair at Bellerose, N. Y.; Lewis E. Welsh, Architect

COLOR IN COLONIAL ARCHITECTURE

HENRY H. SAYLOR

Photographs by Kenneth Clark, Sigurd Fischer, and Philip B. Wallace

THE white house with green blinds has become so definitely our mental picture of the early American house that we are in danger of forgetting that it does not tell the whole story. The earliest houses of New England, not counting the sod-and-wattle huts of the first builders, were quite innocent of paint. There are very few of these unpainted houses left to us to-day. "Home Sweet Home," the Paine house at Easthampton, L. I., is one of the best known of these, the House of Seven Gables in Salem is another; and the Fairbanks house at Dedham, Mass., built in 1636, has become well known through widely published photographs.

Their sturdy frames of oak were covered with clapboards of the same wood, riven from the log as we now saw "quartered oak." That is, the log was first split in half, then each half into quarters, after which wedge-shaped pieces were split radially. These were perhaps half an inch thick at the butt or outside, tapering to nothing at the heart of the log. These clapboards were nailed horizontally to the frame, butts down, overlapping the thin edge of the next clapboard below. In spite of the absence of paint protection from the weather, these silvery gray walls have in some few cases withstood the rain, snow, wind, and sun of almost three centuries.

A little later the hand-riving process gave way to sawing, and a bead was worked on the outside of the butt edge, but still they were not painted. The Thomas Buckingham house at Melford, Conn., built about 1639, still shows the original wall covering of this kind,

EDITORS' NOTE: *Much has been said about line and style but very little, so far as we know, about color in connection with the Colonial house partly perhaps because it is fixed in public consciousness as predominantly white. This record of its varying historic garbs is particularly pertinent just now when the Colonial is again at the peak of popularity and home builders the country over have a freshly awakened urge for something better than the hit-or-miss method in architecture.*

The reader is fortunate too in hearing of the subject from Mr. Saylor who brings to his task of pleasant authorship rather extraordinary acquaintance with houses old and new, being himself both architect and erstwhile editor of publications whose chief concern is the building of homes.

Another variation of the outside wall covering consisted of very wide white pine boards, twelve to fifteen inches, nailed flat against the frame, with a neat bevelled joint to keep out the rain. Shingles came still later, hand-rived, usually of white pine, and with a length as great as three feet, as compared with the eighteen or twenty-four inches of to-day. These old shingles were laid with from eight to sixteen inches to the weather. The Knell house at Melford, Conn., built in 1664, still shows its original covering of these marvelous shingles, though they have never had a protecting coat of anything but whitewash.

THERE seems to be good reason for believing that the first paint used by the Colonists, both inside and out, was an Indian red. The door frame of what was the Hathaway house in Salem, more recently made part of the House of Seven Gables, was painted this color. The Hart house, Ipswich, Mass., built about 1640, offers additional evidence, for in the "keeping room," now preserved for all time in the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, there is a decorative use of red and black. A very simple form of dentil moulding was made by cutting out square sections from the moulded edge of a wainscot board. This dentil course runs around the great brick fireplace, just adjoining the masonry, and shows red dentils and black cut-outs. The idea for this use of color—possibly the first authenticated use of decorative color in our Colonial architecture—probably came from a somewhat similar use of red and black in the oak chests and court cupboards of the day, the Colonist's most pretentious articles of furniture.

These sometimes had the stiles of their paneling touched with black or red in the groovings and baluster-like halved turnings. Possibly this use of black paint came from a desire to simulate ebony. Mouldings were often in red, while the centers of panels and triangular areas above the pointed panels were picked out in black.

A painter of many years' experience tells me that in refinishing old Long Island woodwork he finds as a priming coat on work painted over a hundred years ago a red lead that cannot be removed. All the later coats respond to various removing agents, including the torch, but this old red lead primer penetrated the wood to such an extent that it cannot be taken off—incidentally, a mighty good recommendation for a priming coat.

With this first red paint used by the Colonists on architectural woodwork there was wide use of lamp black. The two colors, and yellow ochre to a less extent, were used alone and in a wide variety of mixtures.

Before the introduction of paint on the interior woodwork the wainscot boards and paneling were left untouched as they came from the woodworker's hands. These were not even oiled. The lovely patina, a sort of tobacco brown, that this woodwork brings with it down through the years, is to-day one of the most sought treasures of the early work. Very little of it, however, has escaped the painting that became almost universal in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Several of these unpainted rooms are preserved in the American Wing.

THERE was, however, no lack of color in these early American interiors. The rooms depended for their chief color upon the fabrics used for the furniture coverings, and were even then designated as "the green room," "the blue room" and so on, in accordance with the predominating color of the textiles that brightened them.

Mr. R. T. H. Halsey and Miss Elizabeth Tower, in "The Homes of Our Ancestors," have told much that was hitherto little known about this use and appreciation of color on the part of the Colonists.

Peter Kalm, the Swedish naturalist who made a noteworthy visit to this country in 1748, recorded that in New York the "alcove and all the woodwork were painted a bluish grey colour," probably a paint made up of white lead, lamp black and a little prussian blue. The woodwork of the Woodbury Room from Long Island, now in the American Wing, has been restored to its original color of this description.

The year 1750 was marked by the advertising of a great many colors: "White Lead, Red Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow Oker, Verdegrease, Prussian Blue, Vermilion, Indian Red, Spanish White, Venetian Red, English Oker, Spruce Yellow, Blue Ornalt, India Red, Umber, and White Vitriol." During the next few years these advertisements in the periodicals of the day listed: "dry old mahogany colour, olive colour, English, French and stone oker, Ivory, Frankford umber, and Cullins Earth."

Captain Daniel Willard, writing of his boyhood days in Newington, Conn., gives us a picture of the town in the second half of the eighteenth century. He recalled not a single house that was painted white; all were unpainted with the exception of one that was of "a greenish colour" and a few "Spanish brown."

In 1727 the "Great Dining Room and Parlour" of the Governor's palace at Williamsburg, Va., was ordered painted by the Council, and the colors used were "pearl and cream."

Early records also tell of the painting of the first building of Yale College in 1738, "a bluish or lead color"—again probably the durable lamp black, white lead and oil mixture.

In "The Colonial House" Mr. J. E. Chandler mentions a house of about 1750 in which the walls were white, the floors gray, and the woodwork a "wagon blue." Fortunately, perhaps, there was very little of this woodwork to be painted. The same author believes that most of the woodwork of this period and after was white, some of it gray, and that sage green (the "verdegrease of the advertisements, perhaps") was frequently seen.

Another old room in the American Wing, the Alexandria Ballroom from Gadsby's Tavern, has been restored to its original coloring, a light grayish green for the woodwork, and cream walls.

Floor colors were also found in considerable variety—dark red, dark green, gray, and the very widely used "squash color."

FROM 1800 on, however, until the glory of the Early Republic work waned in the shadows of a mechanical age, white came into almost universal acceptance as the paint for both outside walls and inside woodwork. As Mr. Lewis Mumford says in his "Sticks and Stones": "The esthetic reason for delighting in these white Colonial farmhouses is simple: white and white alone fully reflects the surrounding lights; white and white alone gives a pure blue or lavender shadow against the sunlight. At dawn, a white house is pale pink and turquoise; at high noon it is a clear yellow and lavender-blue; in a ripe sunset it is orange and purple; in short, except on a gray day it is anything but white. These old white houses, if they seem a little sudden and sharp in the landscape, are at least part of the sky: one finds them stretched on a slight rise above the highroad like a

An old house at Deerfield, Mass., built about 1720 and showing the unpainted clapboards characteristic of that early period. Its simplicity, proportion, and weathered finish hold suggestion for the home builder of to-day

"White alone fully reflects the surrounding lights"—a basic reason for its prevelance perhaps since sparkle is the outcome of this quality. An interesting modern rendering of Colonial motifs at New Canaan, Conn., by Clark & Arms, Architects

seagull with poised wings, or a cloud above the treetops."

Though there be precedent for the use of many colors in the Colonial interior, white has taken the ruling seat, and there will be few to question its right to reign. To-day the problem of painting the house that is based on the work of the Early Republic resolves itself into a decision between white and cream for the outside, with precedent strongly in favor of the former; and, more puzzling, what green for the shutters and blinds? Most of the early shutters that have come down to the present, if not too recently repainted, show a decided preponderance of the blue component of green, if, indeed, the yellow has not entirely disappeared. From the little that can be learned at this late date regarding the painting of these old shutters, it seems likely that a priming coat of white lead, lamp black and oil was used—the lead color that formed and still forms the best possible base for the green finishing coat. This green seems to have been mixed of white lead, Prussian blue, and chrome orange. The orange, being less stable than the blue, gradually disappears and leaves the characteristic dull blue that we have come to associate with the old work.

An exception to the scheme of green shutters with white woodwork has long existed in the stone houses about Philadelphia. Here the first-story shutters usually were, and still are (see page 485 of our August, 1925, issue; also June, pages 314, 315), painted white for the sake of the contrast with the gray of the stonework. Where the stonework extends to the second story the shutters there are also white. Curiously enough, although this need for contrast apparently prompted the white shutters, the builders or owners were often inconsistent in that when a stone house was plastered white they still preserved the white of the first-story shutters, though they sometimes used green for the upper-story blinds.

Not the least important factor in this modern room is its floor of maple, a fitting background for the well-chosen furnishings which in such pleasing fashion convey all the charm and comfortable simplicity of the Colonial home

WHAT'S UNDER OUR RUGS

ELLEN D. WANGNER

Floors as a Factor in Home Beauty—Woods That Carry a Feeling of Livability and Comfort

Photographs by the Mott Studios and by courtesy of the Maple Flooring Manufacturers Assn., Northern Hemlock and Hardwood Manufacturers Assn., Oak Flooring Bureau, American Walnut Manufacturers Assn., Louis Bossert & Sons, Inc.

MOST people think of their floors, when they consider them at all, merely as flat surfaces on which their rugs may be displayed to advantage. The rugs themselves are chosen with painstaking care. Their colors, their harmonizing qualities with the draperies are carefully considered but the floor which is their background is not even remembered. Floors are—just floors, something to stand on, to hold up the furniture.

As a matter of fact, a floor can be one of the most decorative and distinctive features of the home. It should be in a new home, from the first, a very carefully considered point in the whole scheme of decoration, to be made a thing of beauty in itself. Even in an old house it can become so. It is not difficult to remove from wood any paint, varnish, or shellac. The market is filled with excellent removers that are successful even on the brushes of the amateurs. Moreover, manufacturers are maintaining bureaus of chemical experts who will aid with all floor problems, and this for the asking!

In most old houses, the floors were of broad boards put down to last and nailed to the hand-hewed timbers beneath. These floors, as a rule, are very attractive when their wood is permitted to emerge from the various coats of paint and stain and to show in its natural beauty. More and more are we coming to appreciate the genuine beauty of mere wood, its graining, its many veins and twists and curls, sunshine and fresh air, rain and soil transmuted through the years into the living tree. Wood unpainted, unstained, its natural coloring and graining allowed to show, with its surface waxed or varnished for protection and a soft finish, is one of the most pleasing of all the media that the modern home builder has to work with.

WHERE the floors of an old house are of poor quality or have been so misused as to be impossible, it is the simplest matter in the world to lay a new floor over the old one at but slight cost and labor. This may be done without tearing out doors and other woodwork, without upsetting living conditions while the work is being done, since various woods may now be had in a special "thin" flooring made for this purpose. This comes in $\frac{3}{8}$ inch boards matched on sides and ends so that all nailing may be concealed. The new surface may then be waxed or varnished while stains will bring every possibility of color harmony.

Right here a word of warning might not be amiss—select wood that will wear and have beauty. It is well to remember that the cost of labor in laying a poor wood is just as much as for a good one. Moreover, a good floor that will not need replacement, that is of wood that will wear and be attractive whether stained or in its natural color, will add much to the sales value of any home should that question ever arise. A good floor is an economy from every point of view. The first cost is not the only thing to be considered; there is the matter of upkeep as well, the labor of regular cleaning being part of this charge.

There is more to this question of good floors of beautiful, lasting woods than is at first thought of. Forestry experts are warning us that at the present rate of consumption our visible supply of beech, birch, maple,

cypress, and oak will be *gone* in about twenty-five years! It is a far-seeing man, then, who to-day puts down the very best floor he can buy! He is not only getting floors for his home that hold charm and wearability; he is storing up what in the very near future will be a treasure.

Floors are the very alpha and omega of room decoration, a background for furniture and hangings, not a foreground. They must be darker than the walls to preserve a balance. The rule for this based on Nature's own key is to have three tones in the room—floors darker than the walls, the walls darker than the ceiling. Where a floor is finished in a much lighter tone than the walls, as is so frequently done, the effect is topsy-turvy, as if the room were upside down. In studying this very important question it must be remembered that the floor offers the greatest plain surface in the room with the exception of the ceiling. It is not broken up by doors and windows as are the walls. It offers an unbroken area for beautification, to be made the most pleasing feature of the room. What importance, then, attaches to the selection of its wood, to the finish it will have and the color!

In building his home the average man finds certain woods specified for floors—maple, birch, oak, beech or pine. He lets it go at that if the price for the entire house fits his purse. As to the color, the finish, that also is left to the architect or the one in charge. A floor is a mere matter of division between two stories. If there be a question raised at all it is whether the floor is to be varnished, waxed, or stained, or all three. That settled, the matter is closed. The importance of this matter is quite overlooked and the result frequently is a series of different and entirely unrelated floors in adjoining rooms. When the various rooms on one floor open into one another with wide doorways or arches, the coloring and the woods of these rooms should be chosen with regard to their relation to one another.

That the floor may well be treated as an important part of the decorative scheme of the room is clearly shown in this library where the door and window casings, the bookcases and the floor are all of birch

FLOOR woods are hard or soft. The hard woods most generally used are oak, maple, beech, and birch. Each one of these will wear well and evenly, take a fine, permanent finish, make an exceedingly good appearance, and is not apt to splinter. The fact that their initial cost is rather high is balanced by their wearability. Soft woods include pine, fir, spruce, etc. and these also make very beautiful floors, pine especially being capable of taking a rich stain that shows up well when varnished or waxed.

In finishing a new floor, it must first be decided whether or not it is desired to preserve the natural beauty of the wood. In the modern home there is a growing appreciation of the beauty of wood. We enjoy living with it, whether it panels our walls or is under our feet. We do not want it covered with paint. We want to see its grain, its fine texture. There are several ways of developing these qualities in a new floor and it is well to keep in mind that any wood, whether hard or soft, may be used without any finish at all if desired.

Floors of oak such as this in the home of Mrs. Thomas H. Frothingham at Far Hills, N. J., bring the enduring qualities of character and refinement

In finishing the floor to show the natural grain of the wood, it is often the practice to stain the floor, this followed by a coat of transparent varnish or wax. On oak and maple floors, a colorless finish is often used, white shellac, pale varnish or wax. Where a deep yellowish tint is desired, the varnish should be darker or orange shellac be used. Before any finish is used however, the floor must be sandpapered until perfectly smooth and all grease spots and discolorations removed, the floor then to be swept and dusted with a soft cloth. The entire floor must be spotlessly clean and dry. It is then ready to be stained if a color is desired.

The two kinds of stains most frequently used are oil and water stains. The oil stains

In the Model American Home (designed by Carl L. Otto, Architect, and built by Louis Bossert & Sons, Inc.) which was sent as a gift to France by a number of American business concerns, especial attention was paid to the floors. Those on the first floor were of oak, while in the second maple flooring was used. Against this wood the hooked rugs and early American furnishings were most attractive

do not penetrate the wood deeply and are apt to result in a color that is not clear. However, they are very easily applied and do not raise the grain of the wood as do the water stains. These soak in deeply and easily, are most inexpensive, and give a clear, strong color. Since they raise the grain of the wood the floors must be sandpapered again after using them. Oil stains are not as successful on hardwoods, as are the water stains. After the stain is thoroughly dry, all floors of what is known as "open grained" woods (oak, ash, etc.) will be found to take a smoother and more durable finish if a paste filler be used before the final coat of varnish or wax is applied. Maple, birch, beech, pine, etc., are close-grained woods and do not require a filler. This filler should be put on with a brush doing a small section of the floor at one time. As the filler begins to dry, all surplus quantity should be wiped off with a piece of cloth, rubbing across the grain. Another section of the floor may then be done. Fillers may be purchased already stained in all the desirable colors and this will be found excellent for the home worker. If the wood is to be left in its natural color, a white or light filler should be used without any stain. All floors should be thoroughly dried before the final coat of wax or varnish is put on.

Waxing is becoming more and more the most attractive and practical finish for hardwood floors for it not only emphasizes and preserves the natural color and grain of the wood, but it makes the floor improve with age. Floors may be varnished and then waxed for greater protection, or the wax may be used after the floor has been stained and filled. There is no rule as to how many coats of wax to apply; the more that is used, just so much more is the wood protected and greater beauty attained. For this work, a floor polisher should be used. There are several of these on the market and one far-seeing manufacturer has developed a plan whereby his electric polisher may be rented for the day from the local furniture dealer.

The natural color of walnut in the hallway in the home of W. R. Reynolds at Jackson, Michigan, gives life and warmth to both woodwork and furniture Smith, Hinchman & Gryllis, Architects

In caring for a floor, there are several points to be remembered. Water or even a damp cloth should *not* be used to clean a waxed or varnished floor as this may warp the boards and raise the grain of the wood. Neither should oil be used as it darkens the surface and collects dirt. One coat of wax should not be allowed to wear off before another one is put on, as this will let dirt work into the wood. Wax should never be used on an oiled floor unless the oil has entirely dried out. All wax should be allowed to dry on the floor before polishing to give the richest luster. If from one cause or another the grain of the wood should ever be raised, the floor may be brought to a smooth surface again by sandpapering with No. oo sandpaper.

In fact, so simple a matter is it to have floors of loveliness that the only puzzling phase of the subject is why there should be so many that are not! In this day of experts who stand behind every can of paint, varnish, or wax ready to answer every question about it, of flooring associations who will solve every problem about any kind of wood used or to be used, there is no reason why every home should not have well-cared-for floors of beautiful woods to bring charm and a fine sense of comfort and livability to it.

ED. NOTE—This is the first of a series of articles on floors. Linoleum, and other floor coverings will be written of in an early issue.

The harmonious use of various woods has brought to this room a fine sense of livability and richness of tone. The panelled walls, window casing and floor are of birch in all its beauty of grain and texture, while the overhead beams are of pine. Granger & Bollenbacher, Architects

Why a Country House of Wood

RUSSELL E. WHITEHEAD

The Third in a Series on "The Big Four in Building Materials" Discussing the Distinguishing Merits of Brick, Stucco, Wood and Stone

Photographs by Mattie Edwards Hewitt and from the Author

THE architect should hesitate to offer his opinions as facts, for he knows too well that the building materials entirely appropriate to the architectural style and the setting of one house are the exact reverse for another.

Most of the materials customarily employed in building are useful, and substantial when properly applied; conversely, none of them is without some structural defect which must be guarded against. The good and bad qualities must be weighed against each other and judged in specific instances rather than by sweeping generalities.

In pointing out the advantages of wood, the material which has been in longest common use in this country, I am basing my opinions upon personal researches during the past eleven years in the field of Early American architecture. I have seen and studied the sturdy and splendid houses which were lived in by our ancestors—those charming old wood houses built before 1800 throughout the twelve original colonies, not forgetting the thirteenth. They all breathe the atmosphere of home. I have slept under the old roofs of hewn timbers and wide boards which have sheltered people for over two hundred years. I have supped in the delightfully decorative wood paneled rooms still to be found in Pre-Revolutionary wood "mansions" once lived in by old sea captains and prosperous merchants. I have foregathered with the descendants of 18th Century worthies around the firesides with their ornamental mantels of wood in many houses built in the early days of the American Republic. I have found these houses intensely human and most lovely. They are not all prim, balanced, classic designs usually associated with the Early American styles, but express the freest sort of massing, grouping, roofs, gables and details. The horizontal proportions of the grouped house, porches, sheds and dependencies, the large cheerful windows, the sunlit details, the livable, hospitable open character throughout are all typically American.

There are so many of these houses remaining in excellent state of preservation that we are justified in dismissing at once the fallacy that wood houses are short-lived. There is abundant proof that the wood built house is durable, and not doomed to early decay when it is properly constructed and built throughout of the right species of lumber.

Art in domestic architecture must be at once retrospective and progressive, its very progress a reflection returned from the mirror of the past. Tradition is the greatest factor that contributes to our making. The Early American tradition is a worthy one. Our native styles are the true vernacular, which accounts for their endless charm and interest. These styles not only express American ideals to-day, but as a practical matter are easy ones in which to design. Their forms are simple, suited to present-day methods of construction in contrast with the forms of other styles, which, being less direct, are more costly.

EDITORS' NOTE: Naturally there will be varying viewpoints among architects as well as prospective home owners of the desirability of this or that material and the present group of articles is a frank survey of the whole question. In earlier issues (October and December) brick and stucco were discussed and now comes the case for wood, ably stated by Mr. Whitehead who as architect, architectural editor, and student of styles, speaks with both wide and special conversance of his subject. Mr. R. Brognard Okie's story of the use of stone in early and modern American Homes follows in February.

THE styles developed in America give evidence of a very intelligent use of wood, if we may blot from our memory the fifty years of Victorian ugliness, when excess of material and crudeness of design flourished among us. The first settlers brought with them from England their time honored customs of construction. Many were craftsmen, skilled in building sturdily framed half-timber houses. They soon discovered that the "clay-daub" walls used in the mother country could not withstand the rigors of the American climate, so they covered their walls with wood. "Clayboards" they were called then—"clapboards" in terms of to-day. Economy and ease of construction prompted the 17th Century builder to use wood for his first shelter, but as the settlers prospered, the tendency toward lines of beauty began to show. Ornament as well as conveniences were added, but the houses continued to be built of wood. The decades passed and good houses grew out of each other in a continuous development of style. We have a long and romantic heritage in the old wood-built houses, which would warrant our selection of wood for present-day houses.

Wood may be used consistently to express beauty in a variety of architectural styles other than the so-called Colonial. It is a common error to classify any house with two-story columns and a pediment as Colonial, and vice versa, to suppose that all authentic Colonial houses must have columns and porticos. Notwithstanding exceptions like Mt. Vernon, the use of a classic order as a frontispiece for two-storied buildings first came into general use early in the 19th Century. This style is properly known as Classic Revival or Neo-Grec. The true "picturesque" English cottage has a simple oblong plan and elevation of four walls as the background of its beauty. The nebulous impression of this type seems to be a confused jumble of gables, dormers, roofs and chimneys, covered with vegetation and consisting of a haphazard arrangement of rooms pitchforked together, all described as "picturesque." Unless the central form dominates and the plan permits of free access from one room to another with windows of adequate size for sun and ventilation, the picturesqueness becomes meaningless. The spirit of the English cottage may be retained by using a combination of matched wood siding for the lower walls and wide clapboards for the upper walls, placing the bulky chimneys on the outside wall and building the roof without a ridge-board, so that the hipped ends form little gables. Wood may be used to recreate the vital spark of the true Renaissance spirit. The character of Renaissance architecture does not depend alone upon national traditions and developments, but is determined to a degree by the personality and training of the individual architect. Twentieth Century architects are seeking for new manifestations of world-old forms and the houses they design have a character which we may call the "American Renaissance."

It is unfortunate that so many wood houses have been erected by speculative builders, who have given no thought to design, and whose only aim was cheapness of construction, that some people have come to look upon all wood houses as devoid of any interest or charm.

The imagination of the good designer, however, is not limited when he is working with wood, for there is no other material which is as flexible. It is responsive to his will as to size or shape; it may be cut, twisted or bent into a curve. The scale of a material is as much a part of the design as anything else. A house can be in good porportion and yet the elements that compose it be out of scale.

Proportion is the relation between the several dimensions and scale is the relation between the different parts. A door or window may be in good proportion but be out of scale with the house. When the details of a house look as if different sized people used its various parts, the scale is wrong. With brick the scale is established by the size of the brick and the limits of variation are narrow. Wood may range from the plain smooth board of various widths, through an infinite variety of mouldings, to intricate carving. By employing a change in the method of applying wood, a change in the texture of the wall surface is produced. Think of the variety of effects that can be obtained with wood for the vertical walls. Take, for example, the clapboards; their width or exposure to the weather; they may be wide or narrow, or of graduated widths with thick butt, moulded or plain on the drip edge or they may have a thin butt, casting the faintest shadow. Again, by using plain flush boards a smooth wall surface is produced where such is desired. By using wood shingles an infinite number of varieties in surface and texture may be obtained. The scope of wood seems limitless; every well considered use of any of the variations possible will result in giving each house a different character and appearance and yet all of them will be built of wood.

WOOD may be said to be an all-purpose material and should not be considered as only a covering for the outside of a house. Lumber should be selected for three totally different functions. The framework requires strength above all else; the outside finish demands durability under exposure to all sorts of weather conditions; the inside finish needs properly seasoned wood that will remain snug and true and that will be attractive when stained or will take and hold paint or enamel. No one species of wood should be used for all purposes. The right wood should be in its proper place and all lumber of whatever species or for whatever purpose should be fully seasoned and never put in place when wet.

We hear that lumber is scarce and dear and we hear it so often that we wonder if the statement is issued as propaganda. We do not find any lessening in the availability of wood; while the price per thousand board feet is higher than it was years ago, the price still bears the same relative proportion to other materials which are in demand for building purposes. The forests which yielded good lumber in by-gone days have changed only in their location. The Eastern forests have become of lessened commercial importance, but there remains a plentiful supply of the same woods our ancestors used and many other species, obtainable in all localities, thanks to the remarkable shipping facilities afforded by rail and water. You may build your house of stone, brick or stucco for reasons best known to yourself, but you need not do so because of any shortage of lumber.

People who find themselves rigorously limited in the amount they can spend for a house should consider that the money saved by building the exterior walls of wood—often as much as 10 per cent. of the cost of the entire house—could be used to build a more commodious and more completely equipped house. The interiors and the furnishings often have to suffer because the money which should have been set aside for replenishing of furniture and household goods—inevitable with the establishment of a new home—has gone into the more expensive masonry walls. There is the added cost of attaching wooden trim; doors, floors, etc. to masonry work which is saved by all wood construction. Few masonry floors are pleasant to walk or stand upon, or as satisfactory as wood and the cost of metal trim and doors in the average house is almost prohibitive.

THE fire hazard in wood-walled houses is much over-emphasized. It makes little difference of what material the walls are built if a conflagration sweeps out an entire town or a congested residential section. The houses with exterior coverings of brick, stone, tile or stucco are consumed with the others. A residence, however, is usually built in an open community and each house is surrounded with a sufficient area of lawn, etc., to form adequate protection against exposure to fire on the outside. Recently compiled statistics show that only four out of every hundred dwelling house fires have originated on the *outside* and that 96 per cent. of all fires in dwelling houses originated *inside* the house, due to carelessness of the occupants and to such structural defects as faulty electric wiring, improper construction of chimneys and fireplaces, etc. Therefore, almost every house, regardless of exterior wall construction, is really susceptible to fire since the *interiors* of the majority of all houses are built of wood. A total loss from fire seldom occurs in the wood house where the modern method of fire stopping has been used in the walls and partitions to confine the fire to the area in which it originated until it can be controlled.

Wood has natural insulating properties, due to its structural composition, for it is made up of many infinitesimal dead air cells. Thus, while wood is not a finished insulating product, a frame house is considerably easier to heat or keep cool than one of brick or stucco. It is not liable to be cold because of the passage of air. Recent laboratory tests on actual wall sections have determined that 53 per

"The imagination of the good designer is not limited when he is working with wood, for there is no other material which is as flexible," and certainly this beautifully patterned old doorway of the Asa Webb house at Weymouth, Mass., shows a medium responsive to his will

HOME OF
MR. CARL L. OTTO
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

"There are so many charming old houses built before 1800 and remaining in an excellent state of preservation that we are justified in dismissing at once the fallacy that wood houses are short-lived." Close to two centuries have passed over the head of this still sturdy Dutch dwelling whose beauties are cherished by its architect-owner

cent. more heat escapes through an uninsulated standard stucco wall and 31 per cent. more through an uninsulated 8″ brick wall than is lost through an uninsulated frame wall. The ineffectiveness of the insulating value of air spaces large enough to allow circulation is forcibly demonstrated in the case of the hollow tile wall, which permits a 41 per cent. greater heat loss than does the solid brick wall of the same thickness. Wood is more nearly a non-conductor than any other building material—easily demonstrated by holding one end of a burning match or stick without feeling heat. The whole body of any other material becomes hot when heated. In humid or rainy weather, the stained or painted outside wood wall does not absorb moisture, keeping it drier. With the proper application of a tested insulating material it is possible to build a wood house that will insure the maximum of warmth in winter, of coolness in summer, and of dryness throughout all seasons of the year.

Color multiplies the possibilities of wood. Paints and stains, enamel and varnish in the hands of the skilful painter make it possible to follow any decorative scheme both on the outside and the inside of the house.

Our forefathers chose wood for their dwellings, their meeting houses and churches for the same qualities for which we value it today: (1) Beauty: wood can with ease be made into forms and ornament of distinction. (2) Endurance: the certainty that, more than other available materials, it has the qualities of strength and resistance to the elements in the face of wind and rain and under the stress of warping heat and penetrating cold. (3) Lightness: it is easy to hew into timbers and to saw into dimension lumber and finishing material. The sincerity of the Puritan in his forms of religion was matched by his wisdom in the choice of materials.

In what better work could we of our time be employed than in being in some measure responsible for works of art in domestic architecture which shall give to future generations visible knowledge of our own aspirations, achievements and ideals?

NEW OR NOTEWORTHY FRUITS

WHY confine yourself to flower gardening when planning next year's garden? Grow some fruit. There is just as much pleasure in giving friends fine specimens of apples, peaches, grapes, or other fruits as there is in giving them flowers. For a few standard varieties consult your experiment station, but for the real fun of exploring, join the New York State Fruit Testing Association of Geneva. They furnish lists of new varieties for trial. The New York Agricultural Experiment Station has been breeding new varieties for years. Those that give promise are propagated by the Testing Association and distributed among its members at attractive prices for tests and reports. Their list this year includes nineteen Apple varieties; six Pears; six Cherries; nine Plums; two Peaches; one Nectarine; thirteen Grapes; two Raspberries; and three Strawberries. There is almost untold pleasure to be had from venturing into the unknown.

PIONEERING WITH WATERLILIES

HENRY S. CONARD

Professor of Botany, Grinnell College

Personal Recollections of the Late Dr. Houghton of Colorado and E. T. Harvey of Ohio Through Whose Energies Some Exceptional Waterlilies Were Brought Into Cultivation

ONE is almost tempted to assert that all real progress is made by the amateur—the man or woman with a hobby and who devotes time and money and thought to that hobby through long periods of fruitless endeavor. A business venture rarely permits of such profitless persistence. At any rate the amateur does accomplish much both in novelty and publicity; and as peculiarly concerning the pioneer days of Waterlily culture there are two amateurs whose very notable contributions aptly illustrate the force of the assertion.

DR. JOHN H. HOUGHTON was for twenty-five years Rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Denver, Colorado and at the age of sixty-nine resigned his pastorate on Easter Monday, April 9, 1917. He died in 1918 at the Parish House, "Rexleigh," in Englewood, a suburb of Denver.

Just how the Rector of St. Mark's became interested in Waterlilies I do not know. He seems to have begun the work about 1900. But the hobby grew rapidly, for writing in 1916 he says: "For fifteen years we have gathered Waterlilies at Rexleigh, dozens each summer morning and thought nothing of it. Every two or three years we have built a cement tank or pool, and in 1915 we made sixteen around the side of an old pond, five feet by ten feet each." He had both hardy and tropical varieties under cultivation, and in 1915 he had both pink and blue Nymphaea zanzibariensis in flower—said to be the first flowering of these varieties in Colorado—raised from seed in his own tanks.

The city officials inspired by Doctor Houghton's achievements purchased a collection of Waterlilies for the city park and in the same year (1916) the Rexleigh Water Garden Co. was organized to handle Doctor Houghton's stock commercially, and sold new stock which had been acclimated in the Rexleigh tanks. It also furnished experienced men to build concrete tanks for Waterlily growing.

The company's first trade list offers four hardy varieties (Marliacea chromatella, and three forms of tuberosa) and four tender ones (zanzibariensis, Daubeniana, Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, Panama-Pacific), and invites visitors to see thirty-two other hardy varieties and seventeen tender ones growing and blooming in the gardens. Victoria regia is included. An odd feature of the circular is a list of six of the rarest varieties which Rexleigh Gardens had not been able to afford! And the hope is expressed that somebody will bring them into Denver "so we could just look at them ourselves." A delightfully naive bit, quite foreign to ordinary commercial literature.

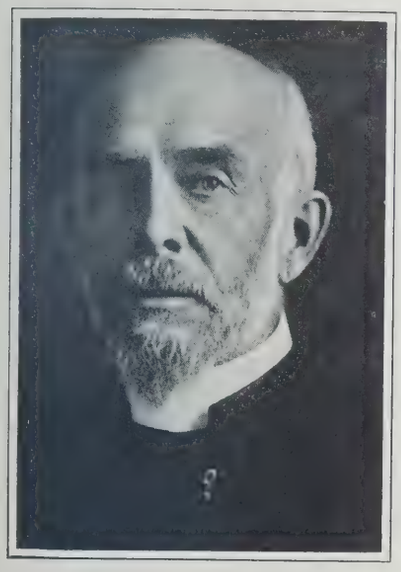
The 1917 circular evidently from the pen of Doctor Houghton himself is a classic in Waterlily literature, being an excellent treatise on the culture of the plants. Forty-nine hardy and nineteen tender varieties (including Victoria) are offered. The occurrence of Escarboucle, Attraction and ovalifolia in this list shows that the collection was strictly up-to-date. The Lotus is discussed, but the difficulty of getting plants to survive shipment had not been overcome. Under the caption "Education" occurs the following: "—the present and future of Waterlily growing is so fascinating that we plant them in our grounds for education. We have run a road right through the Waterlily ponds, so that you can drive in your auto between them and without alighting see the display of nearly seventy-five different varieties. Each one is plainly labeled and the workmen are ever ready to answer any inquiry. We beg, therefore, all our friends to make it a point to drive once a month at least through the grounds and try to appreciate what the Waterlily specialists are doing with this charming flower."

My correspondence with Doctor Houghton began with some cultural question, but continued from the sheer joy of sharing experi-

The suburban home of E. T. Harvey at Bond Hill, near Cincinnati, Ohio, was almost given over to Waterlilies and other aquatics. The series of pools that came right up to the house accommodated a great variety of species, including Victoria regia that is conspicuously shown in the photograph. The little greenhouse attached to the residence served as winter quarters and propagating house

ences. Perhaps the kind Doctor took pity on an aquatic specialist whom fate had cast upon the summit of the prairie, where ponds do not exist. At any rate, he wrote to me with delightful enthusiasm and modesty of his latest achievements and observations thus:

Oct. 2, 1917: "Now the first time, tender lilies are growing out doors in my tanks raised from seed grown in the same tanks. . . . Now the first time plants of hardy lilies were raised from seed gathered last autumn in our



REV. JOHN H. HOUGHTON

Who popularized Waterlilies in Colorado and made his rectory garden at Denver a Mecca for collectors

own tanks." The letter ended, "I expect no answer to this until you have a leisure hour. I feel guilty in taking so much of your time but it is a child's comfort to tell somebody."

On October 12 he sent a photograph of a very peculiar twin and deformed flower of N. chromatella.

Another important contribution to our science came from experiments in the domestication of Nuphar polysepala. This species grows in mountain lakes at altitudes of 8,000 to 10,000 feet. "I have seen the roots brought down to 5,000 feet and every root die. I have a storage tank (well water for irrigation) ten feet deep and I put a couple of roots in a tub in this water at 55 to 60 degrees—and behold they grew." (Houghton's letter Oct. 23, 1916). These plants came up again in 1917. From this experience Doctor Houghton concluded, "I am sure the Swedish Lily, N. alba rubra, will grow there too. So I stand a chance for some hybridization, I am buying one called Froebelli." Doubtless Colorado would furnish just the conditions for the culture of the very difficult Swedish variety. It is to be hoped that some one will continue the experiment.

In growing tender species from his own seed and from purchased seed Doctor Houghton noted that the early leaves of the former were six times as big as the latter. He suggested that this was a case of real acclimatization. But his work was cut short before reaching a conclusion.

Thus Doctor Houghton was a pioneer and an explorer. He introduced a new world of beauty into his home city. He enriched every inhabitant of that city. And the man who can and will take up the work where Doctor Houghton left off cannot fail to further enrich his city, his state, the nation, and the world.

My last letter, written in November, 1918, was returned unopened, with the one explanatory word in pencil "deceased."

MR. E. T. HARVEY first loomed large on my horizon in 1915. In late June, 1916 it was my good fortune to spend an evening in his home and garden in Bond Hill, Cincinnati. It was an average corner lot, probably seventy-five by two hundred feet, the house so embowered in trees and shrubs as to be almost hidden. The north and east sides of the lot were also banked with vegetation and I wondered where the water garden could be. A glimpse through the bushes beside the front gate revealed the secret. What would have been for most of us merely "the back yard" presented a charming bit of slope and valley. In the depressions were a series of

E. T. HARVEY

To whose enthusiasm as an amateur collector of aquatics at his Cincinnati, Ohio, home we are greatly indebted for the introduction and preservation of some rarely beautiful Waterlilies

ample ponds for the Waterlilies. There were islands and ledges and bridges—bushes and flowers, ferns and mosses—Japanese stone turtles and lanterns—and a little rockery where the water flowed into the first of the series of ponds. The house, embowered in trees and vines, was rendered still more garden-like by a small conservatory opening directly off the living room, so natural and quiet and peaceful it all was that wild birds sometimes nested under its roof.

Here was a masterpiece of landscape art in miniature. It was a real expression of the rich enthusiasm and taste of the man who lived in and created it.

Mr. Harvey was then already past seventy years of age. For fifty years he had been connected with the leading opera house in Cincinnati as scenic artist. Representing the highest type of his profession, his appreciation of form, color and texture in landscape, and the fitness of these for a specific purpose, was well developed. He was naturally a creator of art, and took pleasure in creating. This desire was uniquely satisfied in an outdoor shop on one side of the lawn, where, under a shed, he fashioned, moulded, and cast out of concrete, with his own hands, the stone lanterns and images that adorned his garden and those of his fortunate friends.

Mr. Harvey began the culture of Waterlilies about 1895. He tried practically all the available kinds, and had at the time of my visit many varieties. There were hardy Waterlilies in white, pink, red, and yellow, large and small; tender night-blooming and day-blooming, white, pink, blue, and red. Nelumbo was present in variety, and two kinds of Victoria. Of course the borders of the ponds accommodated Sagittaria, Myriophyllum, Eichornia and Water-poppy. Mr. Harvey had already reached the point of looking for something new. Through correspondence with Mr. James Clark of the H. A. Dreer Co., he became the first grower of the African Waterlily now known in the trade as Nymphaea ovalifolia. Meanwhile he began to work out the problems of the gigantea group of Waterlilies. His work threw much light on this species. But he was called away by death in the early summer of 1918 before the study was completed. He also had a new stock of Nymphaea rubra, but the fate of that has not reached me, nor have I seen the plant. His story of this plant illustrates well the joys and sorrows of the water gardener.

March 4, 1915. "Another novelty last year was a very dark, though small, rubra. Dreer sent me a small tuber, and then afterward lost his through a leaky valve that cooked all the plants in the tank! The rubra I speak of had a small flower but was darker than any variety I have seen. The leaves were nearly black. . . . It made seed fortunately; as some animal got into my greenhouse and ate up the tuber, with a lot of others I had put away. The seedlings have the same colored leaves, so I am in hopes of being able to perpetuate it."

Feb. 10, 1916. "I believe I mentioned a small dark red rubra. Mine bloomed and I sent some plants to Sturtevant, and last summer I lost my stock. Now Sturtevant sends me back two small tubers. 'Cast thy bread upon the waters, &c.'"

Mr. Harvey exchanged letters, experiences, and specimens with the leading water gardeners of this country. He speaks familiarly of the late Wm. Tricker, of Arlington, N. J., of E. D. Sturtevant, of Los Angeles, and of Peter Bisset, now of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. His garden was also visited by G. H. Pring, of St. Louis, and between these two there was a helpful correspondence. He even sent pollen for hybridizing purposes to Mr. Sturtevant. In the quest for Nymphaea gigantea, Mr. Harvey purchased plants from Haenkel, of Darmstadt, and received specimens and letters from Mr. J. Cronin, of Melbourne and Mr. J. F. Bailey, of Brisbane in Australia. And yet he modestly remarks (Aug. 16, 1915) "I am sorry my talent does not run in a scien-

tific line; pictorial effect is what most delights me."

As the new or little known Waterlilies came into flower at Bond Hill, Mr. Harvey sent specimens to me for study. I was fortunate, therefore, in securing some critical notes upon them. Mr. Harvey's letters add very much to these notes, and he also sent numerous photographs, and two paintings in oil. These real contributions to American gardening, and the zeal which made them possible will stand as the chief horticultural attainments of this genial amateur. His study of the problems was scholarly, thorough, and persistent. We garden lovers may well regret that he did not devote more of his life to our chosen pursuits. But on the other hand, if each one of us would put into our gardens Mr. Harvey's insight, keen discrimination, originality, and desire to add to American landscape art, we should make such progress as is now but little dreamed of.

THE RARE AFRICAN

THE appearance of a monograph on Waterlilies in the English language in 1905 made it possible for American cultivators for the first time to form an estimate of the things already achieved and of the rich treasures that remained to be introduced. The quest for new forms for the garden soon began, and in this quest Mr. Harvey was a pioneer. Probably the most remarkable species recorded in the Monograph is Nymphaea Stuhlmannii. This is a tender day-blooming form with rounded petals and large round leaves. The flowers are described as "bright sulfur yellow," ten to fifteen centimeters across, and very sweet-scented. It has been seen by the white man but once. One leaf and two flowers lie in the herbarium at Berlin, collected by Stuhlmann in July, 1890, at "Uniamweni, Gunda mkali, bei Bibisande," Africa. This would be in itself a wonderful possession. But as a hybridizing stock, it surpasses our imagination. Consequently, an attempt was made to secure it. The rest of the story can best be told in extracts from the letters of Mr. Harvey. They involve some personalities. Under date of March 4, 1915, we read:

"A year ago last winter Dreer's sent me a few small seeds that they had got from the Department at Washington. They were supposed to be the seeds of N. Stuhlmannii, the yellow African Waterlily. Jim Clark said they had divided with me, and for each to try our luck with them.

"None of theirs came up; I had a little better success; three of mine germinated and made plants. I sent one back to Dreer, and kept two. One of them developed a flower that I watched with great interest. Whether the labels got misplaced or not I do not know, but it turned out to be a blue Lily of the zanzibariensis type.

"The other, and also the one I sent to Dreer was entirely different. It had long lance-shaped leaves, and grew vigorously. Dreer's plant bloomed first, and I was in Philadelphia when the first flower opened. It was a rich cream color tipped with blue at the end of the petals. The bud was a very delicate shade of blue before it opened, but the blue was not so noticeable after the flower had fully opened. The flower was of the stellata type, but very large. It was a prodigious grower, the leaf

THE BLUE-TIPPED AFRICAN WATERLILY

This rare African Waterlily with blue-tipped flowers (Nymphaea ovalifolia) was saved to cultivation by E. T. Harvey of Cincinnati, Ohio, who had seeds from Dreer. The characteristic oval leaf is blotched brown above. Our underside picture shows the veining and ribs

stalks extending ten or more feet. The flower was rather late in opening but remained open until dark. Of course it was not the Stuhlmannii, but it remains a puzzle to Dreer, Sturtevant, Tricker, and Bisset as to just what it is. It appears the seed was got at the request of Sturtevant, so I sent him a tuber as soon as one formed, and I still had a growing plant. Mine was in full bloom when I dug it up in the fall, and the root made flowers for some time in the greenhouse. I also got plenty of seed, though some of the flowers did not fertilize."

In response to this stimulating letter I suggested to Mr. Harvey that his plant might be Nymphaea ovalifolia. This species is very near to N. caerulea. It is very little known, being also founded on a single specimen in the Berlin herbarium. It was collected by C. Boehm in March, 1882, in the Wala River at Ugally, German East Africa. Stuhlmann collected a very similar plant at Pallas Bay in July, 1890. It is characterized by long narrow leaves, blotched with brown above. The petals are sharp pointed and are described as bright blue (himmelblau). The sepals have no spots.

Mr. Harvey wrote farther as follows: March 29, 1915, "I referred to your book on the Waterlilies at once, and without doubt my so-called Stuhlmannii is the ovalifolia mentioned. I will enclose a leaf from one of my small seedlings to show you. The only discrepancy is that my lily is a light blue, instead of being dark as you describe it. When the flower is fully opened the blue is hardly noticeable."

Sept. 12, 1915: "We trust you will christen that nondescript. Jim Clark tells me they think of cataloguing it next year as ovalifolia. It is a beautiful flower and quite distinct. I will send you flowers and leaves."

Feb. 10, 1916, "I see Dreer has that African lily catalogued anyway as ovalifolia, ten dollars per tuber. It is considerable satisfaction to know that I was the means of introducing it in America. All the stock came from the three plants that I raised. It is certainly a great addition to the water garden. I have succeeded in keeping over the plant that I had in the pond last summer, and which I dug up in the fall."

Such is the history of Nymphaea ovalifolia of American gardens. I have carefully examined leaves and flowers from Mr. Harvey's plants, but have not had nearly so full details of the lone specimen in the Berlin herbarium. It is reasonably certain that the two are identical. Both are members of that great maze of related and intergrading forms which flourish all over the African continent. In our present state of ignorance no adequate account of them can be given. Meanwhile our plant may as well continue to bear the same of Nymphaea ovalifolia.

The account of Mr. Harvey's interesting introduction of the Australian N. gigantea will appear in a later issue.

Flower Shows Stimulate Garden Interest

NOTHING stimulates gardening in a community as do garden shows. Without a doubt the Massachusetts Horticultural Society is very largely responsible for the tremendous garden interest in eastern Massachusetts. A friendly rivalry to beat the other fellow is a great incentive. Now is the time to plan the garden shows for the year; set the dates; make the schedules, and circulate them so the growers can prepare. One hundred dollars in a small town will more than pay the expenses of a show unless the exhibitors must have cash or its equivalent as prizes. Cash prizes take out much of the fun. Why be so mercenary? Grow and exhibit for the fun there is in it. Any one who has gone into the potting shed of a real to goodness gardener, has seen the first, second and third prize cards tacked upon the wall, and knows they were what counted. These cards were displayed so that all who came in could see. Plan to have an Iris show, Rose, Peony, Gladiolus and Dahlia shows.

FRAGRANCE IN THE GARDEN

HELEN MORGENTHAU FOX

Appealing to That "Most Poetic, Subtle, and Psychic of All the Organs"—the Nose!

Photograph by Mattie Edwards Hewitt

OUR sense of smell is, with our sense of taste, the lowest of our senses. We experience smell before we are conscious of it. Smell gives us no nowledge as to the space and external qual-ies of an object. A smell affects one accord-ng to what we have experienced in the past n connection with it. Each one reacts differ-ntly to the same stimulant, because his past individual. Some people, through associa-ons, cannot endure a smell that is pleasing o others; while certain odors are pleasing to lmost everyone, others are almost universally isliked.

We can only taste sour, sweet, bitter, and alt and almost all the other pleasant or un-leasant sensations accompanying taste come om temperature and pressure (both touch), at principally from the sense of smell. A tea aster is really a tea smeller. Smells can rick, pucker, parch, or dry the throat. These nsations are not produced by taste.

We no longer need our sense of smell or are ble to use it as a warning against dangerous ods or to detect a foe, as the animals do. his and the fact that we live in an environ-ment which smells bad most of the time has led us to depreciate our sense of smell. It is "bad form" to remark any but good smells. If we only noticed smells more we would sooner improve the conditions that produced them.

The sense of smell has been so ignored that there are very few words to describe it, and we have to borrow from other senses for descriptive words, such as "heavy" or "sweet," or we designate it by naming the object from which it comes, such as "orange," "rose," "skunk."

More than any other sense, smell awakens memories, and an incident out of the past comes to the mind before we know that it was the fragrance of the Honeysuckle or Orange blossom that recalled it. We can only smell one kind of an odor at a time, for the stronger one prevails over all the others. A smell can only be experienced for a certain length of time; after that fatigue prevents one from continuing to receive it. The most heavily perfumed lady cannot smell herself after a while.

Flowers use smells to attract the insects to insure their fertilization. The Skunk-cabbage smells so unpleasantly in order to attract the flies—the earliest insects about in March when the Skunk-cabbage blooms. Trillium erectum smells badly for the same reason. Much more poetic and just as useful is the Honeysuckle's fragrance, which tells the humming bird that there is a drop of nectar in the depths of its calyx. The insects probably have a keener sense of smell than man, just as they see farther along the spectrum.

Professor Frank Angell classifies smells as follows:

Ethereal smells—including fruit odors.
Aromatic smells—camphor, spice.
Fragrant smells—many flowers, Sweet-peas, Violets.
Alliaceous smells—garlic, chlorine.
Ambrosiac smells—musk.
Empyreumatic smells—burning tobacco, burnt toast, coffee.
Hircine smells—cheese.
Virulent smells—opium.
Nauseous smells—decaying animal matter.

Many flowers smell alike, the only difference being the intensity. One could make a scent scale, starting with the faintest smell and going on to the strongest in that key. For

1 GARDEN OF FRAGRANT FLOWERS AND HERBS

In the GARDEN & HOME BUILDER *demonstration grounds. Nothing is admitted that is not definitely fragrant. Heliotrope in the central bed and various officinal herbs shown in the borders with Clematis paniculata starting up the arch*

example, the spring-flowering bulbs and Lilies smell alike—Hyacinth and Lilium auratum being at the strong end, L. candidum in the middle, with L. speciosum at the faint end.

The Latins know that to get the most out of life one must first get the most out of one's self, and they have learned how to squeeze the last drop of enjoyment from their senses. They enjoy the fragrance of flowers and often plant Lavender bushes and Geraniums close to their houses and stand pots of sweet-smelling plants on their terraces and steps. At certain seasons of the year the air is redolent with the smell of some one fragrant plant. At Versailles when the Linden is in bloom, the woods are filled with fairylike clouds of fragrance, wafting one into a world of finer essences.

THE first gardens were medicinal gardens and almost all the plants were chosen for their utility. Most of them were fragrant herbs. As our lives became more specialized, the herb gardens were given over to the apothecaries, many of whom were herbalists, like the famous Gerard and Parkinson. Many of the herbs were discarded and replaced with showier, more colorful, and less fragrant plants and much of the charm and subtlety of the gardens was lost. Although we ignore our sense of smell, we care greatly for color, and have tried to brighten up our drab lives. Here in the United States we have always wanted the "biggest" of everything and naturally wanted the biggest and brightest flowers. Through forcing the plants to comply with the desired size, we have lost their fragrance. We delight in scentless, gorgeous plants, such as Dahlias and Gladiolus. If a pioneer seeker for fragrant plants explores the seed and plant catalogues, he will find descriptions of size, color, disease resistance, and hardiness and but little about smell. If it is mentioned at all, it is characterized as "sweet" or "fragrant" and there is no attempt to classify it. If people wanted fragrant plants they would find the catalogues full of them.

We have much to learn about how to enjoy and not to be ashamed of our senses and emotions. We can begin by having clouds of delight in our homes and gardens. We must not impetuously have too many fragrant flowers at once, but select the ones we like. Some plants are only fragrant at night, others at twilight, or at high noon; on the whole sunset is the most fragrant time.

The first sweet-smelling plant coming at the end of March is the Spicebush. Where it is native it modestly perfumes the whole countryside with its tiny yellow flowers. It does well in the shrubbery and likes shade. Another early, fragrant shrub is Lonicera fragrantissima, which has the delicious Honeysuckle smell; Magnolia stellata is another, and also the Wild Plum. April brings the bulbs, and first amongst them the strong smelling Hyacinth, not agreeable to me, but liked by many. The Narcissus are all sweet smelling out-of-doors; Poetaz is especially sweet. The Daffodils are pleasant indoors as well as out. The Tulip Mrs. Keightly (Gesneriana lutea pallida) is very fragrant, smelling like an orange and is pretty, with pointed light yellow perianth segments. Some of the Japanese, Chinese, and native Crabs, early comers too, are very fragrant; two of these are Malus floribunda and Bechtel's Crab. Of the early wild flowers one finds a few of the Hepaticas delicately fragrant; also the Trailing Arbutus. All of the Mustard family, wild and cultivated, have a stimulating sharp smell. A fragrant wild Mustard is Dentaria diphylla, growing in drifts of white in the woods.

In the spring rock garden, fragrance is diffused by Pansies, Violas (very faint), Arabis alpina, Alyssum saxatile, Wallflowers, and others of the mustard family. In my garden the fragrant Violets never hold their perfume for more than one season. May brings the Lily-of-the-valley in the shady places and in the meadows the Azalea (Rhododendron nudiflorum).

The Lilacs are very popular and the Persian and vulgaris each smell quite differently, the Persian having a less spicy and more heavy, sweetish smell. Other fragrant shrubs are Calycanthus floridus or Strawberry-bush, which smells like its name; the Philadelphus, heavenly smell; Clethra alnifolia; Box; Privet; Rhododendron arborescens; the Sweet-briar, whose leaves are fragrant, and other Roses, notably Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. In the South and far West they have the Jessamine, Magnolia, Tuberose, Mimosa, and many other delicious things.

Almost all the Iris are fragrant but pallida dalmatica is especially so; the Peonies are fragrant too. The first week in June, the native Honey Locusts bloom and they are strongly fragrant, smelling like their relatives the Sweet-peas. They, like the European Linden, are loved by the bees. Many fragrant plants have no nectar to attract the bees. Plants can have their fragrance in the root, stem, leaves or flowers. The fragrance is in an oil secreted by the plant and is given off as the oil evaporates. Sometimes plants containing much of this oil are not fragrant until the petal or leaf is crushed and the oil forcibly extracted. June is the sweetest smelling month of all; it is the month of the Rose, supreme in fragrance. There are several kinds of Rose smells:

The fruit smelling kinds.
The tea smelling kinds—Tea Rose.
The hay smelling kinds—Rose à parfum d'Hay (Rugosa hybrid).
The musk smelling kinds—Rosa moschata.
Pure Rose smell—Kezanlik.

Most Roses smell of combinations of these odors. The Rose that smells the best of all is the Rosa kezanlik, which is used for making attar of Roses. The oldest Roses smell the sweetest and they are the ones used in Bulgaria, along the Riviera and near Leipzig, where the rose oils and perfumes are made. Of these old-timers the Moss Rose, the York and Lancaster, the Provence, and the Cabbage are decorative and easy to grow. On the whole, their fragrance, if analyzed, is slightly spicy with a dash of delicate fruity smell. The Provence has an almost resinous spiciness. Mme. Plantier, another lovely and fragran old Rose has a fruity smell. Magna Charta is fruity and aromatic; Kaiserin Augusta Victoria smells of tea; Gruss an Teplitz of tea and fruit; and Dr. Van Fleet, the beautiful modern climber, has an orange and slightly spicy smell Mrs. Aaron Ward smells like Kezanlik. This is how they smell to me; they may appear differently to others. The Hybrid-teas ought to smell like their tea-scented ancestors and most of them do. The Hybrid-perpetuals being a cross between Rosa indica, which is tea scented, and Rosa gallica, which is slightly fruity, can have either of these elements in varying intensities. With all these and countless more sweet-smelling Roses of every class and kind to choose from why ever select that scentless, buxom Frau Karl Drushki or any other scentless Rose?

Every garden, even if it is only a patch of soil, should have a Rose bush. Roses should not only be planted in rose gardens but in the shrubbery, the perennial border, and if there is no other place, in the vegetable garden.

IN JUNE, in addition to all this delight, we have the haunting smell of the Grape blossom, the Honeysuckle, a stimulating smell and the Lilies. The Lily with the most pleasing smell is the candidum. The auratum is too strong for the house and very strong for the small garden, but it is delightful to have its fragrance meet you on your walk about the grounds long before you come upon it. The regale has the right intensity of smell for the garden, but is a little strong indoors; the speciosums are good indoors and out, as they have a delicate perfume. Another June bloomer is the Scotch Pink, Dianthus plumarius, whose spicy fragrance is like a tonic and ought to be planted close to the house. At this time the fragrant annuals begin to bloom, the Petunias, Stocks, Nasturtiums, Mignonettes, Verbenas, and Nicotianas, these last smelling only at night. Sweet-peas can be planted in pots and set in the flower garden instead of being relegated to the cutting or vegetable garden. Some other fragrant early perennials are Valerian officinalis, the Hemerocallis whose varieties flava, Thunbergi and Dumortieri are delicately redolent of Lilies.

In July come the Phloxes, pleasantly fragrant in the hot sun. August brings Salvia azurea and other decorative Sages and the Golden-rod, Solidago odorata. One can have Heliotrope all through the season and standards of these when effectively placed are beautiful and bring the smell nearer to one's nose. Rose Geraniums smell deliciously and can be wintered by hanging up by their roots in a cool cellar. Lemon Verbenas and Bay trees are still other additions to the fragrance of the garden and can be wintered with the Oleanders in a cool cellar. The Lemon Verbena has a refreshing lemon and spice smell and if planted in pots can be moved about so as to be near to where the family has tea or dinner out-of-odors. If there is a pond, the Water-lilies lend their bit to the good smell. Another fragrant plant is the Sweet Fern, which only grows in acid soil; it has a lemony

smell. Many of the Clovers are fragrant, especially the white Clover and the Melilot.

LAST and best and most important of all fragrant plants are the herbs. There is the large family of Thymes, some of them low, sun and rock loving plants; if grown between stepping-stones or in the crevices of paved terraces, they give off a spicy smell when stepped on. The Mints belong to this family and a great many of them are native plants. Some of these are Pennyroyal, Spearmint, Peppermint, Hyssop, Sage, Beebalm, Bergamot, and Catnip. The Rosemary and Lavender are tender plants and must be protected in winter. They winter-kill with me. Wormwood is both fragrant and decorative with its cut gray foliage and looks well in flower arrangements. Some of the herbs, like Sage, Tarragon, Anise, Caraway, Fennel, Parsley, Camomile, Coriander and others belong in the vegetable garden. One of the secrets of the justly famous French cooking is the use of herbs in preparing their roasts and in their sauces.

In these days of specialization, where we have rose gardens, water gardens, perennial gardens, blue, pink, Italian and rock gardens, why not have a fragrant garden? This last could be composed entirely of native plants. The hedges could be of Spicebush and wild Roses, and the shrubbery beds of Sweet Fern, Clethra, Rhododendron, Philadelphus and Azalea, with Crabs and Plums to give height; we could introduce Lilacs as they are so long established. The beds could be filled with all the wild Thymes, Mints, and Mustards, and with Musk (Mimulus moschatus), Erigeron canadense, Wintergreen and others. It would be an attractive, original, and amusing garden.

A question: [Can anyone supply any facts concerning the old-time fragrant musk that apparently is almost lost to cultivation? We have musk plants, but they lack the strong odor. Is it an actual change in the plant, and if not, what is it? Ed.]

There are some evil-smelling flowers of brilliant colors which are effective and easy to grow like Marigolds and Poppies; if we must have them at least they can be far enough away from the house so that their unpleasant smell does not reach it. Another of these is the Ageratum, most useful as an edging plant, but with an unpleasant animal odor, which is not strong and only carries a short distance; however, it is not a good plant to have in the house in bouquets.

From fragrant herbs and flowers the potpourri beloved by our grandmothers can be made; this gives an old-fashioned perfume to the rooms. The petals of the Kezanlik Rose make a delicious jam, a favorite dish of the people of the East, wise in the art of cooking.

Monsieur André Vera in his book "Le Nouveau Jardin," in which gardening is treated of in the spirit of the most modern art expression, says that in these days of rush and hurry our gardens must be in tune with the times, and give a quick effect of beauty. I will add to this and say that as we hurry through the garden a delicious smell amplifies and deepens the impression of beauty. If we use all our senses to the best and fullest, we will enrich our lives. Why only appeal to the eye, ear, touch, or taste; why not also appeal to the nose? Unromantic as it sounds it can be the most poetic, subtle, and psychic of all the organs.

Real Success With Everbearing Strawberries

ELLEN SAVERLEY PETERS

LAST fall we had our ground fertilized, plowed and harrowed and put in fine shape for Senator Dunlap or other spring-bearing Strawberries. Then one afternoon we drove to a nursery in an adjoining county to secure the plants and were disappointed when the nurseryman told us that he would not sell, or advise the setting out of Strawberry plants in the fall. He gave us several reasons: the first was that spring was nature's time for growing, and that in the fall you can not depend on the moisture or temperature as you can in the spring; secondly, he said it would be the mother plants he would have to disturb, and, lastly, that in all of his experience the plants which he set out in the springtime grew and always produced berries more abundantly and of much better quality than those he had transplanted in the fall.

After our conversation with him we began to study and learn more about the different kinds of Strawberries. The Improved Everbearing attracted our attention and we began to think that if they were one half as productive or delicious as the catalogs told us they would surely be worth trying, so finally our order for five hundred plants was sent to a nationally known nursery, and about the first of April they arrived. They had wonderful root systems, and as the ground had been harrowed and put into good condition again they grew rapidly. Everbearing Strawberries, as you perhaps know, can be set six or eight inches apart in the row for they do not produce the long runners that the spring-bearing varieties do. More plants are necessarily required especially the first year and it is a good plan to set them six inches apart in the row and then have the rows three feet apart.

The secret of their success is frequent cultivation, for this not only keeps the ground pulverized but conserves the moisture—a most necessary part in Strawberry culture. Every week our plants were thoroughly cultivated, the weeds pulled between and among the plants and the early blossoms and tiny green berries pinched off. About the latter part of June we allowed the blossoms and berries to mature but continued to cultivate them in just the same way. At first the berries were small and it was necessary to pick over the whole patch in order to secure a few dishes or even a quart; but as the season advanced and the frequent showers kept the plants in prime condition they began to bear large luscious berries profusely. About the third week in July we began picking eight to ten quarts every third or fourth day and as we were having an unusually large amount of rainfall they bore almost continuously until frost. Besides those we had for table use there was an abundance for canning, preserves and jelly, and we gave a great many to friends and sold nearly fifty quarts.

People came for several miles just to view the plants and were astonished to see the great number of ripe berries, green berries and blossoms on a single plant. Needless to say we also are very enthusiastic about them for during September we picked quart after quart of berries as large as English walnuts and their flavor was unsurpassed.

Of course much depends upon having strong, thrifty plants to begin with, but if they are secured from a State-inspected nursery they are free from disease and as the Everbearing varieties have an unusually good root system they have an excellent opportunity for growth. If they are planted in a rich soil which has been thoroughly cultivated and kept clean they will repay you many times. If you have a large number of plants it will be an easy and pleasant way of making a good income for they come at a season when there is always a ready market for them and the price is nearly double what it is in the springtime. The second season they will begin bearing two weeks earlier than the Dunlap, making them the first Strawberries of the season. They will then stop bearing until July, and there will be a heavy crop in the fall.

The National Garden Association

Formed to promote the annual observance of National Garden Week

LEONARD BARRON, F.R.H.S., President

Honorary Vice-Presidents: J. HORACE MCFARLAND, MRS. FRANCIS KING, MRS. RUSSELL TYSON, MRS. THOMAS G. WINTER, MRS. SAMUEL SLOAN, MR. FREDERICK NEWBOLD, MR. ROBERT PYLE, MRS. JOHN D. SHERMAN.

Coöperating Societies: SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FLORISTS AND ORNAMENTAL HORTICULTURISTS; NATIONAL PLANT, FLOWER AND FRUIT GUILD; AMERICAN DAHLIA SOCIETY; AMERICAN IRIS SOCIETY; ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL ASSOCIATION; AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION; WOMEN'S NATIONAL FARM AND GARDEN ASSOCIATION; WILD FLOWER PRESERVATION SOCIETY; NATIONAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY; THE AGASSIZ ASSOCIATION; THE SCHOOL NATURE LEAGUE; SOCIETY OF LITTLE GARDENS.

A Garden Film for Garden Lovers

In Four Reels, This Film Has Been Divided into Three Pictures; one of Two Reels Called "In Tulip Land" and Two of One Reel Each Entitled Respectively "A Pair of Wooden Shoes" and "Let's Go Fishing," Any One of Which May Be Rented Separately

INTERESTING, pleasing and distinctly instructive are the views that flash on the screen as the reels unroll in the Moving Picture Travelogue of Holland. So clear are these, so excellent the photography, that one seems actually transported as by magic to this land of windmills and wooden shoes. Up to the time this is being written, over two hundred cities and garden clubs have requested that these pictures be shown, these coming from every state in the Union.

The film of four reels is divided into three pictures—"In Tulip Land" (2 reels), "Let's Go Fishing" and "A Pair of Wooden Shoes" of one reel each. To show the three films requires about one hour. Each of the pictures may be rented separately, however, and so interesting is each one, so clear-cut the pictures, that any one of them will be found a delightful addition to any program. For further information address The National Garden Association, Garden City, N. Y.

WITH the coming of another year our thoughts turn toward spring and the work that may be done not only in our own gardens but in those larger areas—the cities and towns of our land where there is such need of garden places and for an extension of municipal parks. During this past year great progress has been made both in the State Park and Forest Movement, a campaign that will provide playgrounds for our children and great open areas where both young and old may find space for recreation and vacations. It is most encouraging to read even a few of the many achievements:

Utah is planning intensive action through its newly created Park Board; Nevada is developing by legislative appropriation a State Park system; Tennessee has established a large State Park; Texas has acquired fifty-one parks through donations; Florida, always to the fore in matters of this kind, has passed a bill for State Park expansion; North Carolina and Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana are appointing State Committees to work for State Parks and Forests. These are but a few of the activities that are coming to the fore in every state. If we are to save breathing spaces for our children, if we are to preserve for them at least a few of nature's beauty spots as a relief from city living, we must work—earnestly and at once. The National Conference on State Parks has a slogan—"A State Park Every Hundred Miles." This can be made a fact instead of a slogan if we will but work for it, and surely nothing could more fittingly be part of the purpose of every garden club. For a garden club should not (and fortunately rarely does) confine its activities to its own garden spots. It creeps out into the highways and byways where it plants trees and saves the forests, aids in preserving the vanishing wild flowers and in improving the roadway; it organizes junior garden clubs to interest the children. In fact the work of a garden club is so all embracing that this of adding the National Conference on State Parks logically belongs on the program of each club in each state.

ANOTHER phase of what might be termed "national" gardening is the question of billboard restriction and regulation along our public highways. "There is reason to feel encouraged at the growth of resentment manifested at the excesses of outdoor advertising which is moving legislators, cities and tens of millions of people with buying power toward action which may clearly knock out publicly displayed outdoor advertising," says a leaflet issued by the American Civic Association. Much progress has been made in this campaign during the past year but much, however, remains to do.

There is more to this question of billboards than the fact, bad as it is, that they spoil the scenic spots of the land. There is also the element of safety. "A stranger who is diligently looking for direction signs along the roadside often finds it difficult to separate direction and mile signs from the medley of offerings of unwanted articles which clutter the landscape. Much time, money, and effort have been expended by cities, counties, states, national highway associations and automobile clubs to place signs along the roads which will prevent accidents," says the Secretary of the American Civic Association. "Most states have adopted some fairly uniform system of marking curves, grades, and cross roads. Practically all of the states mark railroad crossings, but when the motorist has seen pictures of policemen holding aloft the word 'STOP' only to find that sandwiches or gasoline may be purchased at the next corner; when he has found repeated advertisements quoting the exact words of the official signs, he is apt to slide by the very sign he should obey, perhaps placing in jeopardy all who ride in his car."

One has but to consider the work done in various localities to realize the need of action by every citizen worth his salt. Sixteen truckloads of signs were removed between two cities on the old Spanish trail in Texas! Two thousand signs were removed this season from the Adirondack Park, New York. In Minnesota in one section of ten miles, 100 billboards were found, or ten to the mile. It is facts like these that show the increasing growth of this billboard nuisance. This work is peculiarly fitted to garden clubs since they are founded from a desire to create beauty. For full information as to the work of the National Committee for Restriction of Outdoor Advertising, address Mrs. W. L. Lawton, Glens Falls, N.Y.

For free Constitution, Program, and By-Laws for garden clubs write to the National Garden Association, Garden City, N.Y. Ellen D. Wangner, Secretary.

FOURTH OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL GARDEN WEEK, APRIL 18th-25th, 1926

Philip B. Wallace, Photo.

WHERE THE "BIG FOUR" BLEND IN BEAUTY

Stucco, stone, brick, and wood each play a fundamental part in the final effect of this modern American house which richly re-interprets the old Tudor inheritance; designed for Mr. C. W. Morris by Mellor, Meigs & Howe

AMONG OUR GARDEN NEIGHBORS

Readers' Open Column for Exchange of Comment and Experience

"Fiat justitia, ruat coelum"

Our Weedy Friend Lysimachia

TO THE EDITORS:

I once planted a vine along the garden path. Lysimachia nummularia was represented as making a fine ground cover, a mat of green for one to walk upon. It did that very thing and, when my back was turned, did other things as well. I had had dreams of walking along this runner of green and my dreams came true. The first year the carefully planted slips showed a decided growth, and the second season covered the allotted space. It was so cool and clean looking and no reasonable amount of travel back and forth seemed to crush its beauty. It bloomed a mass of yellow flowers, giving an added charm to the carpet under foot.

The third year my dream ended, and the night-mare began! I went away for the summer months. July and August were unusually cool and moist and on my return to the garden patch I found not only a tangle to be cleared, but my model path growing all over the place. The vine had climbed up, over, under and between the rock-laid sides and had been wandering at will all summer among the perennials. From that time to this there has been plenty of work in the garden. The path to-day boasts only clean gravel but a reminder of days past appears often among the plants and I fully expect to be pulling tufts of Lysimachia nummularia as long as this garden grows.

I am not eliminating the Moneywort from my choice of plants for I am fond of the glabrous patches it forms; but Lysimachia (named after the King of Lysimachus) surely rules the land and I would banish it to some shady place where it may wander at large and be undisturbing on its journey. —SADIE URSULA MOORE, *Oak Park, Illinois.*

Delphinium for the Winter Bouquet

TO THE EDITORS:

I wonder if any of the GARDEN & HOME BUILDER readers have tried picking the flowers of the Delphinium when they are just in their prime and putting them in a vase to dry for winter? They dry almost perfectly if picked just at the right time, keep their color, and with the thistle-like blue Echinops make a very attractive blue bouquet for winter.

I have not purposely left my Gladiolus bulbs in the ground over the winter, as Mrs. Alden Steck of Calumet, Michigan, did (see November, page 224); but I have found that some I left in accidentally did live over the winter and came up in the spring.—MRS. JOHN POST MILLER, *Oswego, N. Y.*

JAPANESE SNOWBALL

A hardy ornamental shrub, with luxuriant foliage, fronds changing from red to bluish black, the Japanese Snowball (Viburnum tomentosum) produces quantities of large showy white flowers, and is well suited for borders of shrubberies, planting along roads, or as single specimens on the lawn. Photograph by courtesy of Mrs. P. H. Applebach, Doyleston, Pa.

For California Neighbors

TO THE EDITORS:

On looking over a recent letter from a California subscriber, there were found several items of interest to California readers. Among others is one in regard to the well-known Matilija Poppy (Romneya Coulteri): "I am sending you a picture of Romneya Coulteri taken in 1915 showing that this is a real tree Poppy of California. One of your writers stated that it was not hard-wooded, but I assure you that when it attains this height, the stems are very much hard-wooded."

And again: "In the October issue (California Garden Notes) the writer says, 'New lawns may be started after the first rains, before the ground gets too cold.' The best lawns are those raised in the summer, and I have sown the seed and had fine lawns ready to cut in three weeks from sowing. The Kentucky Blue will not be a success if sown after the first rains, and being so tender is rarely sown in Northern and Central California after September. Of course in Southern California, which is warmer, one gets better results after this date."

To this may be made the answer that while it is suggested that new lawns may be started after the first rains, there is no objection offered to starting lawns in the summer. Indeed in California a lawn may be started at almost any season of the year, with due regard to location and if given the proper condition of moisture and protection. It must be remembered that California is not one homogeneous climate, but is made up of different climates, all varying with their nearness to, or their distance from, the

ean, and that to each climate, coast or in-nd, belong different conditions of planting nd cultivation—ELIZABETH URQUHART, *Cali-rnia.*

Can Location Modify Iris Color?

TO THE EDITORS:

Will some of the Iris fans give light on this oint from their own experience? I have long sired to obtain a plicata in which the frill, buttonhole stitchery on the edges would , if not really pink, at least lilac or mauve stead of the blue of Madame Chereau and r kin. Agnes is described in reliable talogues as frilled and shaded lilac, and gnes I bought; but it bloomed blue and white ithout a trace of lilac. Later, a friend in hio wrote me she had the true Agnes and at it really had a lilac frill.

This is the curious point I wish to submit r discussion. I received a root from Ohio, it when it bloomed in Delaware it had no ace of lilac. My Ohio friend says that in her rden "the color fights with that of Madame ereau," while my plant, an offshoot of hers, s a frill of the same blue shade as Madame. e also tells me that another division given a friend in the state of Ohio proved equally kle. I have never heard of a change of il affecting Iris color. What could have ade the difference in the two plants I have d from different sources neither of which omed true to described color? And when is authorities are answering this question, would appreciate receiving the names of y plicatas which do bloom with lilac or ddish frills as I would like to test their havior in my garden.—A. H. BOTSFORD, *lgemoor, Delaware.*

ecan Varieties Must Fit the Region

TO THE EDITORS:

The article on tropical fruits in the Novem-r issue (pages 181–184) has given me some ormation I have long wanted. I wonder at are the best places to secure the Frot-ier and the Moneymaker varieties of Pecan, d the Celeste and the Brown Turkey varie-s of Fig? My practice has been to buy such ck from a local grower, but so far I have en unable to find these varieties listed by a aryland firm.—W. A. DARDEN, *Annapolis, aryland.*

—I really think you will be disappointed the performance of the two Pecans men-ned at your place in Maryland. P. T. tlepage of Washington and Meredith Reed Vincennes, Indiana, have spent a great al of time making a careful study of the bitat of the Pecan. They find that the cans are best divided into three classes, s: Such as Schley, Stuart, Delmas, and otscher thrive best in the southern belt ere there is a growing period of from 270 to 2) days. The approximate northern limits the southern belt run from Wilmington, C., westerly about 50 miles north of gusta and through Atlanta, Georgia, mingham, Alabama, bearing on southwest near Jackson, Miss. Then the imaginary e runs northward, crossing the Mississippi r the 24th parallel and continuing on ough Pine Bluff, Arkansas and McAlester, la.

The middle belt where another set of Pecans ch varieties as Major, Green River, Ken-tucky, and Warwick) thrive has a growing period of 180 to 200 days. The approximate northern limits for the middle belt is roughly outlined by drawing a line from Newport, R. I., south to near Asheville, S. C., going around the Cumberland Mountains, and northward to Louisville, Kentucky, Vincennes, Ind., Bellevue, Ill., and northward, crossing the Mississippi at Hannibal, Mo. Then the line strikes southward through the Ozarks in southern Missouri and northward through Moberly, and St. Joseph, Missouri. So I think it would perhaps be better for you to confine yourself to these varieties.

If you are particularly interested in Pecans, I would suggest you get a copy of the book entitled "Pecan Growing" by H. P. Stuckey and Edwin Jackson Kyle (published by the Macmillan Company).

Another very good book, but not quite so elaborate, is entitled "The Pecan and Its Culture" by H. Harold Hume. I rather think you would want both of these books if you are interested in this nut because Mr. Hume has descriptions of a great many more varieties than the first book mentioned. The book has been so successful that it has gone through several editions.—P. T. BARNES, *Harrisburg, Pa.*

Where Gladiolus Is Hardy

TO THE EDITORS:

Having just finished answering the last lot of inquiries about the Painted Ladies forwarded to me from you (the outcome of my article in the October issue), I wish now to acknowledge the receipt of them. Since they came from such widely separated points, am rather glad that I had training in climatology, in order to advise on each one properly. I had not realized how wide a circulation your magazine has; inquiries from Alaska and Mexico would not surprise me now.

The Pacific Coast points are suitable for growing any of the dwarf Gladiolus, and Ambler, Pa., will probably prove satisfactory likewise, if the Director of the Horticultural School there follows directions clearly given in the article. Kentucky I likewise regard as on the safe list. North Dakota is quite out of the question except for unusually hardy plants, and no Gladiolus are hardy there. Ontario is a bit too cold, probably. Wisconsin, Illinois, and Long Island are on the borderline list, some of the hardier kinds being suitable with protection, the tenderer ones being of doubtful value there.—FORMAN T. MCLEAN, *Kingston,* R. I.

Plant Native Wood Phlox With Iris

TO THE EDITORS:

Clouds of the native Wood Phlox, Phlox divaricata (I say "native" very carefully, having in mind the denunciations of Jens Jensen, a well known landscape architect, of those people who call flowers wild when "only beasts are wild") are essential for the spring garden. They seem to fit in everywhere, particularly with the later Daffodils and the pale yellow and pink and rose late Tulips. They grow anywhere. Tuck in a root of Wood Phlox wherever there is space. An excellent scheme which gives two seasons of bloom where tall Bearded Iris grow is to plant a root of the Phlox in the open center of an old Iris clump or alongside a newly planted one. The slender wiry stems of the Phlox wind in and out among the rhizomes with no harm to the Iris which sends its leaves up through the Phlox and shades its roots during the summer. The Phlox is not of heavy enough texture to interfere with the needed summer bake of the Iris.

Plant Wood Phlox with poeticus Daffodils

Flourishing wherever there is a bit of space for it, the native Wood Phlox (Phlox divaricata) makes an attractive mass planting with Iris, Daffodils, or Tulips. (See Mr. Duffy's letter below at left)

or the pale yellow Barri conspicuus. Plant it with the white perennial Candytuft or with the yellow Polyanthus, particularly the paler shades. Try it with Clara Butt or Moonlight Tulips. In full sun it is of dwarfer and more compact habit than in the shade and makes a solid sheet of bloom. The accompanying photograph shows an old Iris clump covered with Phlox. Later the Iris had 41 stalks of bloom. Give fall planted Phlox a mulch of leaves.—SHERMAN R. DUFFY, *Chicago, Illinois.*

What's Wrong With Auratums?

TO THE EDITORS:

Through our Open Column can I learn of a fairly sure preventive of bulb rotting of Lilium auratum? Taking every precaution of which I am acquainted thus far, the bulbs pass away after one to three years flowering. I have planted them on a terrace where there is excellent drainage; used only pure leaf mould above, below and around them; laid the bulb on a sand base, in fact, covering the bulb entirely within a sand cone, first sprinkling well with sulphur; and above all avoiding any trace of animal fertilizer in the vicinity. I have used bonemeal as a food.

Some of the bulbs simply disappear in the course of the winter, following very excellent flowering in the autumn. Others may start off well in the spring but afterward the lower leaves turn yellow and fall off, and this continues until the entire stock is left bare with simply the buds remaining at the top. Depending on the growth that has been made on the flower stalk, these buds may or may not drop off, or may have a sickly opening. In any case the bulb itself when examined may be completely rotted away. In spite of everything my auratum bulbs continue to disappear and last year, strange to say, took

with them some canadensis which were in their vicinity.—O. W. STEWART, *Hyde Park, Mass.*

TO THE EDITORS:

My auratum Lilies (third season since planting) came up strong and healthy last spring and were loaded with buds. But the leaves on most of the stalks were even then turning yellow. The buds dropped and the stems rotted.

If this were the first season on the present location I would think the place of planting had something to do with it. But last year and the year before they were wonderful. I have used no manure and only bonemeal as a top dressing. They have good drainage and only regular rainfall—no excess watering. The strange thing is that they are not all going at once—just one stalk after another here and there in the garden. However, in the same bed regal, Madonna, and monadelphums and another white Lily, all planted the previous fall, have thrived and bloomed beautifully. What can the matter be?—MRS. F. A. DUERR, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Hardy Phlox Seed

TO THE EDITORS:

"But my Phlox don't make seed—or scarcely any. I should dearly love to get seeds from some of my choicest clumps but there are practically none on them."

Often I have heard this same complaint, and here is the answer to it, I think. Most hardy Phlox do make a fair amount of seed but they are "seed popping" plants, and if the seed is not gathered before it is fully ripened, nature sees to its distribution by exploding the little round shell and sending the precious seed ten, fifteen, or more feet from the parent plant.

I have gathered the seed pods and put them to dry in a small aluminum pan and have been puzzled later to hear an occasional ting-g in the pan or something sharply hitting the ceiling! Now I put them in paper bags with the tops tightly twisted and the little explosions can do no harm. Of course the plants must be watched and the seed picked as soon as it is almost ripe.—OLIVE R. WHITESIDE, *Belleville, Illinois.*

The Ravages of October Last

TO THE EDITORS:

The terrible October last was a great source of distress to gardeners. With October of the year before not freezing at all, here was this one of 1925 breaking the cold record time and again. I had two plants that I was going to write about and to picture for the benefit of your readers, but a slender notice is all that is now possible. The big freeze of the night of October 9th took all tender plants and so crippled my Gruss an Teplitz Rose that it never completed its season. At that time it had 25 flowers in various stages of development, some partly open fully six feet from the ground. They mostly opened in some form, but were no sort of success of course. And then came the record freeze of October 29th and the month had done its worst!

Another plant that I had hoped also to picture, what we call the Nassau Tradescantia, for we brought it from that Bahaman city, suffered still worse, for it is a very tender plant at best. We have the three phases of this genus, the Spider-lily bush, the Wandering-Jew vines and this other, which is a gorgeous rosette, rivaling the Water-lily, though the tuft is of leaves only, olive green above and bright reddish purple below, which is in fact the upright end of a rootstock, that will take root readily if cut off, so that when it begins to get "leggy" it can be cut in half, the lower part sprouting a bud for a future rosette and the upper half forming a new plant.

With a spread of about two feet as a limit, this Tradescantia, which I venture (without much real authority) to call T. bicolor, makes a gorgeous show. Like all others except the Spiderwort, it is of small account as a flowering plant, as the flowers appear between elongated chinks near the ground and make small showing, but the rosette of leaves makes up the loss. It cares little for soil. Visitors to Nassau will recall seeing it growing on the tops of stone fences and it would do the same here with plenty of sunshine and warmth.

I do not recall seeing it more than once or twice in greenhouses and, as it winters indifferently, it does not often find its way into gardens. The temperature needed is such as is demanded by such plants as Poinsettia, Coleus, and Croton, but half a dozen plants in a broad pot will come through in good enough form for decapitating and setting outside after cool nights are past. Few plants present such a distinguished appearance. It will see the day I think when it successfully rivals leading extra-tender foliage plants, now so common.

I have not given up the Gruss an Teplitz Rose study referred to in an earlier letter and hope to solve the problem of special size some day. Shall we ever see the experts developing other Hybrid-teas in the same fashion?—JOHN W. CHAMBERLIN, *Buffalo, N. Y.*

English Broad Beans in California

TO THE EDITORS:

Referring to the letter from James C. Andrews in the November issue about English Broad Beans, I may say that this Bean is grown quite successfully in this district. We generally plant after the rains in November as soon as the ground is workable. I planted a small patch last year and had beans galore and no sign of disease. The Beans are grown in large quantities also for market purposes and very successfully at that.—G. GARRITY, *Mission San Jose, California.*

Old-Fashioned Clove Pinks Flourish in Idaho

TO THE EDITORS:

The letter in the Open Column regarding the old-fashioned hardy Clove Pink (August, 1925, page 504) interested me very much indeed.

A Pink of this kind has been a feature in every yard and garden here in Idaho for the last forty years and is, I always think, a fitting tribute to the memory of the Pioneer woman who first planted it here. The plant are perfectly hardy and easily cultivated. W used to think that they should be taken u about every third year in the fall, the larg tufts broken into small cuttings, and reset But I have now had mine as a border for Ros beds for five years, just cutting them back t the roots as soon as they have finished bloom ing. They make an attractive grayish gree border for the rest of the year.

The Pinks are white, double and fragran and do not often have a split calyx if the plant are flourishing. They are always in bloom o Decoration Day and are a solid mass of blos soms the second year after being reset.

A few years ago I purchased a larger variet which blooms at intervals all summer. I propagates in the same way but the bloom are very prone to split the calyx. Unfortu nately, I have forgotten the name of th variety and the firm from which I purchase the Pink. We have had for ten years a pin variety, growing with the white ones, which i single and has a smaller blossom on a littl longer stem.

It would be a pleasure to give these plant to any one who would like them if we were no so far away from many of the Garden Neigh bors.—MRS. ROGER M. DAVIDSON, *Boise Idaho.*

The Significance of the Snake and Lion's Head on a Door Knocker

TO THE EDITORS:

Recently I found in a local shop an old brass lion's head door knocker. In the lion' mouth is a coiled snake which is used fo knocking. The knocker is evidently very old and English, as it fits wonderfully well th home of pure English architecture which i adorns. We are very anxious to know th significance, if any, of the serpent, and would appreciate any information the "garden neighbors" may be able to give us.

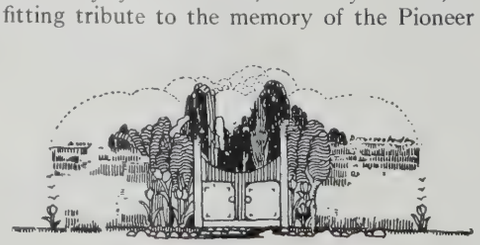
Please allow me to congratulate you on the excellence of your magazine which at its present rate of progress will surely soon be the leader in the field of magazines of a simila character.—SYDNEY M. HIGGINS, *San Anselmo, California.*

The Gruss an Teplitz Rose

TO THE EDITORS:

In the October number of your magazine I noted an inquiry from Mr. John W. Chamberlin of Buffalo in regard to the propagation of the Gruss an Teplitz Rose. While my experience is not wide by any means, I find this particular Rose much the easiest of any I have tried to root from cuttings. I usually have rooted them using the familiar glass jar method, taking cuttings either in the spring or fall or even in the middle of the summer, using a flowering stalk. If the cutting is taken either in spring or summer the plant will usually blossom the following year. It is the most satisfactory Hybrid-tea I have ever grown, both as to hardiness and flowering qualities.

Why does no one praise the Christine Wright Rose? Beautiful as is the Dr. Van Fleet in this climate it is nevertheless not nearly as hardy as Christine Wright which produces twice the flowers and blossoms again in the fall.—MAUD C. SAXT, *Newark Valley, N. Y.*



A glazed chintz *with the haunting charm of fragrant gardens*

IT glows with the beauty of flower-bordered paths, this chintz with its clustered roses, dahlias and verbenas. And it has the warm gay tints and mellow tones so admired in the chintz of other days.

Those "chints" of other days! They had a fascination and a charm which carried them into widespread favor.

Early in the 1600's the East India Companies began importing "chints" into Europe, and they met with unusual success. In England the Queen herself had a bed hung with "chints from Masslapatan on the coast of Coromandel," and there were instances where all the draperies and coverings of a room were of chintz and the walls done in the same design!

Royal residences at Saint Cloud, Versailles and Montreuil all had their chintz hangings. In fine, everyone had at least one chintz room, and every fashionable wardrobe a chintz frock or waistcoat.

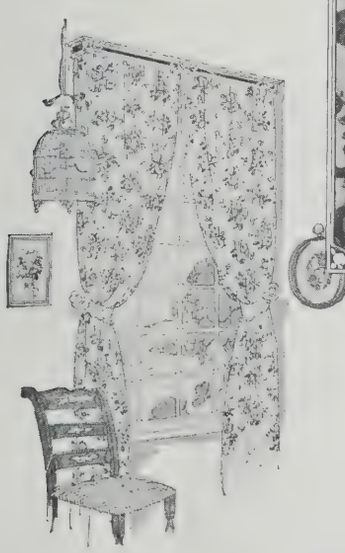
Small wonder that they should attain such popularity, with their bright clear colors and fascinating themes!

TODAY, chintzes are welcomed with the same enthusiasm. Calendered, glazed, and semi-glazed, Schumacher chintzes reproduce the beauty of those earlier prints in all their wealth of design: fanciful oriental patterns; brilliant "*Toiles de Jouy*" of historic interest; and the floral serpentine and urn motifs so favored in the Georgian period. There are in this collection prints to add to the color and charm of any decorative scheme.

The semi-glazed chintz shown here is only one of the many attractive Schumacher prints that may be seen by arrangement with your own upholsterer, decorator, or the decorating service of your department store. And they will also gladly attend to their purchase.

This Semi-Glazed Chintz with its smooth, dust-resisting surface is offered in various color combinations on a ground of mauve, saumon, mastic and blue.

For effects that can be achieved only with a sheer material, this same design has been made up in a voile, delicate, softly colored and charming. The voile comes in gold, jade, grey, henna, mauve and blue.



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The advice and experience of expert decorating services are at your disposal, in the furnishing of your home—for just what it would cost you to purchase materials for yourself! Through a decorating service, moreover, you can obtain furniture and accessories, upholstery and draperies you could not otherwise find.

How the decorator will help in solving your furnishing problems is explained in a booklet which we have just prepared, "*Your Home and The Interior Decorator.*" You will enjoy this interesting discussion with its beautiful illustrations in color.

This booklet will be sent without charge upon request. Write to F. Schumacher & Co., Dept D-I., 60 West 40th Street, New York, Importers, Manufacturers and Distributors to the trade only, of Decorative Drapery and Upholstery Fabrics. Offices also in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and Paris.

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—this Quick Electric Way

Beautiful waxed floors! Of course you want them in your home. Every woman does.

They are so rich looking, have such a beautiful lustre; they are so clean, so easy to care for, and they actually cost less to keep up than any other finish.

It's easy to have beautiful waxed floors now. And convenient. It isn't necessary to have your house torn up for days at a time. Ask your painter to wax your floors *electrically* with a Johnson's Wax Electric Floor Polisher—then he can do them all in just a few hours. You don't have to wait for WAX to dry—it hardens ready to polish in five minutes.

JOHNSON'S WAX *Electric floor Polisher*

It's no work at all to keep your floors bright, clean and beautiful with the Johnson's Wax Electric Floor Polisher. This marvelous new machine polishes floors ten times faster and better than other methods. Gets under davenports and other low furniture. Runs from any light socket for 1½c an hour. Costs only $42.50.

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Tell your architect to specify *waxed* floors—this will give you the most beautiful, practical, sanitary and economical finish. With *waxed* floors costly refinishing can easily be entirely eliminated. Our book on Home Beautifying tells how.
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GARDENING FOR THE BEGINNER

The Month's Reminder—January

As to Time and Place: In gardening practice a date can only be approximated as seasons vary and local conditions will have some influence. Generally the latitude of forty degrees at sea level and a normal season is taken as standard. Roughly, the season advances or recedes fifteen miles a day, thus Albany would be about ten days later than New York (which is latitude 42). The latitude of Philadelphia is a week earlier. Also allow four days for each degree of latitude, for each five degrees of longitude, and for each four hundred feet of altitude. Latitude 40 passes through Philadelphia, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Richmond, Indiana; Quincy, Ill.; Denver, Col.

How to Use This Guide: Suggestions as to the most important things of the month are given in this department so as to "remind" the gardener of the current duties. For routine details of such things reference should be made to standard handbooks and guides. It is impossible to make a complete manual of practice in each number of a periodical magazine. Yet timely articles will be found elsewhere in each issue, and references to back numbers will often solve the immediate question. Moreover, the editorial staff stands ready to help any reader with personal advice by mail. A self-addressed stamped envelope should be enclosed with the question.

Who Writes This: The advice and instruction in this department are the gleanings of many years' experience in practical gardening matters by competent amateurs and others who have "been through the mill." The contributions are made from various sections of the country: for example, Mr. Jesse A. Currey contributes from Oregon; Mr. Theiss from Pennsylvania; Mr. Henry Gibson from Pennsylvania (formerly from New York); Mr. Sherman Duffy from Illinois; Mr. P. T. Barnes, out of a world-traveled experience; Mr. A. Kruhm, from an extensive Eastern acquaintance; Miss Ethel Hutson from the far South; Mrs. E. Urquhart from California and, in addition, occasional notes from elsewhere and by the editorial staff and associated contributors of experience.

THE real gardener never looks back to brood over the past. We have buried the old year; it is history. There is a rosy future; so much to look forward to; it is really with impatience that spring with its new growth and wealth of bloom is awaited.

For months the seedsmen, nurserymen, and printers have been wrestling with the problem of getting their new catalogues ready for you. They are really wonderful, too, when one stops to think about them, but with a few startling exceptions, they miss the finest chance in the world. A catalogue should be filled with the romance of horticulture as well as the bare facts of height, color of flowers and price, but the average purveyor of horticultural requisites is so steeped in the commercial side of the game that he overlooks a wonderful opportunity. If the seedsman or the nurseryman would only tell us the intensely interesting stories connected with many of these new offerings, and some of the old, too, we just could not resist the temptation to buy. Vivid descriptions are misleading. Varieties which are so much like those already in existence as to require an expert to tell them from the old are a snare and a delusion. They can be sold only by the vivid descriptions, but really new or noteworthy plants do not require the language of the spell-binder. For instance, there is the story of the late John Bodger and his Dahlia-flowered Zinnias of attractive and brilliant colors. He grew Zinnia seed for the trade. A sport different from anything ever known in Zinnias showed up. He saw it, marked it, and then nursed it and finally fixed the strain in lovable colors. Years of patient labor to produce something worth while for you and for me.

Last year a few seedsmen catalogued the Honey Ball Melon, but they did not tell how Mr. Parker of Tarrant County, Texas, worked for several years trying to combine the good qualities of the Texas Cannon Cantaloupe and the Honeydew Casaba and, having succeeded, another seven years were spent in further growing and selecting until he had the type fixed. It is a wonderful Melon, maturing in 105 to 110 days. When the Texas growers started growing it, hotels and dining car stewards paid fancy prices for it.

In the last few years Andorra Nurseries introduced a new form of the common Savin (usually catalogued by nurserymen as canadensis). Twenty years ago this nursery grew a large number of collected seedlings from Maine. There appeared among them a very dwarf spreading sort that had a wonderful silvery blue color in the spring and summer, changing in the fall to the beautiful bronzy effect of the distant mountain clothed in its fall glory of autumnal tints. It holds that color all winter, never assuming the dead brown color of the common canadensis, or really, Juniperus depressa. This new conifer is named Juniperus depressa plumosa; it is a fine ground cover.

There is an immense amount of romance, gathered from Europe, Asia, Africa, as well as the Americas, but the brief description seldom suggests an interesting story. With the aid of some good horticultural encyclopedias and other books one can dig up this romance, providing thrills and a really wonderful time. It is exciting, too. Every reader of magazine advertising knows what sort of a person one becomes, according to the advertising writer, if the famous three-foot shelf of books

(*Continued on page 372*)

"They are very good looking!"

Tapered
AMBLER ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Specify "English Thatch" when ordering

Specify "English Thatch" when ordering

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They are as good as they are good looking

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Tapered
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These two types of fireproof tapered Ambler Asbestos Shingles are "the last word" in Ambler Asbestos Shingles or building Slates—are tapered from $\frac{1}{8}$" upper end to $\frac{1}{2}$" at the butts, are artistic, with plenty of "texture," light and shadow effects, are good looking and everlasting.

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Thirty Minutes a Month—*and the Ponsell* will keep any floor in your home as spotless and bright as your dining room table

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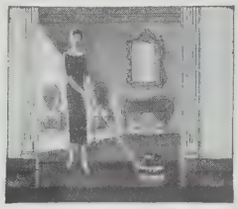
And then think of the delight, the pride of Ponsell-appearing floors. With the Ponsell in her home, no woman need make excuses to her friends or to herself. Thousands of Ponsell users confirm this. They have done away with the back-breaking, hand methods of the past.

These thousands of users know the pride of beautiful floors.

Moderately priced. Operated by electricity. Consumes less than 3c worth of current an hour. No skill or strength required.

1. *Keeping my floors beautifully polished is now a pleasure—just guiding my Ponsell gently along. Gone is the backache of hand-polishing.*



2. *My Ponsell is equally good on my large stretches of bare floor or on the narrow borders between my rugs.*

3. *"Will it go into corners and up to the baseboard?" Certainly it will. There, I polished that corner, not a dull spot left.*

4. *And now I can polish around and under my furniture without having to move it. My Ponsell reaches narrow awkward places without any trouble. Hasn't it all become easy!*

5. *Scrubbing my kitchen floor is just as easy. I simply attach the scrubbing brush and watch my floor turn snow-white. "Better than a sloppy-mop?" It surely is!*

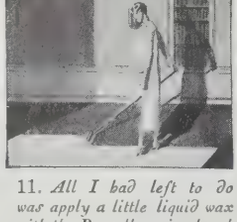
6. *Now a few strokes of the "squegee", (which came with my Ponsell), dry up my floor in a jiffy. Oh!—by the way, —last Fall my Ponsell saved me a lot of money.*

7. *With it, I had no trouble at all in bringing back to its original beauty, my stained, scratched dining room floor.*

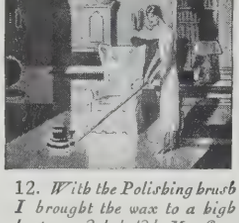
8. *All I had to do was first to spread Varnish remover on —I let it dry for six or seven minutes and then —*

9. *I attached the steel wire brush armed with a pad of steel wool and went over the prepared portion of the floor.*

10. *Off came the old dirty finish, leaving the wood as fresh as new. I then attached the sandpapering pad and smoothed and brought out the grain.*



11. *All I had left to do was apply a little liquid wax with the Ponsell waxing brush and —*



12. *With the Polishing brush I brought the wax to a high lustre and behold! My floor is spotless and gleaming for all to see.*

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G. & H. B. 1-26

(*Continued from page 370*)

is persistently perused. Dig the romance out of the horticultural catalogues and you will hold your hearers spellbound. Surely a catalogue complex is exciting! Much interesting information about the use of new shrubs may be secured in the *Bulletin of Popular Information* of the Arnold Arboretum. It is issued once a week during the growing season.

No garden is ever complete, or arranged exactly as the gardener wants it. Now is the time to plan next summer's garden, getting it more nearly perfect. In the vegetable garden arrange for the rotation of crops, for a tremendous amount of disappointment can thus be avoided. For instance, if the cabbages were club-footed last year, grow them this year on land on which plants of the cabbage family have not been grown for several years. Beets and potatoes are affected by the same disease organism—scab. Do not grow either on land on which the other has been grown for a couple of years. Make a plan on paper for the vegetable garden. Then keep records of the crop, and in a couple of years you will be surprised at the exactness with which the season's requirements can be met.

DON'T BE A "COPY-CAT" GARDENER

IN THE flower-garden just use your judgment. Do not try to take suggestions out of books. Of course, the information of what others have done and recorded will be an inspiration, but get away from that "copy-cat" habit of doing things. We are getting to do too many things, have too many fads, just because some one else does it. We do not develop sufficient individuality.

DIFFERENT HEDGES

WHY is it that almost everybody uses California Privet for hedges? The plants are cheap because the cuttings root like Willows. That is one reason. Another is, they are in style. Thirty to fifty years ago the style was Arborvitae.

A Forsythia hedge is a mass of golden yellow with the first warm days of spring; in May Van Houtte's Spirea is a mass of white; from August first until late September the Rose-of-Sharon is in constant bloom. These and a dozen other shrubs will make hedges different from the neighbor's, will excite many enthusiastic comments and be your constant pride. Not the least point in their favor is they need be pruned but once a year—just after the blooming period for such as Forsythia and Spirea, or in the spring for the Rose-of-Sharon.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FAR SOUTH

IN APPLYING these suggestions for the "Far South," it should be understood that they are written from the standpoint of southern Louisiana—New Orleans and vicinity. Thus they must be modified for locations farther north and also for those still farther south. Northern Louisiana and Mississippi, southern Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, and central Texas, would be about a month behind southern Louisiana, while southern Texas and middle and southern Florida, would be about a month ahead.

January in the latitude of New Orleans is often the beginning of real winter. Sometimes the cold weather comes before Christmas, but frequently even the first ten days of January are fair and mild. Roses, Poinsettias, and Violets are in full bloom, and a host of late annuals like Cosmos, and early annuals, like Pansies and Calendulas, will be blooming gaily when a cold snap comes and nips them, also doing much damage to the trees and shrubs which, deceived by the untimely warmth, have begun already to put out.

This is why advice for pruning and fertilizing in the winter months should be disregarded until quite late in the month, unless the cold weather has set in early. In fact, experienced horticulturists advise waiting until February when the winter is mild, as deciduous trees, shrubs and vines, if pruned and fertilized, are apt to start growth at once should it happen to be warm, and a cold spell will prove disastrous to them in such a condition. Evergreens, however, may be pruned at any time.

January is the month to plant seeds of fruit and shade trees, and to set out fruit trees, if there has been enough cold to check growth and enough winter rain to soak the ground; if not, it is better to wait.

Flower seeds for spring blooming may be sown in coldframes or in sheltered places in the garden. The annuals recommended include Verbena, Phlox, Petunia, Summer Chrysanthemum, Salvia, Hollyhock, Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragon, Aster, Columbine, Daisy, Campanula, Sweet Sultan, Coreopsis, Sweet William, Pinks, Larkspur, California

(*Continued on page 374*)

Flowers for Everybody! Everywhere!

Whatever you may wish to say, Flowers will say it better!—and say it instantly, as if by magic—for in every city we have our own Floral Artists, who will promptly fill your order, telegraphed to them by us.

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Announce

THE publication of their 1926 Spring Catalogue, one hundred eighty pages devoted to the needs of the garden.

New and rare varieties of flower and vegetable seeds, summer-flowering bulbs and plants. A comprehensive list of insect destroyers and various fertilizers.

If you have not been receiving our catalogue we shall be pleased to send you a copy on request—issued January 1st.

Stumpp & Walter Co

30-32 Barclay Street New York, N. Y.

Glass Gardens

AT LAST

A Good Sized Greenhouse At a Little Sized Price

$1,650 Complete

FOR this small price you can have the complete materials for this full fledged greenhouse.

The price even includes the full equipment of benches and heating system.

Even to its special Burnham greenhouse boiler.

Frame is of steel.

Every inch of wood is a special greenhouse quality of Tide Water Cypress.

More money will buy one of our more ornamental houses, but it can't buy one any better so far as the flowers it will grow and years it will last.

Send for circular devoted exclusively to this particular $1,650 Glass Garden.

Lord & Burnham Co.

Builders of Greenhouses and Conservatories

Eastern Factory Irvington, N. Y. — Western Factory Des Plaines, Ill. — Canadian Factory St. Catharines, Ont.

Irvington, New York — New York — Philadelphia — Chicago

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A charming garden of Sutton's Antirrhinum

Sutton's Seeds bring you the rare charm of a truly *English Garden*

IF YOU would have flowers entirely different from the usual varieties — flowers rarely seen in this country; if you would have thrifty foliage and blooms of amazing color and size, plant Sutton's Pedigree Seeds.

Sutton's Seeds are from the choice of England's finest plants—plants that have been carefully bred for perfection of bloom for 120 years. Small wonder that many of America's best gardeners every year specify Sutton's Seeds.

It's easy to get Sutton's Seeds. They are especially packed and sent by mail directly to your home. Write today for our new catalogue and Guide in Horticulture. This book is beautifully illustrated in full colors and contains a fund of useful information. It will be mailed to you for 35 cents. (*Stamps or international money order.*)

Right now is the time to think about your garden for next spring. Why not resolve to make your garden, whether large or small, a garden of outstanding beauty and rarest charm by planting Sutton's Pedigree Seeds! Send for catalog today. Sutton & Sons Dept. A, Reading, England.

The Seed Business with a History of 120 Years.

Sutton's giant mixed Verbenas. Two sized packets 36c and 61c.

Sutton's Seeds

ENGLAND'S BEST

(*Continued from page 372*)

Poppy, Heliotrope, Candytuft, Lobelia, Monkey-flower, Mignonette Pansies, and Sweet-peas.

Bulbs which may be planted this month comprise Hyacinths, Tulips Narcissus, Ranunculus, Anemones, Oxalis; Gladiolus, Callas, Scilla Freesia, Iris, Tuberose and Tiger and Japan Lilies in sheltered places

Set out Roses and ornamental shrubs.

Strawberries may be planted this month.

In the vegetable garden, many seeds may be sown, but these, like the flower-seeds, should be protected against sudden cold by sowing in a frame or other sheltered place. Among the seasonable vegetables to plant are Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Turnips, Leeks, Radish Rutabaga, Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Broccoli, Kohlrabi, and early Cauliflower, Celery, Cress, Chervil, and Parsley. In the hotbed, Egg-plants, Peppers, and Tomatoes may be sown. Sow herbs.

Plant Onion sets, Chives, and Shallots; transplant Onions; set out Cabbage plants. Cucumbers can be planted for forcing.

Plant early varieties of Irish Potatoes, Asparagus roots, Artichoke plants. Rhubarb and Horseradish roots should be set out.

If the lawn has been sown to winter grass in the fall, it will merely need mowing now; but if it has only the Bermuda grass, which turns brown after frost, it can be fertilized, weeds dug out, and holes patched with sod to good advantage at this season.

CALIFORNIA GARDEN CALENDAR

PLAN the spring and summer garden in January, selecting seeds and plants and deciding where they are to be planted. Make a diagram of the garden on ruled paper and mark out the place for the shrubs and plants, measuring the distances and placing the new-comers according to height and color and seasons of blooming, so that something may be in blossom not only in the spring but all through the year. Look over the catalogues and try one or two new plants or new varieties of old plants every year, taking out unsatisfactory plants and those not suited to climate or surroundings. Also in planning the vegetable garden, leave room for a narrow border of flowers such as Mignonette, Lobelia, Garden Pinks, Carpet Phlox, Pansies, Alyssum, or Marigolds.

This is the month for pruning Ivy, as it sends out new leaves in February and all the old wood and straggling sprays should be cut away before new growth commences. This insures not only neatness of appearance but greater vigor in the vines.

Roses may still be transplanted, if not already moved or set out, and cuttings may be made of Roses, Hydrangeas, and Fuchsias. The Fuchsia cuttings should be taken from the ripened wood and planted in a sandy loam. When rooted, they may be taken up and planted in the shade. Fuchsias grow taller and bloom better in the moist, foggy climates along the coast; in the dry interior regions they require more care in regard to shade and moisture. Cut back the old plants and spray with whale oil soap if thrip be found.

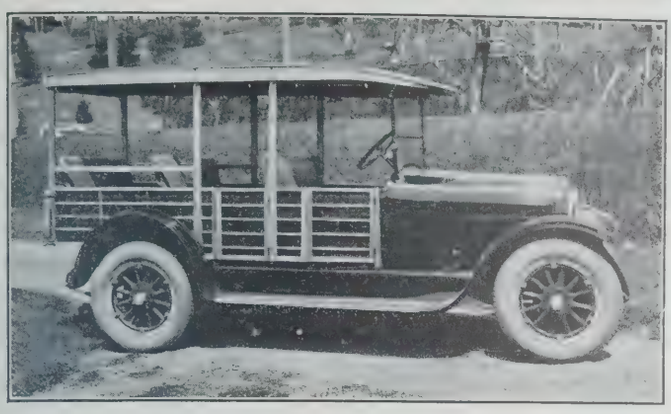
Tuberoses may be divided in January and should be planted in light soil. In the coast regions they require a sheltered situation and should be constantly cultivated and taken up after blooming in June. They require less care in the warm interior valleys as the climate more nearly resembles their native Mexico and may be left in the ground all winter.

Agapanthus, Hyacinths, Ixias, Lilies-of-the-Valley, Montbretias, Narcissus, and Tulips may still be planted, and Gladiolus bulbs should be planted every month for continuous bloom. Continue planting Sweet-peas for spring blooming as the roots will be stronger and the blossoms better than when planted later. Plant Peonies this month taking care not to put them too deep.

Where the nights are cold, protect the Cineraria plants with a light covering of cotton cloth. Keep all beds and borders of spring flowering bulbs cleared of weeds; mulch with a light covering of old manure and do not neglect watering if the season be dry.

Look over the house plants and potted Palms and if the roots do not look healthy, cut them back. If pot bound, put them in next size larger pots, adding fresh soil of two thirds loam, one third leaf mold and a little sand with bone meal fertilizer.

January is a favorable month for planting and transplanting shrubs and trees in the interior regions as the plants are well rooted before the summer's heat and drought.



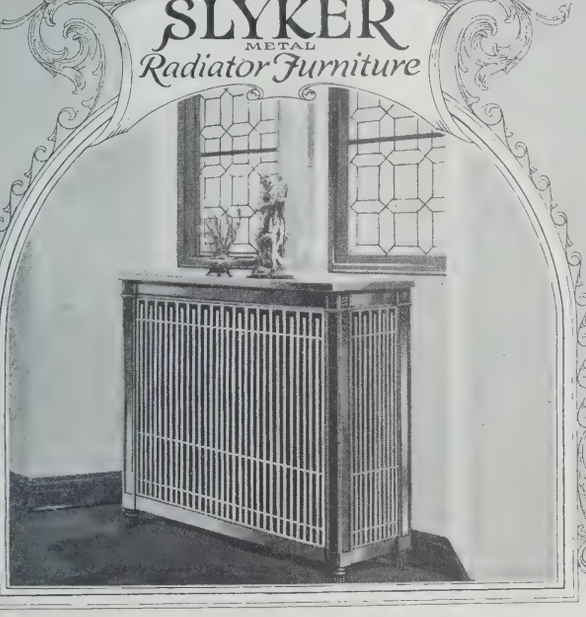
Cantrell Suburban Body on Dodge Brothers Chassis

THE Cantrell Suburban is especially designed to meet the requirements of this type of body for a light car chassis. It is built by skilled workmen, using only the best of materials, and it embodies many exclusive, patented features. Sturdy, reliable, smart appearing, the Cantrell may be relied upon to give satisfactory service at all times.

We shall be pleased to send you upon request our folder "H" giving details and specifications

J·T·CANTRELL & COMPANY
Makers of Suburban Bodies
HUNTINGTON, N.Y.

SLYKER METAL *Radiator Furniture*



SLYKER Radiator Furniture has become a national need in good homes—not alone because it adds beauty and distinction with artistic concealment of heating radiators; but also because each separate cabinet adds its full part in keeping the house atmosphere healthfully moist and prevents soiling of walls and draperies from dry dust currents. Sold only by leading stores and decorators.

Every well ordered home can afford SLYKER Radiator Furniture. Simple to install, economical and necessary. Made in three distinct styles. (Rod Grille shown above.)

Made of special furniture steel finished for life-time service in six coats of oil enamel, each baked on. Shades of Mahogany, Walnut, Ivory or White. Write for booklet and other information.

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Perhaps yours is a Colonial doorway

Gleaming fluted pillars . . . sturdy paneled door . . . and, overhead, the tracery of fanlight, or a grilled balcony. The very kind of gracious doorway to be seen along some old Salem street. How beautiful! But how important is its every detail!

For your doorway: Sargent prescribes the solid brass Colonial handle and knocker shown below—finely fashioned and time-defying. To go with them, a rugged Sargent cylinder lock. An added convenience is to have all entrance doors and the garage door master-keyed by the Sargent method. Select Sargent Hardware with your architect. The free Colonial Book will help you. Write for it today. Sargent & Company, *Hardware Manufacturers*, 48 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

SARGENT
LOCKS AND HARDWARE

This Valuable Planting Guide Sent Free

Our new 1926 Guide to planting and illustrated catalog is now ready. Sent Free upon request.

Place Your Dependence in Woodlawn Quality Nursery Stock

Beautiful Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, Dahlias, Perennials, Climbing Vines, etc. Also the finest varieties small fruit and nut trees. All guaranteed true-to-name. Woodlawn stock is grown in our own nurseries, and shipped direct to you at a great saving in price.

A Special Bargain Woodlawn Quality Shrubs

1 Spirea Van Houtteii (3 ft.) 50c.; 1 Deutzia Crenata (3 ft.) 50c.; 1 Snowberry Red (3 ft.) 50c.; 1 Hydrangea P. G. (18-24") 50c.; 1 Barberry Thunbergii (18-24") 40c. Total value $2.40. In order to give our old customers an attractive bargain, and to acquaint new customers with the fine quality of our stock, we will send the above assortment by parcel post prepaid for **$2**

Fifty years of specializing and successful growing of fine nursery stock is your guarantee of absolute satisfaction. We ship to all parts of the country, and thousands of customers will tell you of the unvarying quality and reliability of Woodlawn nursery stock. A postal will bring the new catalogue and planting guide.

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This Library Fireside

with its blazing log, a good book and an easy chair and we venture to say anyone could pass happy hours on a chilly March evening.

To assure this comfort and to guard against insufficient heat, smoking and soot smudges, the fireplace should be built by Donley Fireplace Plans using the Donley Damper and finishing it off with Donley Andirons and Fire Basket.

For complete plans and beautiful designs of successful fireplaces send for complimentary copy of the Donley Book of Fireplaces.

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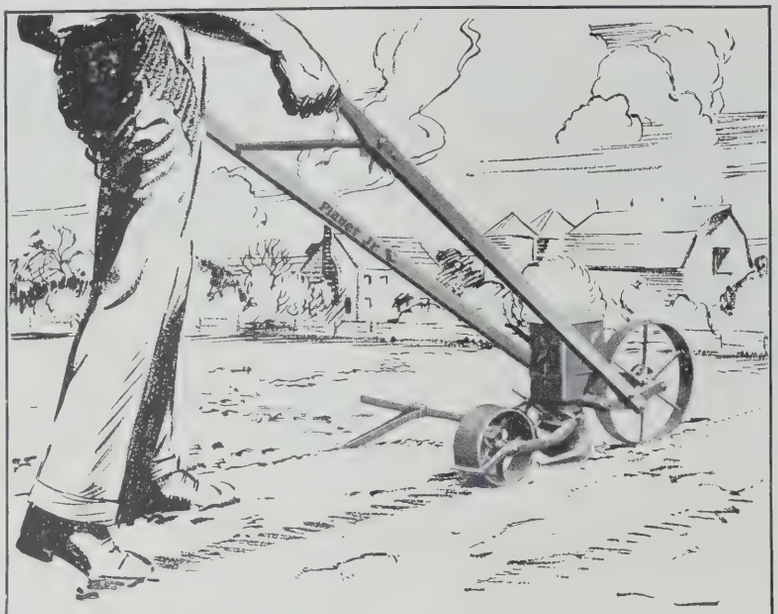

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Planet Jr.

Gladiolus Los Angeles

THE "CUT AND COME AGAIN" GLADIOLUS

Color: Shrimp pink tinted orange with orange tinted carmine throat

The most beautiful gladiolus yet produced.

Best of all this is the long desired "cut and come again" or "everblooming" gladiolus because when the first spike is cut if the leaves be left on the plant a fair proportion of them send out one or even two branches from the side of the old cut stem. There will be enough of these in a bed to make a good showing for about twice as long as the ordinary gladiolus. The importance of this for use in garden or for cut flowers is readily seen.

Price postpaid 75c each; 3 for $2.00; $7.50 per dozen; $60.00 per hundred

Send for catalogues, Dutch Bulbs, also Iris, Amaryllis, Crinums, and "New Creations in Gladiolus." Growers and dealers send for wholesale offer.

CECIL E. HOUDYSHEL
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These plants bring you wonderful growing results

You cannot buy plants with finer root systems or of higher transplanting value than "Will Grow" Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Shade and Fruit Trees, Roses, Perennials, Privet, etc.

America's richest soil, has made famous the growth-compelling vigor, size and beauty of Barr's "Will Grow" Plants.

Our 1926 illustrated 64-page catalog "How, When, Where and What to Plant" gives a fund of useful information regarding Evergreens, Trees, Shrubs, and Perennials especially adapted to the climate and soil of the Middle Atlantic states. Sent *free* to any address in these states. Elsewhere, 25c. Write for your copy to-day.

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Have you ever talked it over with us?

Ever found out what our smallest Sunshine Shop really costs?

Then why don't you settle the matter in your mind by sending for our Sunshine Shop Circular?

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Decorative Dahlia—Amun Ra

Schulz "Kentucky Bred" Dahlias

Among them, Amun Ra—a gorgeous Decorative, Dahlia, different in form and color—a huge tropical setting sun—copper, orange, gold, amber—shading to a deep bronze center. In four years competition at the California Dahlia Show it won four first prizes.

Our 1926 Catalogue a Dahlia Guide

Many new varieties listed, complete listings of rare and the more usual, several pages given over to the history and culture of the Dahlia. You will also find here "Kentucky Bred" varieties of many other beautiful flowers and plants.

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"Kentucky Bred" varieties have a beauty, vigor and hardiness born in them. Plan for a more beautiful garden next year. Write for the new catalogue now.

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The Home of Good Dahlias Well Grown

Wohlert's flowering Trees

Japanese Roseflowering Cherry — Chinese Flowering Crab

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FLOWERING CRAB APPLES

FOR the first brilliant color touch in the spring, Oriental flowering crab apples spotted here and there on the lawn or in shrubbery are unsurpassed. Here is an opportunity for you to obtain these beautiful uncommon trees at a big saving.

The following assortment of 8 flowering trees 2 to 3 ft. high.

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1 Japanese Roseflowering Cherry, dbl. pink, 5.00
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Regular price, $24.25
Special for January only, $16.00

Same assortment as above, 3 to 4 ft. high. Regular price, $32.75. *Special for January only,* $21.00

Regular price of the six listed Flowering Crabs, 2 to 3 ft. high, $15.25.
Special for January only, $10.00

Regular price of the six listed Flowering Crabs, 3 to 4 ft. high, $21.75.
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Send your orders promptly. These special offers are positively for January only.

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"The Garden Nurseries"
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THIS PICTURE WAS TAKEN FIFTEEN (15) YEARS AFTER THE FENCE WAS BUILT. WE ERECTED THIS FENCE IN 1910. PICTURE WAS TAKEN IN 1925.

THIS fence (part of THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND (36,000) linear feet) shown in the above photograph has been standing at the BORDEN HOME FARM, WALLKILL, N. Y. for FIFTEEN (15) years; under the most severe weather conditions.

At one time the entire length of this fence was coated with ice, and at another time the fence was completely covered with wet leaves while the wind was blowing eighty (80) miles an hour.

Not a single wire has rusted, broken or decayed in all these years.

This fence was guaranteed for TWENTY (20) years, and will last THIRTY (30) years or longer.

Fences will last that have lasted. Why not purchase the very best fence; purchase the best fence that money will buy.

Use your good judgment in placing your fence order, and secure the best fence material manufactured.

We want the man who is spending his own money protecting his property.

We fence against all species of prowling vermin, man, beast or reptile.

Write for Catalog No. 40, describing our Straight and Non-Climbable Fences, and method of construction developed from TWENTY-FIVE (25) years of practical experience in the field.

FENCES BUILT; ANY KIND; ANYWHERE

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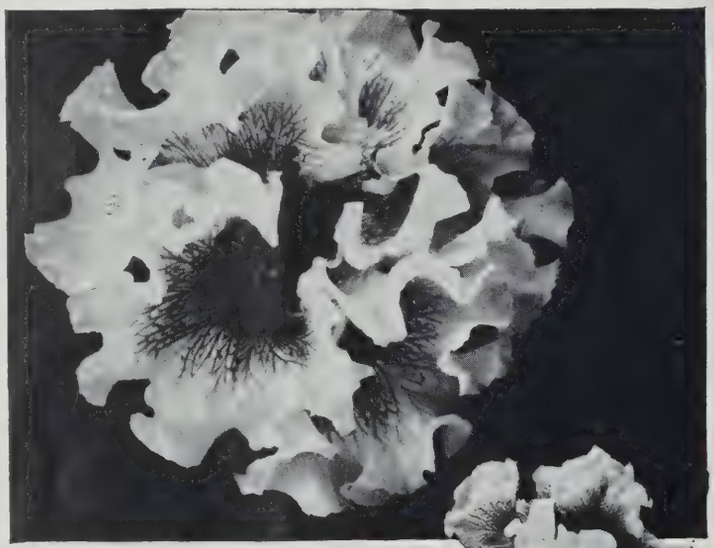
"ORCHIDS?" "NO, DIENER MONSTER PETUNIAS"



BEAUTIFUL AS ORCHIDS
—and very easily grown

Diener's Ruffled Monster Petunias love life. That is why they can be grown so easily by anyone almost anywhere; why they will bloom the year round, if properly protected from frost. Thousands of flower lovers re-order Diener's Petunia seed annually. They love the fragrance, the gorgeous colorings, the monster size of these orchid like beauties. Single and double. Dwarf or bush. Wonderful as cut flowers. Bloom in 12 weeks. It costs so little to try these prize winners.

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Our Winning Decorative

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New York (A.D.S.) Show,
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Pronounced as "far superior" to all existing yellows. Color is absolutely clear, rich golden yellow. Fine form and habit.

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April and May, 1926, Delivery

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Unfold the flowerful beauty of your Summer garden spot."

YOU'LL find in Moon's catalog the helpful suggestions that will make this fireside garden planning easy and profitable.

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Prices include packing and carrying charges.

Thrifty, bushy plants	Each	Per 10	Per 25
1½ to 2 feet	$.80	$6.50	$12.75
2 to 3 feet	1.10	9.50	20.00
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The Best Seed Catalog for 1926

MICHELL'S

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Includes most every proved aid for the flower and vegetable garden, dependable fertilizers, insect destroyers, weed eradicators, garden and greenhouse tools and implements, and poultry supplies of all kinds.

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Write to-day for this catalogue. **Mention this advertisement** and take advantage of these **SPECIAL OFFERS** to *Garden & Home Builder* readers.

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Longer, heavier stems than on Late Branching Asters, bearing flowers of 4 to 5 inches diameter.

Lavender.....15c. pkt.
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One pkt. each, all four, value 60c..... for 50c

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(*Antirrhinums.*) Spikes 2 to 3 feet in length, with monster flowers in rare colors.

Giant Garnet.....10c. pkt.
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Giant Brilliant Rose.....10c. pkt.

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Michell's Giant Dahlia-Flowered ZINNIAS

(*Illustrated above*)

Sensationally large flowers, measuring 4 to 6 inches across, resembling decorative dahlias. Distinctive new colors:—
Crimson Giant, largest red—. .20c. pkt.
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all three of these collections, 13 pkts. in all.

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Attach $1.00 bill to your request for catalog and get this rare bargain. (***Postpaid anywhere***)

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Endorsed by Max Schling

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"BUILT-EASY" Bird Houses

Made of selected materials—with a pleasing rustic effect. Packed "knock-down" ready to be assembled—can be set up in 5 minutes.

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Just right for Jenny Wren

Bluebird, Marten or Woodpecker house

Priced at $1.50 each; postpaid $1.65
Set of 3 for $4.00; postpaid $4.50

And here are two gifts both sensible and unique

Sowrite Seed-Sower

Sows Seeds at a Touch!

Makes the sowing of seeds a pleasure, not a task and insures the maximum of results.

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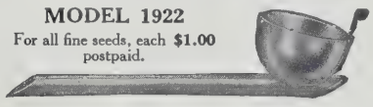
For all fine seeds, each **$1.00** postpaid.



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Sows all seeds up to the size of Sweet Peas or less, each **$1.50** postpaid.

Each sower neatly packed with full directions in box

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perfect both from the standpoint of appearance and utility.

Glass enclosed, strongly made, absolutely moisture proof—always readable—only permanent label for rose and rock gardens, seed beds and general use.

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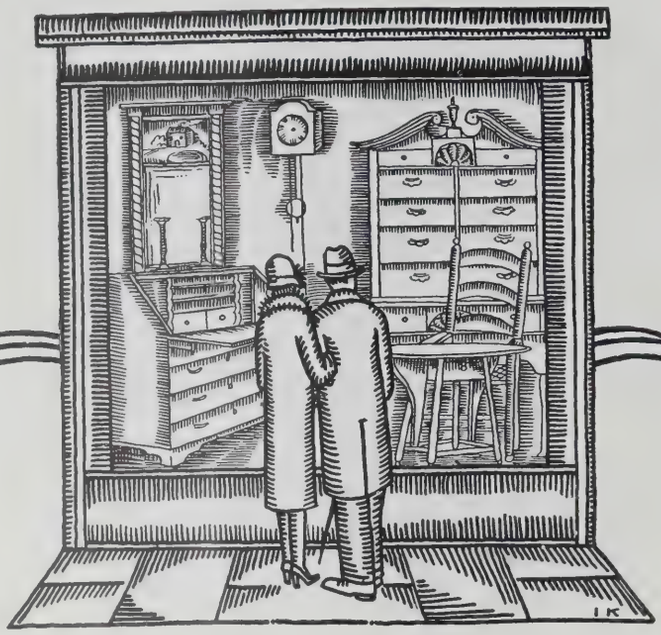

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ARE YOU one of those delightful people who, with unerring good taste, like nothing better than a real old-fashioned American home—furnished with fine old Colonial things? Undoubtedly you are, but—perhaps—like so many of us, when you come across one of those fine, sturdy pieces that served some colonial forefather you find yourself a trifle hazy as to who this old friend is . . . it bears a familiar look, but you can't remember the name. A book has been written to completely solve that predicament for you. Concise, it covers the whole field of American Antiques. Informative, it tells you just what you want to know. Clear, it identifies each piece by a detailed description and an exact drawing. Handy, it is arranged alphabetically so that you can locate any name or subject more easily even than a word in a small dictionary. The name of this book is ANTIQUES. It is written by an expert, SARAH M. LOCKWOOD, whose delightful articles you have undoubtedly read in *Country Life*, and it is lavishly illustrated by ERNEST RICHARD STOCK who happily is also an expert in the field. As a story and picture book alone ANTIQUES is absorbing. As an A B C guide to old treasures it is invaluable. All reputable booksellers have ANTIQUES for you (it is just published)—or if you care to, order your copy direct by the coupon below.

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Please send me a copy of your new book ANTIQUES by Sarah M. Lockwood. I enclose $3.50, plus 10 cents for postage, in full payment.

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Now is that delightful time of the ear when the garden enthusiast nay settle down in an easy chair nd dream about next year's gar-en. Here all the bugs and dis-ases are easily conquered, the eeds are friendly and the weather tractable. Of course a collection f garden catalogs is necessary, and hope you will send for mine which call "Hardy P ants for the Home arden". May it help your dreams pass along pleasant lines and of ourse I shall hope that you will ke it well enough to want to be-ome better acquainted. Gladly nt free on request.

W. A. TOOLE
Garry-nee-Dule
araboo Wisconsin

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or many years I have been breed-g, growing and introducing better lads and Dahlias. I have urged scriminating Garden Owners to ant these better varieties. For 26 I want to call attention to what believe is one of the choicest sel-tions of Glads and Dahlias ever ered in a single catalog.

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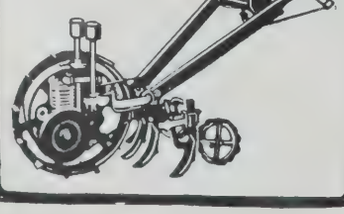

"Dependable Trees and Plants"

is the descriptive title of the 1926 edition of our Annual Catalog for which please write. It is the representative of a nursery with a purpose greater than to just grow and sell nursery stock. The trees and shrubs you get from this nursery *must* fill your wants and needs in thorough, nay, ideal fashion, or *we* shall not be satisfied.

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Please let our free catalog acquaint you with the extent to which we are prepared to render service in Dependable Trees and Plants.

GLEN BROTHERS, Inc.
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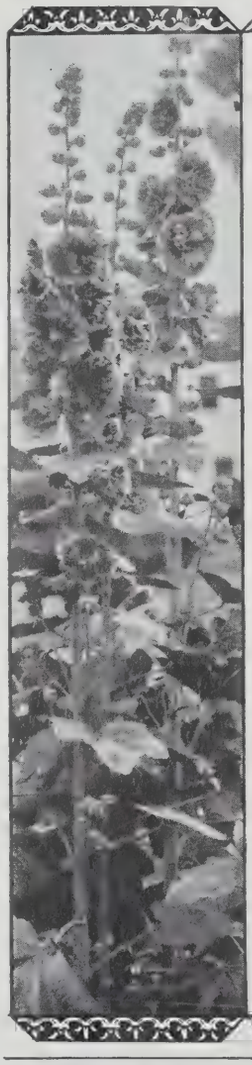

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The New Harris Hollyhock

Practically all who love gardens agree that the Hollyhock is one of the most picturesque, stately and beautiful of flowers. That is why we want to call special attention to this really wonderful and distinctly different new variety—"Exquisite."

Its large double flower, ruffled with frilled edges, is a bright, deep rose color with white edgings on each petal. The tall plants with their long spikes of brilliant bloom are very vigorous, do not blow over, are easy to grow from seed sown outdoors in the Spring, and will continue to bloom several years.

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1 Pkt. "Exquisite" seed 24c in stamps

As Exquisite will not be listed in our catalog, this seed can only be purchased through this advertisement.

Our new catalog of Harris vegetables and flowers, illustrated in colors, lists a number of other single and double Hollyhocks in beautiful colors and contains many interesting and unusual suggestions for your garden. We will gladly send it free on request.

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Complete training in selection and harmonious arrangement of furniture, fabrics, wall treatments, etc. Special emphasis on Period Styles and Color Harmony. Immensely interesting, delightfully arranged. Easy to understand. No previous training required. Useful in your own home or for a delightful and well paid profession. Personal help and consultation with Authorities. Cultural and Professional Courses. Leading New York School. Chartered by Board of Regents, New York State Department of Education. Established 1916.

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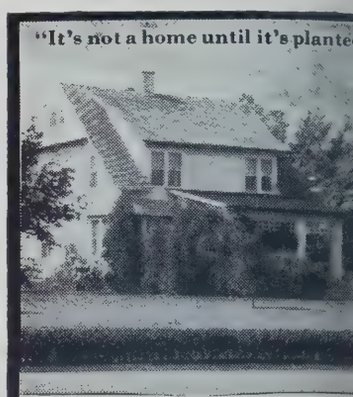

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Flowering shrubs, roses, paeonies, pere nials, and ornamental vines, and dwa fruit trees give gorgeous beauty to t home grounds from early spring to la fall. Take advantage of the low pric listed in our 1926 catalog and save mone

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We are introducing Dahlias this year that surpass any that we have heretofore offered, Dahlias that have created a sensation, the result of twenty-seven years of study in Dahlia Breeding. Among these will be the wonderful EAGLE ROCK BEAUTY, an immense fluffy pink and cream Hybrid Decorative that is without a rival, EAGLE ROCK SUNSHINE finest Yellow Cactus, PRIMULA REX, massive Primrose Decorative, ORANGE GOLD, MARIAN BROOMALL, AZALIA, CORAL GEM, MAID O' TH' MIST, HESPERIA, NANCY SUE LANG, EULALIA, MARENGO, AZURINA, CALIZONA, Mrs. FRANCES BULLARD, AMARILLO GRANDE, FLORISTANIA.

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We submit, therefore, that this discrimination is a *great advance* and a *most important* factor in producing the popular colors so much in demand at the present day, and up to the present has not been appreciated by the rose growing public. Our Hybrid Tea and Perpetual Rose are budded upon Multiflora and Manetti Stock.

Hardness of wood is essential, as soft wooded roses die back badly when set out. Our plants have well ripened wood. Nowh re can you buy stronger plants.

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It is different, as we do not pass along the description of the Hybridists as the roses grow in Europe but as they grow in our Nursery, always stating defects as well as merits.

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ROSE SPECIALIST

Near Buffalo **Williamsville, N. Y.**

A new color!
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All the charm of the old-fashioned Snapdragon is enhanced in this wonderful new *"Geneva Pink."*

It is a true rose-pink, different and more beautiful than all other pink snapdragons, borne on solidly-filled, giant spikes, which often attain a height of 3 and 4 feet. Unlike most snapdragons, it develops its true color and size both under glass and in the garden.

It has been acclaimed by commercial and private growers as one of the best floral novelties distributed in a decade.

Buy it for your garden or for greenhouse.

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Out of this vast collection, after skilful and painstaking cultivation and judgment, less than one hundred varieties have secured our mark of (XXXX)—the highest distinction for size, color, formation and vigor.

Their meritorious characteristics are fully set forth with many full-page illustrations of the most noble specimens in this grand race of flowers.

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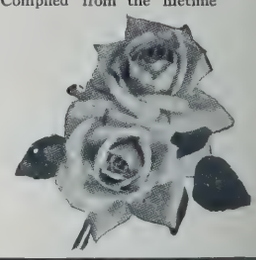

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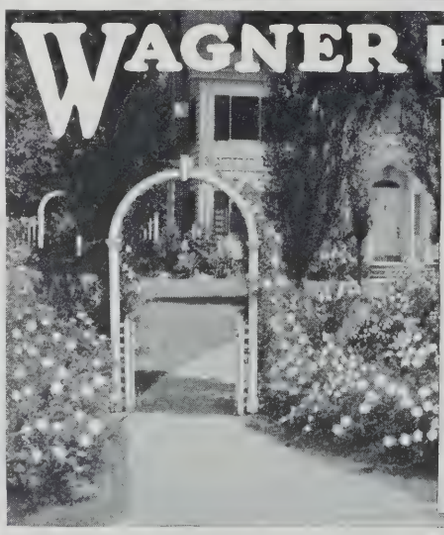

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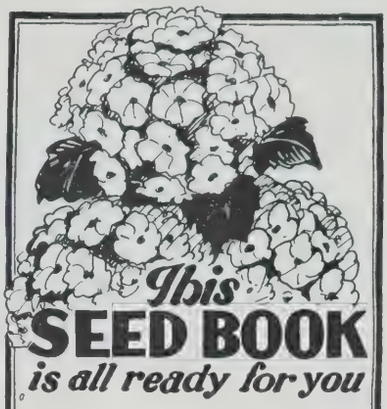
Maloney's

TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, ORNAMENTALS, BERRIES, VINES



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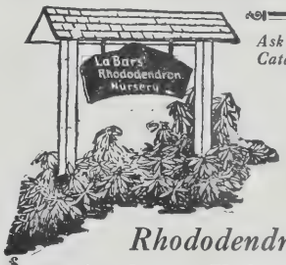

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Finest Field Grown
Dahias

Direct from a dahlia lover's garden to you at very reasonable prices.

Write for descriptive circular.

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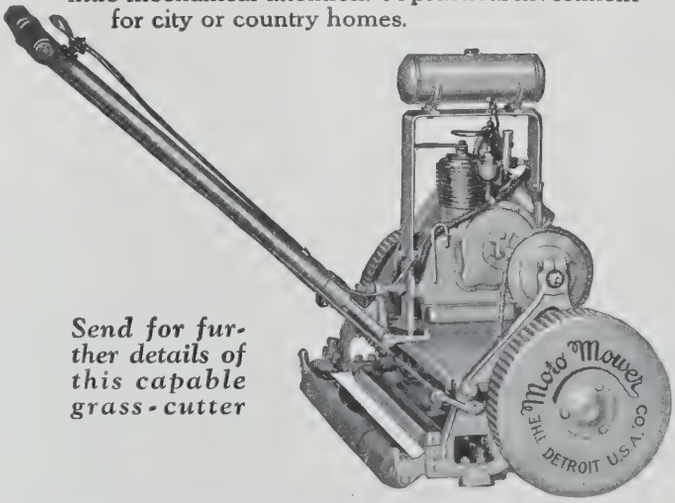

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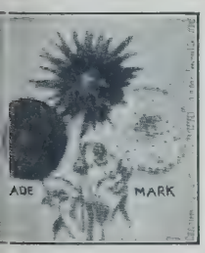

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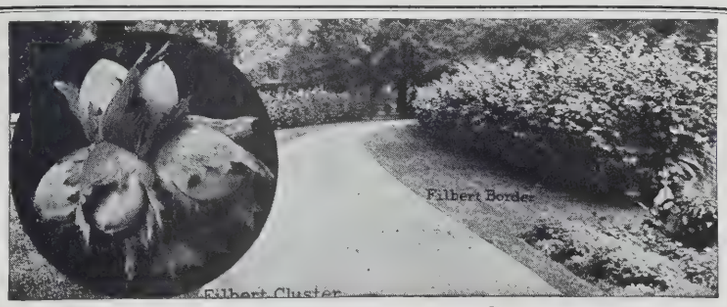

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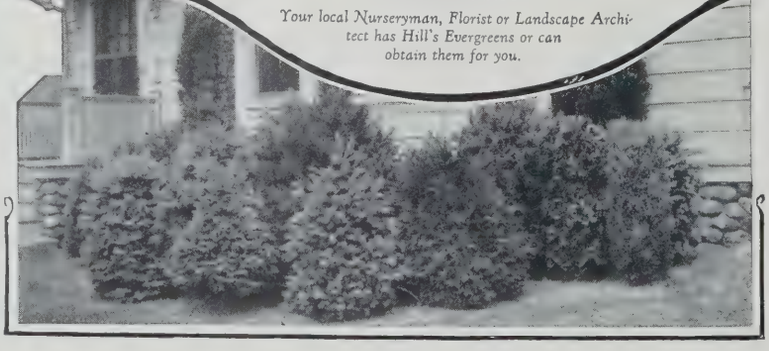

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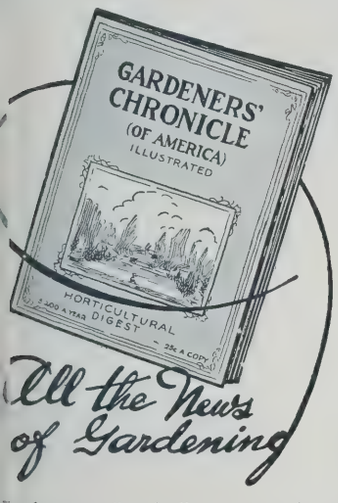

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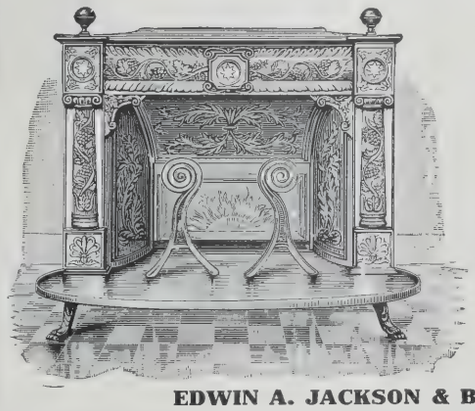

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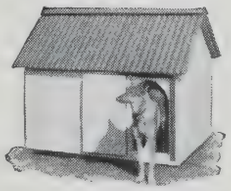

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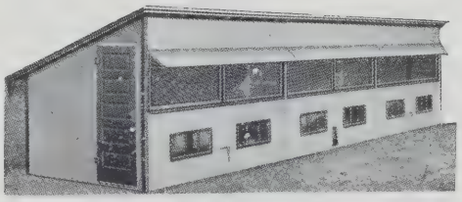

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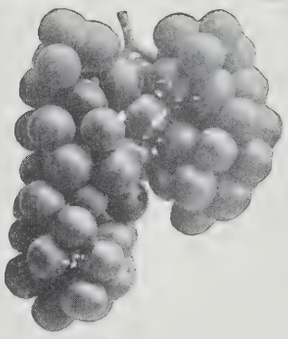

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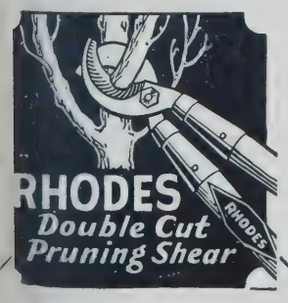

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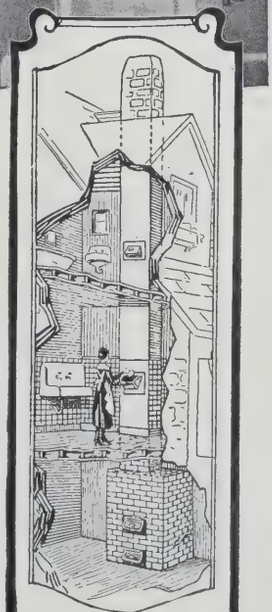

Things that do not burn (tin cans, crockery, etc.) are sterilized by the flames for easy removal with the fine, dry ashes.

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As PIQUANT bud or stately full-blown flower, the "Charles Dingee" rose is exquisitely lovely. Velvety petals shade from a warm rose color to the creamy tints of ivory. Long, erect stems bear lightly enormous blossoms. The crisp glossiness of the leaves, and long, slender calyx enhance the delicate charm of the flower.

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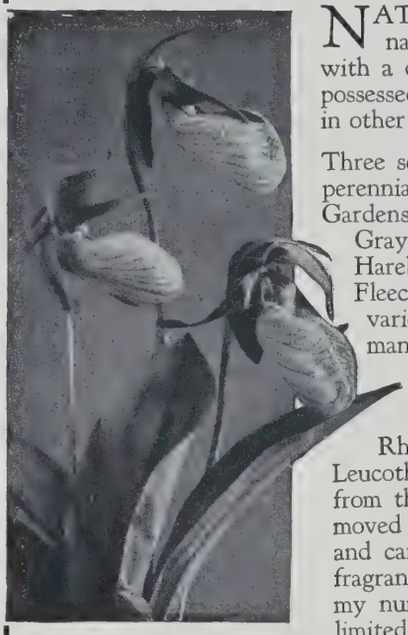

NATURE has endowed many rare native plants of North Carolina with a degree of hardiness not often possessed by the same varieties grown in other parts of the Blue Ridge.

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White Delphinium. A pure white form growing 1½ feet high. Pkt. 10c; 2 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 40c.

Golden Buttercup Poppy. The only poppy suitable for cutting. Imagine long stem buttercups with lacy foliage. Blooms all summer. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; ½ oz. 60c.

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6 Los Angeles
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8 Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria
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There are many dozen roses in the world, but here is *the* "Star Dozen."

This fine collection is rightly named—for they are all "Star" roses in their beauty, as well as in their ability to thrive under *your* conditions and climate.

These engravings (from actual photographs) ink and paper can't do justice to their loveliness—so try them in your garden this year, and know for yourself how gorgeously satisfactory they are!

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Yes, indeed, the "Star Dozen" is guaranteed to bloom. Every Star Rose is. And, mark you well, it isn't the guarantee that makes the rose grow—it's the rose's sturdy strength that permits a guarantee!

COUPON

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I am interested in knowing how to choose the right roses for my garden. Please send the "Star Guide to Good Roses."

Name.....

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Six superb new Sweet Peas

Dainty, fragrant Sweet Peas of mammot size carried on long stems—you can gro them in your own garden. Sweet Peas mak a wonderful display, but they should b planted early.

The six varieties offered in this collectio include a wonderful range of bright colors.

SKY. A beautiful new light blue Sweet Pea of fine size and artistic form. An exquisite, bold, and well waved flower borne in fours on long stems.

SUNSHINE. This magnificent new Sweet Pea is a pleasing shade of Hermosa-pink with a blotch of deep primrose at the base of the standard. The reverse is flushed with yellowish amber.

FORDHOOK ORANGE. Bright glistening orange flowers artistically displayed in fours on a fine, long stem. Well waved and of exquisite texture.

CRIMSON KING. Crimson King is a distinct, striking crimson color. It has a richness and glow that cannot be appreciated unless seen. Large, fully rounded flowers of refined form.

FORDHOOK BLUE. Rich azure or light violet-blue flowers with a silvery sheen. The texture of the petals is heavy and the flowers are nicely waved and crimped.

MISS PHILADELPHIA. A lovely shade of mid-pink known as rosolane-pink. The blooms are attractively suffused with pale amber and salmon. Of enormous size, with broad petals beautifully waved. Grows vigorously and blooms freely.

Collection No. 7321

This contains **one packet each** of the six beautif Sweet Peas described. Will plant 20 feet of row. Postpaid for..... **75**

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This contains **one-half ounce each** of the six love Sweet Peas. Enough to plant 75 feet of row. Postpaid for..... **$2.2**

Collection No. 7323

This collection contains **one ounce each** of the lovely varieties. Enough to plant 150 feet of row. Postpaid for..... **$4.0**

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To anyone interested in growing flowers or vegetables, Burpee's Annual is a fascinating book; much more than a mere catalog of seeds and bulbs. It tells you when to plant and how to plant the exquisite flowers and appetizing vegetables you look forward to having in your own garden. Burpee's Annual gives you a wealth of assistance in choosing the right varieties.

Write to-day for a copy of Burpee's Annual for 1926. It will be sent to you ***free*** by return mail.

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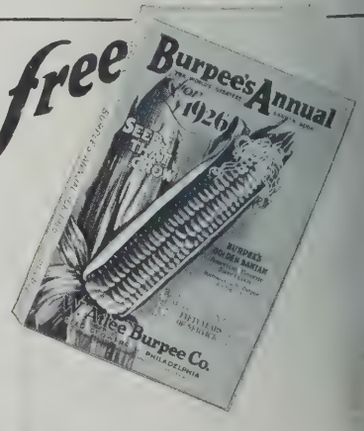

W. Atlee Burpee Co., Seed Growers -:- Philadelphi

THE COUNTRY LIFE PRESS, GARDEN CITY, NEW YORK

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YOUR SEED ORDER

GARDEN & HOME BUILDER

FEBRUARY 1926

35 CENTS

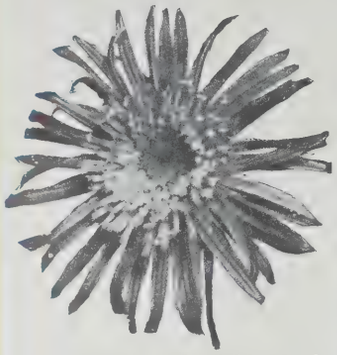
Vol. XLII. No. 6.

Boston

Doubleday, Page & Company, Garden City, N. Y.

Chicago

A Glorious Garland of Schling's Novelties for the Gardens of 1926



New Sunshine Aster described in Offer A

When You Think of Seeds Think of Schling's Seeds. There are seeds and seeds —good seeds, bad seeds, and seeds in between—and they all look pretty much alike, but, oh, the difference in RESULTS! Schling's Seeds planted right never disappoint!—for they are grown, selected and classified by men who have given a lifetime to this absorbing art. Here is a pageful of delightful surprises and many others in our new "Book for Garden Lovers"—free with first order, or 25c the copy.

Indian Summer Schling's Wonderful New Snapdragon. Not only a new size but a new color—Amarvelous rich velvety copper red never before seen in snapdragons; indescribably beautiful! (*Offer C*)

OFFER A
An $8.95 value for $7.50
The Novelties of 1926. Absolutely New. Don't Miss Them.

The New Sunshine Aster—The remarkable new single aster with a cushion center and tiny quills of contrasting color. Superb in garden or vase. Illustration shows its form but not its marvelous colors. In 4 separate colors. The collection.....$1.00

New American Carnation Hybrids—The long stemmed greenhouse type, can now be grown in the garden, blooming in five months from seed. In a delightful variety of new shades from orange to purple. Expect much from a packet of these seeds.....Pkt. $1.00

Dwarf Mignon Bedding Dahlia—Most marvelous recent achievement in plant breeding. A true dwarf only 2 ft. high, the plants blossom in less than 3 months from seed with single flowers of immense size carried on stiff cane stems. Colors in all lovely tints of Autumn, ideal for bedding and cutting.....Pkt. $1.00

New Spencer Sweet Peas, Mary Pickford—A delightful and dainty cream-pink, suffused with salmon, decidedly waved, carrying an abundance of four flowered sprays on long stout stems.....Pkt. $ .25

Petunia, Giant Flowered Double Fringed Violet Blue—Heavily frilled of great size and of a deep velvety violet-blue color.....Pkt. $1.00

The Alpine Wallflower—Great clusters of charming mauve colored fragrant flowers. A prize for the border or rock garden.....Pkt. $0.50

Viola Cornuta, G. Vermig—These everblooming garden violets rival the hot-house variety in size and their rich deep violet-blue color. Borne on stems from 8 to 12 inches long. A perpetual delight in the garden....Pkt. $0.75

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Bidens Humulus—Cosmos-like flowers of rich, bright yellow on long stems, of easy culture, blooming from June to frost.....Pkt. $0.25

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Digitalis, The Shirley—A magnificent new strain of giant foxgloves with 4 foot spikes carrying flowers of great size beautifully mottled and daintily frilled.....Pkt. $0.35

Delphinium Cardinale Illumination—Flaming cardinal red on 5 to 6 foot spikes. A striking contrast to other delphiniums. Pkt. $0.35

Eschscholtzia Oriental Queen—Expanded flowers 4 inches in diameter. Inside petals pale buff, outside petals rich raspberry red.....Pkt. $0.25

Dwarf Emperor Larkspur, Pink Delight—Ideal for bedding only, 24 inches high, a lovely shade of deep pink. Pkt. $0.25

Verbena Luminosa—Gigantic blooms of luminous flame-pink toning to softer shades of salmon, flesh and coral. Pkt. $0.25

Schling's New Hybrid Iberis—In lovely shades of lavender and pink, delightfully scented. A glorious plant for the rock garden, or the foreground of hardy borders.....Pkt. $1.00

$8.95

OFFER B—$9.00 value for $7.50
Other Recent Novelties Well-worth Your Acquaintance. Don't Overlook Them

Delphinium Tom Thumb Ultra Marine Blue—A delightful dwarf delphinium blooming throughout the summer covered with flower clusters of a lovely ultra-marine blue. Just right for bedding.....Pkt. $0.35

Helichrysum Monstrosum Canary Yellow—A clear canary or buttercup yellow. Flowers of finest form.....Pkt. $0.25

Cosmos Extra Early Dwarf Fairy Queen—Only 2½ ft. high, well branched and gay with bright rose flowers from July to the end of the season. does not require staking. For beds or masses.....Pkt. 0.50

Amberboa Muricata Rosea—A rare gem; rose-pink Cornflower-like, 2½ inches across on 2 ft. stems. Of great merit. Will delight you.....Pkt. $0.50

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New American Carnation Hybrids. Long stemmed greenhouse type for garden culture. (*See offer A*)

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New Double French Marigold "Moonlight"—Pale Sulphur-yellow flowers of a perfect shape resembling pompon dahlias.....Pkt. $0.75

Dianthus Laciniatus Splendens—A charming new strain of single pinks. Extremely large flowers, exquisitely marked, with white eye.....$0.50

Oenothera Lamarkiana—Remarkable new giant yellow primrose. Opens visibly at dusk. Curiously beautiful.....Pkt. $0.25

Siberian Wallflower—A great success last season. Large clusters of bright orange-yellow blossoms carried in masses above glossy foliage. Very hardy. Pkt. $0.50

Lavatera Splendens Sunset—Exceedingly rich deep pink annual Mallow with very large flowers. May be cut with 2 foot stems.....Pkt. $0.25

$9.00

OFFER C—A $12.00 value for $9.00
Schling's Famous Twelve New American Snapdragons Rivalling the Gladiolus in Size, Height and Vigor

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Golden West—A rich deep golden yellow with rosy lilac throat..Pkt. $1.00

Pathfinder—Tender rose-pink, with yellow lip and pure white throat. Pkt. $1.00

Yosemite—A splendid lilac-purple, (Like the garden lilac).....Pkt. $1.00

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Seminole—Rosy lilac, with silky white throat.....Pkt. $1.00

Wyoming—Deep carmine-pink, with golden yellow lip, wonderfully effective.....Pkt. $1.00

Narragansett—Delicate rosy lilac, overlaid with a silvery luster; rich golden yellow at center.....Pkt. $1.00

Tenega—(Sunset) Golden yellow (Autumn gold), changing toward the center to a bright terra cotta.....Pkt. $1.00

Shasta—Lovely pure white, with a fine yellow throat.Pkt. $1.00

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Miami—A delightful tender rose color.....Pkt. $1.00

$12.00

The new dwarf Mignon Dahlia—A marvelous achievement in Plant Breeding. (*See offer A*)

OFFER D—Sunburst Collection of
Schling's Giant Dahlia-Zinnias in 12 distinct colors rivaling the dahlias in size and beauty

Exquisite—Tyrian Rose.
Crimson Monarch—Best red, immense size.
Giant Attractien—Brick Red (Spectrum red).
Scarlet Flame—Beautiful bright red blended with orange.
Meteor—Glowing deep red (Spinal Red).
Oriole—Orange and gold, worthy of its namesake.
Old Rose—Adequately described by its name.
Dream—Deep lavender (Mallow Purple).
Polar Bear—Very large pure white.
Buttercup—Immense rich buttercup yellow.
Golden State—Rich orange yellow (Cadmium).
Canary Bird—Delicate shade of primrose-yellow. Very large.
The Collection—1 packet each of 12 colors—$5.00.
Any single packet—50c each.

OFFER E

Schling's Perpetual Summer Spinach—Another exclusive novelty, not obtainable elsewhere. A real Spinach that you can cut and recut and it will come and come again. A Big 2 Ounce Packet for $1.00. Will supply your table throughout the summer.

OFFER F—A $1.95 value for $1.50
Three Novelties for the Vegetable Garden to intrigue the palate

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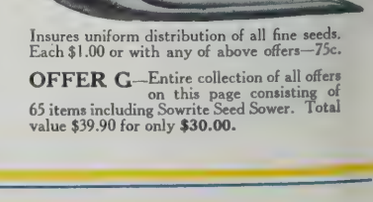

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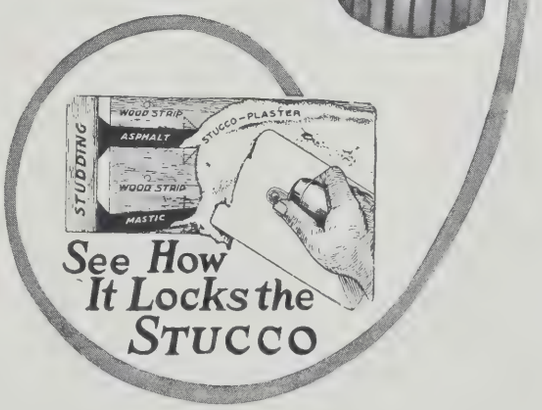

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Bishopric Stucco, strength tests show, is far superior in tensile strength to other stuccos. It is thoroughly waterproofed by a secret process.

Bishopric Stucco is also obtainable in a wider variety of beautiful shades and textures than is available in any other stucco.

Our beautiful new booklet, "The Renaissance of Colored Stucco," is just off the press. It contains the very latest ideas on the use of colored stucco in home architecture. Many colored illustrations of interesting homes. Send coupon for your copy—now.

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"A Complete Wall Unit for all Time and Clime"

Charming Most Anywhere!

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Foreseeing the popularity of this splendid little shrub, I have carefully cultivated some plants into splendid specimens, which will give immediate effect:

12 to 15 inch plants, $2.50 each; 10 for $22.50
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Lifted with large ball of soil, balled and burlapped, carefully packed, f. o. b. Express office here.

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In form and general character of foliage this closely resembles the very expensive hybrids over which it has the advantage of being exceptionally hardy. In very early spring its rosy purple flowers make a magnificent display—it is one of the most free-flowering of *all* Rhododendrons.

Choice clumps, 12 to 18 inches
$2.00 each; $17.50 for 10; $150.00 for 100
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and take kindly to the naturalistic type of gardening, you will appreciate my free catalogue. Unlike any other published in that it gives dominance and preference to the forms of plant life with which Nature fashions her own gardens. I specialize in Ferns and Wild Orchids, Wild Flowers of all kinds together with native Azaleas, Kalmias, Rhododendrons and other native shrubs. I will appreciate your request for this catalogue.

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Silver Dollar Delphiniums

The stalks, from 5 to 7 feet tall (depending on richness of soil) are surmounted by flower spikes 2 to 3 feet long, which in turn are completely encircled by florets of extraordinary size, generally two inches and over in diameter. In color these florets vary from light blue to deep ultra marine—all true blue hybrids; while in make up they bring single, semi-double and very double flowers, many of these having "bees" or centers of a contrasting color.

Germination Guaranteed

The strain comes from our own farm in Holland where blight is unknown. The seeds have been saved, cured and tested by our own experts. So great is our confidence in the seeds and the strain that we will *replace seeds free of charge* if the packet does not give you entirely satisfactory returns in form of thrifty plants.

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ZANDBERGEN BROS., *"Tulipdom"*
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KUNDERD Gladioli will last indoors, with just ordinary care, for a week or more—supreme among flowers for beauty, vigor and lasting qualities. Plant the bulbs in succession, about ten days apart, and you will have a wealth of bloom for cutting — an all-summer delight in the garden and in the home.

The New Kunderd Gladiolus Book

full of interesting gladioli lore, deserves a place in every garden library. It contains a long list of Kunderd originations, including many new introductions obtainable only from me. It gives my personal cultural directions compiled from forty years of experience and observation. Beautifully illustrated in colors, the book is a guide to gladioli satisfaction.

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The Originator of the Ruffled and the Laciniated Gladioli

Kunderd Gladioli
Stand Supreme

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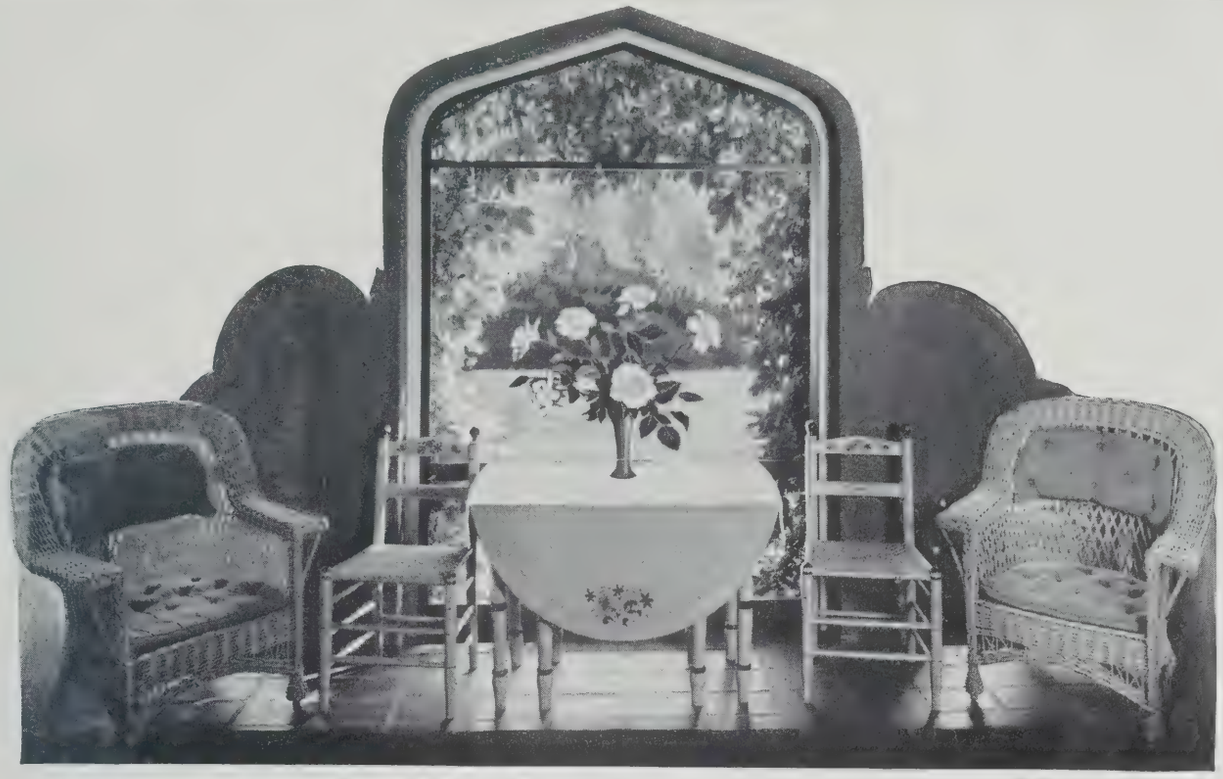


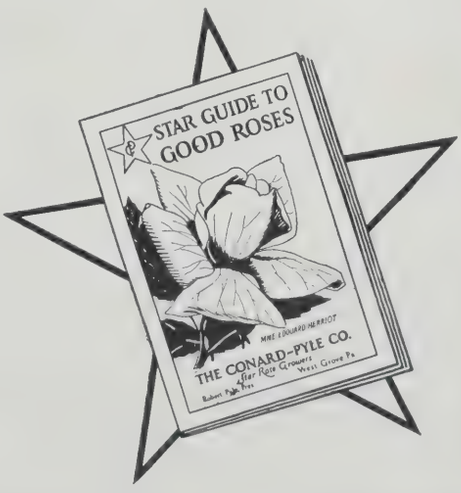
Such roses as these!

The joy of your own roses on your own table—there is no thrill in all the world that surpasses success with roses!

You can be sure of it if you will order your plants from our new "Star Guide to Good Roses"—just out! It is a companion book to the "Star Guide" of a year ago, but more complete, more interesting, and more helpful.

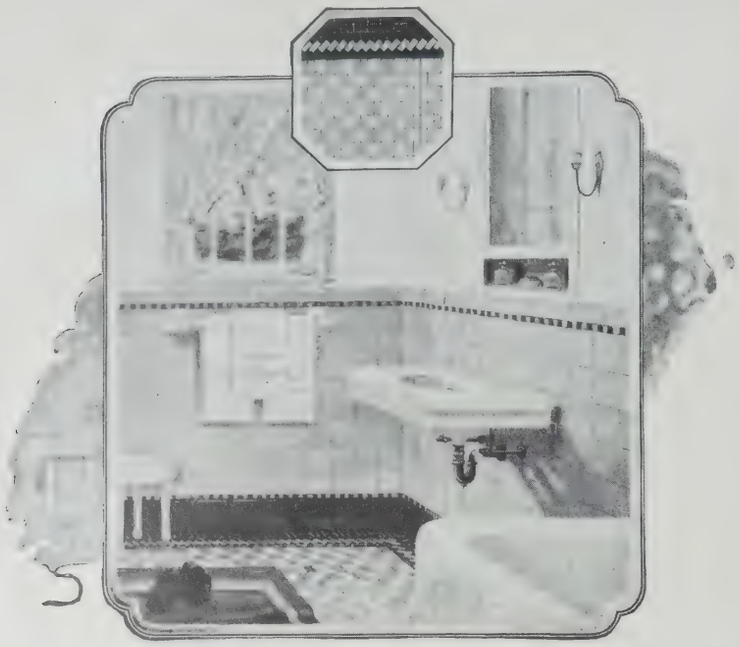
The "Guide" tells about America's best roses, how they will grow, their faults, their color values *and their fragrance.* It tells which plants to choose if you want rose blooms all during the late spring and summer. It is a reliable guide to rose growing. 100 pages of wintertime entertainment and springtime happiness. 18 roses shown in color almost as beautiful as the blooms themselves.

The first edition to the "Star Guide to Good Roses" is off the press. Ask for your copy *today.*



THE CONARD-PYLE CO.
(Formerly The Conard & Jones Company)
STAR ROSE GROWERS, BOX 24 WEST GROVE, PA.

We grow and grade our Star roses so carefully that we can and DO *guarantee them to bloom. Star roses make good or we do!*



You Can Always Afford Tile

Even when the house-building fund is limited, Association Tiles should be used for their *economical service.*

In costly residences much Tile is used, of course. The more expensive the house, the more Tile there should be.

But here is a material that is not denied the owners of moderately-priced homes. The savings it makes possible—in labor, refinishing expense, permanence of service—make it very practical.

As for its investment value, any home with Association Tiles in the bathrooms, kitchen or other places where fine decorative effects are desired, will sell or rent for *more money* every time.

Write for a complimentary copy of Beautiful Association Tiles booklet.

ASSOCIATED TILE MANUFACTURERS
1080 SEVENTH AVENUE BEAVER FALLS, PA.

ASSOCIATION TILES

Alhambra Tile Co., *Newport, Ky.*
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National Tile Co., *Anderson, Ind.*
Old Bridge Enameled Brick & Tile Co.,
Old Bridge, N. J.
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Perth Amboy Tile Works, *Perth Amboy, N. J.*
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United States Encaustic Tile Works, *Indianapolis, Ind.*
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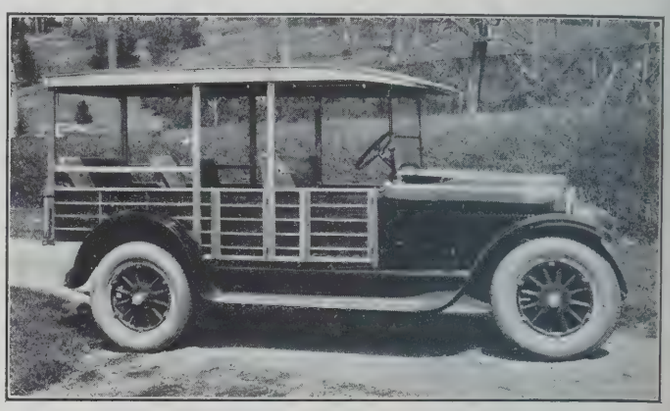
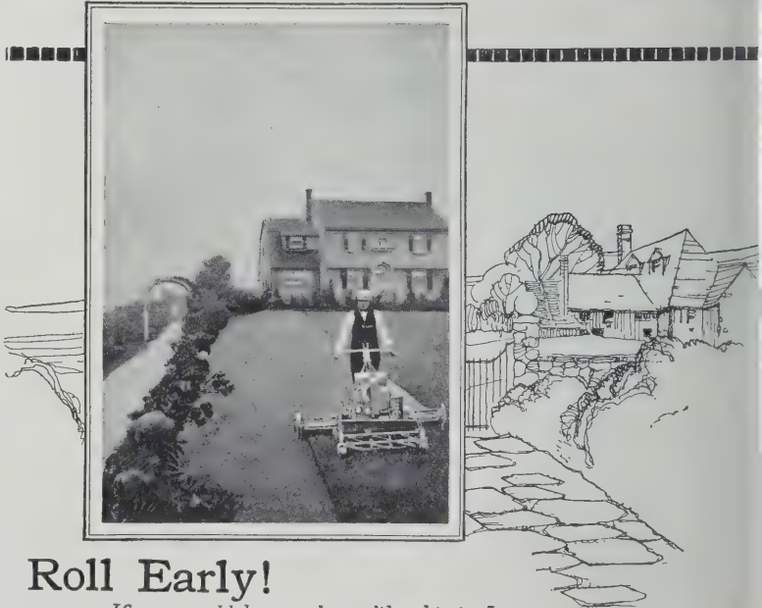


Cantrell Suburban Body on Dodge Brothers Chassis

THE Cantrell Suburban body is built by skilled artisans, employing only the best of materials. A number of patented details add to its refinement, and increase its practicability. Mounted on a light chassis, the Cantrell provides a smart-looking, serviceable car.

We shall be pleased to send you upon request our folder "H" giving details and specifications

J·T·CANTRELL & COMPANY
Makers of Suburban Bodies
HUNTINGTON, N.Y.



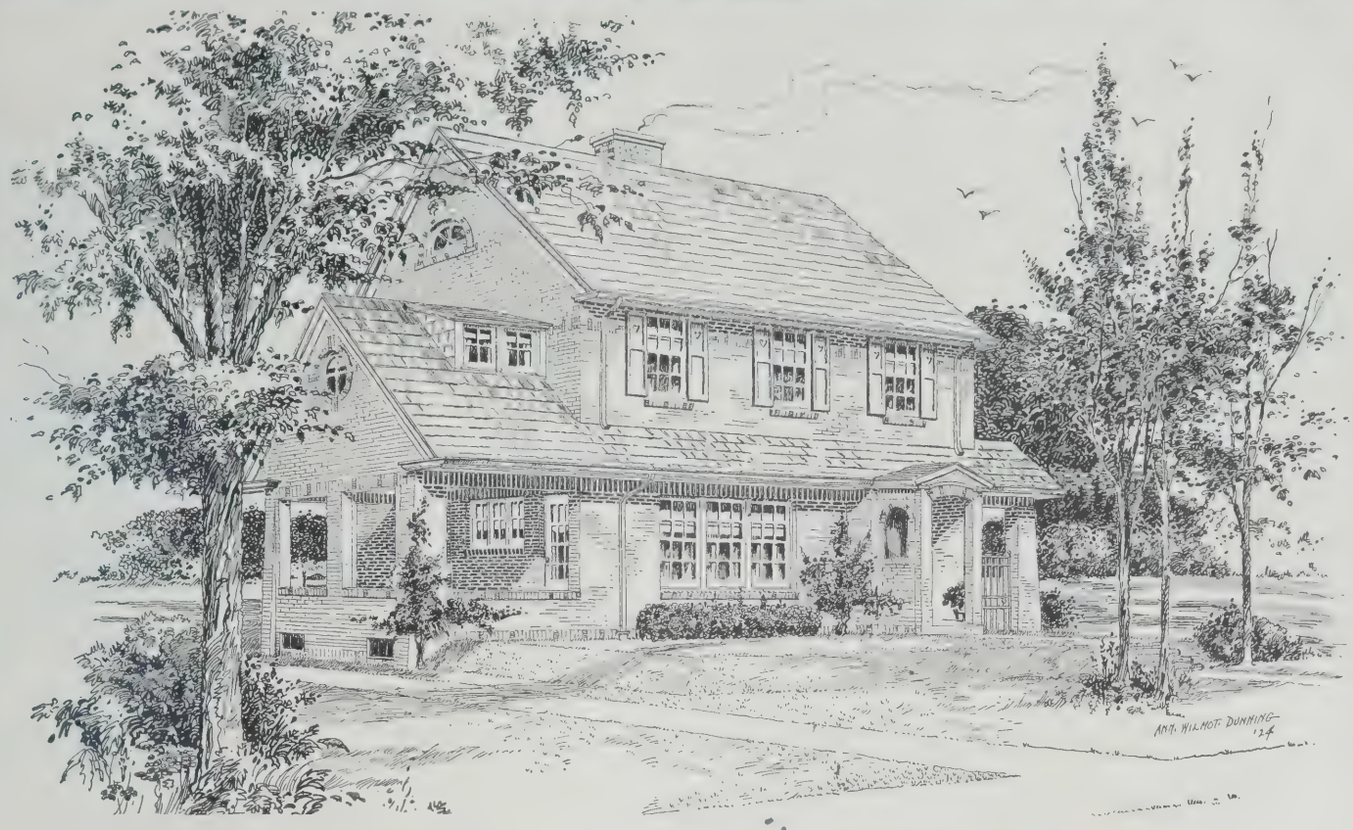
Roll Early!

If you would have a lawn like this in June

FROST UPHEAVALS play havoc with your lawn during the winter months. Rolling at intervals, beginning along in early spring, smooths out these lawn irregularities and imbeds the earth firmly around the roots of these tender grass shoots, encouraging early growth and producing a smooth surface to the lawn.

The Coldwell Model "L" Motor Lawn Mower and Roller can be used as a roller separately or in combination as a mower and roller. Climbs steep grades with ease—cuts close up to and around trees and shrubbery and along walks. *Extra detachable gang units* increase cutting width to 60 inches. Simple to operate, efficient, economical and dependable. May we send detailed literature or arrange for demonstration on your own lawn?

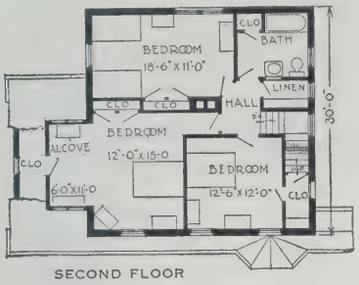
HAND HORSE SINCE 1857 COLDWELL MOTOR GANG
Dependable LAWN MOWERS
COLDWELL LAWN MOWER CO., NEWBURGH, N. Y., U. S. A.



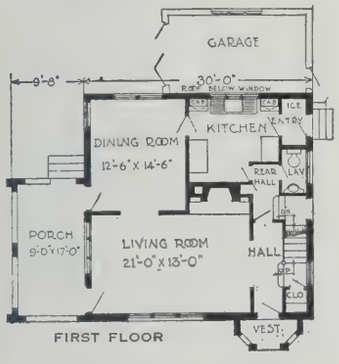
SIX-ROOM HOUSE NO. 635

Designed for Service Department, American Face Brick Association

This is one of the 120 houses, embracing a wide variety of architectural styles and interior arrangements, shown in our "Face Brick Bungalow and Small House Plans."



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR

Beautiful, Enduring Homes

BEAUTY, permanence and real economy combine to make the Face Brick house a sound investment and a satisfying home. The variety of colors, textures and bonding give an almost limitless scope for artistic effects in the wall surfaces. A lifetime is just a fair start for a well-built brick house. Its many savings in repairs, painting and depreciation soon wipe out the slight additional cost and make it the most economical house to own. These and other advantages of the Face Brick house are fully discussed in "The Story of Brick." Sent free.

Send for these booklets:

"The Story of Brick" is an attractive booklet with beautiful illustrations of modern homes, and discusses such matters as Comparative Costs, Basic Requirements in Building, The Extravagance of Cheapness, and kindred subjects. Sent free.

"Face Brick Bungalow and Small House Plans" embrace 120 designs of Face Brick bungalows and small houses. These houses are unusual and distinctive in design, economical to build, and convenient in floor plan. Issued in four booklets, showing 3 to 4-room houses, 5-room houses, 6-room houses, and 7 to 8-room houses. The entire set for one dollar; any one of the books, 25 cents. We can supply complete working drawings at nominal prices.

"The Home of Beauty" contains 50 designs of two-story six-room Face Brick houses, representing a wide variety of architectural styles and interior arrangements, selected from 350 designs submitted in a nation-wide Architectural Competition. Sent for 50 cents. Complete working drawings for these houses at nominal cost.

"The Home Fires," a most attractive fireplace book, with many designs, gives full directions for fireplace construction. Sent for 25 cents.

Address, American Face Brick Association, 1748 Peoples Life Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Field view in our nursery, Nepeta on the right, 3 varieties of Achillea in the foreground. We propose to show similar views from time to time, to acquaint readers with the extent of our plantings.

Above All, the Customer Must Be Satisfied!

SERVING thousands of highly critical plant buyers during six short weeks (about the length of our spring shipping season) is a task of no small proportions. By unceasing vigilance on the part of a highly skilled force, we endeavor to reduce mistakes to a minimum. But a few will occur and it is about these that we want to hear. As a matter of principle, our interest in your garden does not cease when we ship your plants. We know what those plants can and will do under average normal conditions.

Complaints or Compliments—Which?

We want to know how plants we furnished Garden & Home Builder Readers last season behaved in their gardens. Only by learning where our service is weak can we hope to strengthen it. Two years ago we issued an invitation similar to this. Its acceptance by only 3 or 4 customers proved the single greatest silent vote ever cast for Wayside Garden men, plants, and methods.

Please ask for Free Catalog

You will find the book to reflect the spirit expressed in above sentiments. We are in business not merely to make a living. We make it our business to see that customers get the greatest value in hardy plants obtainable in America. Every Dollar invested here buys 100 cents worth of plants, *plus* the assurance that those plants will quickly serve their intended purpose, stand for a promise fulfilled. On that basis we invite you to join the Wayside Garden family of exacting gardeners. By way of taking the first step, please ask for *Free Catalog.*

The Wayside Gardens Co.
Largest Growers of Hardy Plants in America
Mentor. Ohio.

E. H. Schulz, Pres. J. J. Grullemans, Sec., Treas.

A Garden Full of Gladioli

The Gladiolus is one of the most satisfactory flowers grown—it is as easy to grow as the potato. Every family can enjoy this grand flower. They bloom from July to frost if you plant a few bulbs each month from April to July.

Special $2.00 Offer

For Two Dollars we will send 50 Bulbs of our Grand Prize Mixture, which covers every conceivable shade in the Gladiolus kingdom.

Special $6.00 Offer

100 Choice Named Varieties (*Catalog Price* $9.00)

For those who plan their Garden according to a color scheme, we offer 10 Bulbs each of the following 10 choice varieties:

Evelyn Kirtland, *Rosy pink;* **Flora,** *Finest chrome-yellow;* **Le Marechal Foch,** *Fine salmon-pink;* **Mrs. Frances King,** *Vermilion;* **Mrs. Frank Pendleton,** *Deep salmon;* **Orange Glory,** *Rosy orange;* **Panama,** *Rose-pink;* **Peace,** *Splendid white;* **Schwaben,** *Finest canary-yellow;* **War,** *Deep ox-blood red.*

Order Your Bulbs Now, so as to have them to plant when you begin making your garden.

Simple cultural directions in each package

Mention this advertisement and send Check, Money Order, Cash or Stamps, or call at our store, and secure either one, or both, of these splendid collections, sent prepaid to any point in the U. S. east of the Mississippi. **For points West and Canada add 25c for the $2.00 collection or 50c for the $6.00 collection.**

Our 1926 Spring Seed Annual sent on request

Stumpp & Walter Co
30-32 Barclay St. G. New York City

Why Buy at Rosedale?

AMONG many reasons, Rosedale offers a complete line of well-grown stock in accordance with our motto:

"Prices as Low as Consistent with Highest Quality"

Do you wish to screen a garage or an unsightly object? We have the choicest material for this purpose, both in Evergreens and in Large Shrubs.

For foundation planting, we carry over seventy varieties of Evergreens, many of these, we also offer in large specimens for landscape effect.

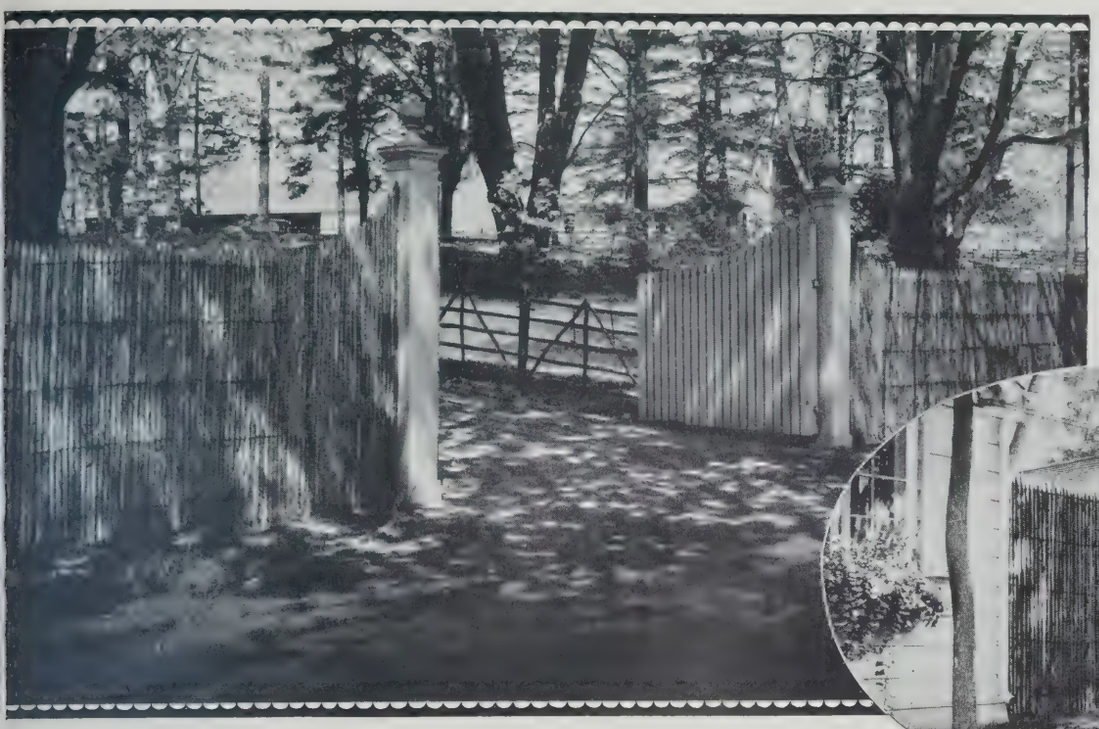
Rosedale has a great reputation for Roses. This is one of our leading Spring Specialties: we yield to no grower in quality of stock or in price. "I cannot speak too highly of the Roses received from you in the Spring of 1924," writes a delighted customer. "Each of the 76 is alive, and the results from them, as far as blooms go have been simply phenomenal."

With prices of fruit almost prohibitive, *why not plant some of our Trees of fruiting age?* These Trees will pay for themselves in one crop. Many of them have borne fruit the past two years in the Nursery.

We also carry a general assortment of Flowering Trees and Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, including Lindens, Maples, Birches, etc., in both ordinary and large sizes.

Your address will bring two catalogs, both helpful in their practical wealth of information. One is now ready.. Write for it. The other will be issued in August.

ROSEDALE NURSERIES
"Outfitters for the Home Grounds"
Box A, Tarrytown, N. Y.



FOR screening private grounds bordering a public highway, Dubois is ideally suited. Its rustic appearance has greatly enhanced the natural beauty of this Long Island estate.

IN a bungalow colony, Dubois gives privacy without a sense of unfriendly seclusion. It is also excellent for screening service or laundry yards.

Before you buy a fence, see this one

5 things about Dubois Woven Wood Fence that make it the choice of hundreds of home owners today

TIME was when people put up fences mainly to prevent trespassing. But heavy traffic on all roads has made things different.

Today, the need is for privacy—for protection from the eyes of passers-by—and for more distinctive and artistic fencing.

That is why hundreds of home-owners today are turning to Dubois Woven Wood Fence. They find it meets their needs as no other fencing can.

5 Reasons for Choosing Dubois

1. *Dubois insures privacy.* Made in France of straight, live young Chestnut saplings, woven together with wire, it affords a delightful sense of seclusion. Outsiders cannot see through it.

2. *Dubois adds unique beauty.* The saplings are of a gray-brown, neutral tone that blends with any type of architecture. Dubois lends a rustic charm to every setting. Vines cling to it easily.

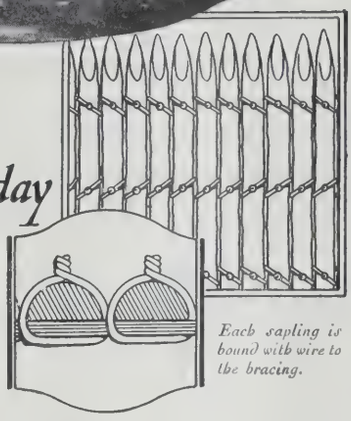
3. *Dubois is easily erected.* It comes in 5 foot sections, in two heights, 4 ft. 11 in. and 6 ft. 6 in., ready to erect. No skilled labor is required.

4. *Dubois is exceedingly durable.* Once erected, it will last a life-time, and requires no painting or expense for maintenance.

5. *Dubois is moderate in cost.* It is by far the least expensive means of screening an estate or garden from the outside world.

For Country, Suburb, or City

Originally used on large estates, Dubois Woven Wood Fence is now found in many suburban communities where its talent for screening service yards or unsightly vistas is especially appropriate. It is also being used by many city residents who recognize its possibilities for transforming neglected backyards into attractive gardens.



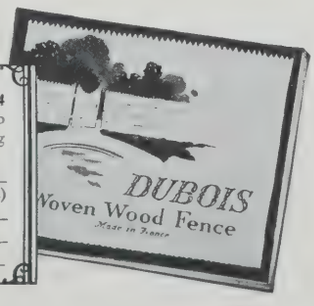
Each sapling is bound with wire to the bracing.

Send for Interesting Portfolio

The varied uses and charming effects of Dubois Woven Wood Fence are illustrated in a new portfolio which will be gladly sent you free on request. Simply mail the coupon below. Robert C. Reeves Co., 187 Water Street, New York.

DUBOIS
Woven Wood Fence
Made in France

Robert C. Reeves Co., 187 Water St., N.Y. 24
Please send, without obligation, your new portfolio illustrating the many interesting ways Dubois is being used.
I am also interested in fencing for _____
(mention any special needs)
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____



Robert C. Reeves Company, the largest Wooden Fence distributors in the United States, are headquarters for all types of domestic and imported wooden fencing; from quaint, rustic designs of decorative character to the very heavy hurdle fences for farm use. *(Descriptive literature and prices of each, gladly sent on request. Use the coupon.)*

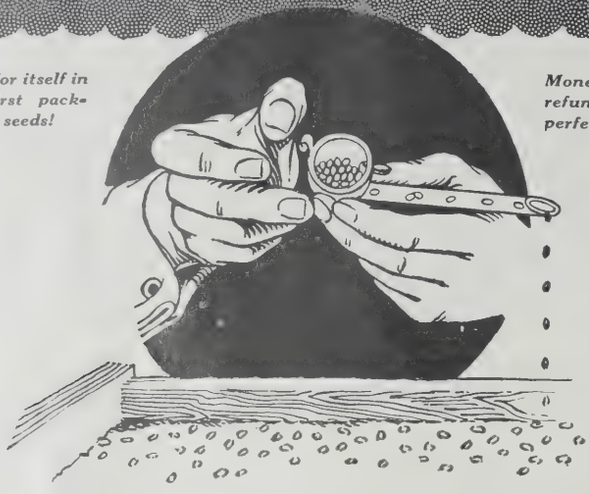
-at a Touch of Your Finger!

SOWRITE Seed Sower

assures the skilled results of the professional gardener

Pays for itself in the first package of seeds!

Money cheerfully refunded if not perfectly satisfied



SOWRITE MODEL "A"

Distributes *finest* seeds evenly. Made of transparent indestructible fibreloid. Metal slide at back regulates flow of seed. **1.00** Post paid

ORDER FROM COUPON BELOW

SOWRITE MODEL "B"

For all *large* seeds up to size of sweet pea. Sturdy metal construction. **1.50** Post paid

ORDER FROM COUPON BELOW

THE "magic touch" producing healthy, sturdy, free-growing flowers and vegetables is in your hands—your *right* hand, to be exact! For the SOWRITE SEED SOWER held lightly in the left hand and tapped gently with the right scatters seeds at *just the right intervals!* Seedlings spring up unchoked, uncrowded, stronger, healthier—the *professional* way! *Every* seed gets its chance to produce—and does!

Use SOWRITE for your seed boxes, seed beds, or garden beds. Its simplicity—and results—will amaze and delight you and your garden-loving friends! SOWRITE SEED SOWERS are made in 2 styles, for *all* your planting!

Order today from coupon below.

A *permanent* garden label that *won't* wash off "SEERITE"

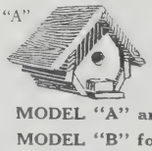
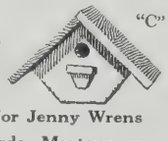
Slip your garden label into "SEERITE'S" clear, glass cylinder and seal it with the cork-tipped wooden peg. Stick it in the ground. Result—a readable marker that *stays* readable in spite of watering-can, rain, storms—anything! You've always needed "SEERITE!" 8 of them (boxed) are yours for only **$1.00,** postpaid. Use coupon.

Attract SONG BIRDS to YOUR Garden with

BUILT-EASY BIRD HOUSES

Think of the joy the annual visits of Bluebirds and other silver-throated songsters will give you in YOUR garden! Remember, too, *Song birds destroy the pests that harm your garden and trees!*

Built-Easy Bird Houses are rustic stained, packed flat in a neat box with full directions, and can be assembled in a few minutes.

"A"  **$1.65** ea. Postpaid  "C"

MODEL "A" and "C" for Jenny Wrens

MODEL "B" for Bluebirds, Martens or Woodpeckers

"B"

All three for **$4.50** postpaid. Order a set for your garden; a few additional would make unique Bridge prizes! Use the handy coupon.

MAX SCHLING, 785 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

I enclose check—money order—cash for

"SOWRITE" seed sower—Model "A" ($1.00).....Model "B" ($1.50).....

"SEERITE" marker ($1.00 for 8—$11.00 per 100).....

BIRD HOUSES—Model "A".....Model "B".....Model "C"..... ($1.65 each—all 3 for $4.50)

Above prices include all mailing costs.

Name .....

Street .....

(G. H.) .....City.....State.....

(Please print plainly)

Old Delights!

We hear so much about the lure of *new* delights and the charm of novelties that we are apt to lose sight of the faithful performers of days gone by. Yet, old-fashioned flowers continue to rule the affection of America's garden aristocracy. We would make it easy for newcomers to the ranks to become better acquainted with old-fashioned floral delights through the following

Special Offer 25 Choice Perennials 25 Plants in All for **$5.00**

The selection of plants will be ours, but we assure you that it will be made with a view of winning new friends. It will contain a wide range of color, a wide range in blooming season and a happy combination of dwarf, semi-tall and tall growing flowers. Additional facts about this collection are given in

Freely Illustrated Catalog—FREE

Offers the choicest in hardy flowers, shrubs, trees, fruits of all kinds, nut trees, roses, etc.—all of super quality, at prices within reason and reach of all. Please write to-day and mention *Garden & Home Builder.*

GLEN BROTHERS, Inc.

Glenwood Nursery Established 1866 Rochester, N. Y.

Alexander Dahlias

Six of the Finest

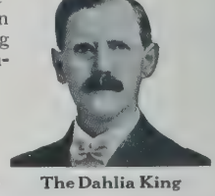
Having championed the cause of the Dahlia, all my life, all of them, to me, are great! But being human and having opinions, like other people, I think more of some sorts than of others. Here are a few that I classify among my "Finest"—

Bonnie Brae, Dec., Cream and peach pink	$1.00
George H. Carr, Dec,. Magenta rose shade	1.00
Judge Alton B. Parker, Dec., Golden bluff	2.00
Mrs. C. B. Benedict, Hy., Cac., Clear light yellow, fine.	5.00
Snowdrift, Dec., Pure white, large	1.00
The Grizzly, Hy., Dec., Deep crimson-red	1.50

Special Offer One strong tuber of each of these 6 Finest postpaid for **$10.00**

Please write for Free Catalog

A modest book of 52 pages, it is chuck full of useful Dahlia lore. It also offers a very fine collection of Gladioli, besides other bulbs and plants for spring garden needs. Gladly mailed free and please mention G. & H. B.



The Dahlia King

J. K. ALEXANDER

World's Largest Dahlia Grower

27-29 Central St., East Bridgewater, Mass.

Reproduction from a painting made on the estate of Mr. Edward Bok, Mountain Lake Club, Lake Wales, Florida, by Frank Swift Chase

© The D. T. E. Co., Inc., 1926

What does Davey Tree Surgery cost?

More than 80% of Davey clients are people of moderate means and invest relatively small amounts

In 1925 Davey Tree Surgeons served 13,086 clients.

Of these 9289 paid less than $100 each.
1972 paid from $100 to $200 each.
1525 paid from $200 to $500 each.
298 paid $500 and upwards.

Although Davey Tree Surgeons serve a majority of the best known and wealthiest families in America, an overwhelming proportion of their clients are people of moderate means.

Suppose you have just one fine tree in need of expert care—or a dozen trees, or any number. Suppose you wish to invest only a moderate amount. Don't hesitate to call Davey Tree Surgeons. You can limit your investment to any sum that is convenient to you. There is no charge for carfare, no charge for traveling time, or time lost through bad weather or other causes; the only charge is for actual working time on your place, plus the materials and cost of delivery.

This is the most inexpensive professional service in America, made possible by large volume—a business of nearly $2,000,000 in 1925, an increase of 100% in three years.

Even though you invest only a few dollars or a few hundred dollars, you get the same highly expert, reliable service as the client who spends thousands.

Nearly 600 Davey Tree Surgeons are at work, some of them living near you, anywhere between Boston and Kansas City, from Canada to the Gulf.

All Davey Tree Surgeons are employees of The Davey Tree Expert Company—all carefully selected and thoroughly trained—all diligent workers, painstaking, intelligent, conscientious—all properly disciplined and held to a high standard of service; only two men out of a hundred applicants are good enough for the Davey organization.

THE DAVEY TREE EXPERT CO., Inc., 320 City Bank Bldg., Kent, Ohio

Branch offices with telephone connections: New York, 501 Fifth Ave., Telephone: Murray Hill 1629; Albany, City Savings Bank Bldg.; Boston, Massachusetts Trust Bldg.; Philadelphia, Land Title Bldg.; Baltimore, American Bldg.; Washington, Investment Bldg.; Pittsburgh, 331 Fourth Ave.; Buffalo, 110 Franklin St.; Cleveland, Hippodrome Bldg.; Detroit, General Motors Bldg.; Cincinnati, Mercantile Library Bldg.; Indianapolis; Chicago, Westminster Bldg.; St. Louis, Arcade Bldg.; Kansas City, Scarritt Bldg.; Minneapolis, 636 Andrus Bldg.; Montreal, 912 Insurance Exchange Bldg.

Among prominent persons and institutions served by the Davey Tree Surgeons are the following:

HON. C. G. DAWES
FLORENZ ZIEGFELD
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RUSSELL SAGE COLLEGE
S. DAVIES WARFIELD
UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI
EDWARD B. McLEAN
MRS. WALTER E. FLANDERS
THE ROYCROFTERS
MILBANK ESTATE

JOHN DAVEY
Father of Tree Surgery
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Attach this coupon to your letterhead and mail today

The Davey Tree Expert Co., Inc.
320 City Bank Bldg.
Kent, Ohio

Gentlemen: Without cost or obligation on my part, please have your local representative examine my trees and advise me as to their condition and needs.

DAVEY TREE SURGEONS

Every real Davey Tree Surgeon is in the employ of The Davey Tree Expert Co., Inc., and the public is cautioned against those falsely representing themselves. An agreement made with the Davey Company and not with an individual is certain evidence of genuineness. Protect yourself from impostors. If anyone solicits the care of your trees who is not directly in our employ, and claims to be a Davey man, write headquarters for his record. Save yourself from loss and your trees from harm

The NEW DUCO-PERIOD in FURNITURE
in which the design and materials no longer outlast the Finish

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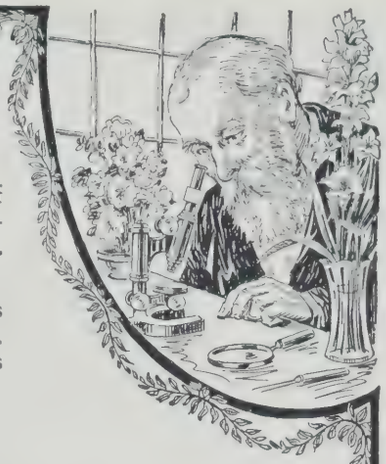

One plant of the common single Petunia will yield almost ½ oz. of seed worth less than $1.00. An acre field of the very large, double-fringed and ruffled improved type will yield less than 2 ozs. of seed. *But* these seeds are worth many times their weight in Gold.

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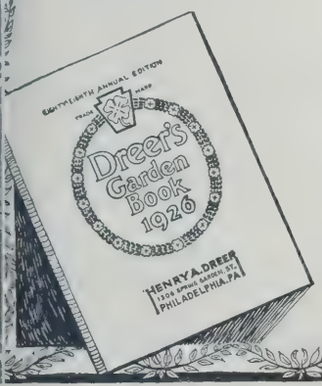
Special Offer: The above represents an ideal combination of flowers, some for bedding, others for cutting, and they will keep the garden gay throughout the entire season. To encourage their planting we will mail the entire lot for . . . **$3.00** *Postpaid*



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has for 88 years supplied enlightening information on all phases of gardening. With it at your elbow you will avoid many of the pitfalls that await experienced as well as newcomers alike. Above all, it offers dependable merchandise—Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, etc., that have the heritage of high-grade parentage that usually duplicates itself in the offspring. This 224 page book is gladly mailed free. When ordering please mention this publication.

HENRY A. DREER, 1306 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Rare Plants from Hicks

Unusual Plants Brighten Home Grounds For Years

Every year rare plants should be added to your garden treasures. You may wish to replace some older things, as you replace home furnishings; or discard less desirable varieties for those that add value to the garden. Hicks Nurseries have a great collection of rare plants—unusual plants—that will give the results you are looking for.

Redvein Shrub

Its long botanical name, Enkianthus campanulatus, makes us expect something fine—and we are not disappointed. In May the branches bend under a load of pink bell-shaped flowers; in autumn the foliage is brilliant crimson. 1 to 2 ft., $1.25 each.

New Mockorange

Philadelphus virginal is probably the very finest white flowering shrub. In late May and June the double flowers make the bush a mass of purity and fragrance. Virginal is far ahead of the old varieties. 2 ft., 75 cts. each.

We shall be glad to send you further news about the rare plants at Hicks Nurseries. For almost 75 years we have been trying new plants—an experience that will help you to success in gardening.

Hicks Nurseries

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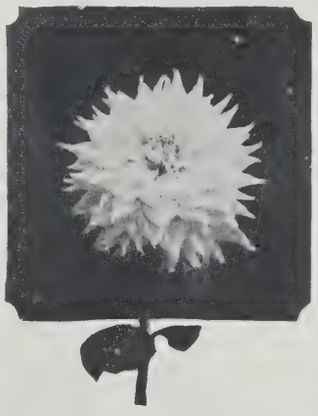


a new and noble

DAHLIA

"MARGARET WOODROW WILSON"

Chosen by Miss Wilson to bear her name, from the thousands of blooms exhibited at the American Dahlia Society's Show, at New York, September 1924. A great honor to us and to this wonderful flower.

It is a giant exhibition type of the "Decorative" class, an opalescent pink, face of petals creamy white, the reverse side being phlox-pink, the reflection of which gives the opalescent effect. Flowers are of perfect form, borne on stiff, sturdy stems, well over the foliage. Altogether a most unique and uncommonly handsome Dahlia.

This is one of the many notable novelties exhibited by us at leading Dahlia Shows in 1925 and awarded ***four gold medals,*** *14 first prizes and other trophies, bringing our total for 3 years to over 100 awards.*

Strong Tubers, each $10.00
Plants, each $5.00

We have several other striking novelties to offer Dahlia lovers for 1926. These and the leading standard kinds in all Dahlia types are described in our new catalog, now ready, mailed free on request.

FISHER & MASSON
DAHLIA SPECIALISTS
"Sanhican Gardens" (Box G) **Trenton, N. J.**

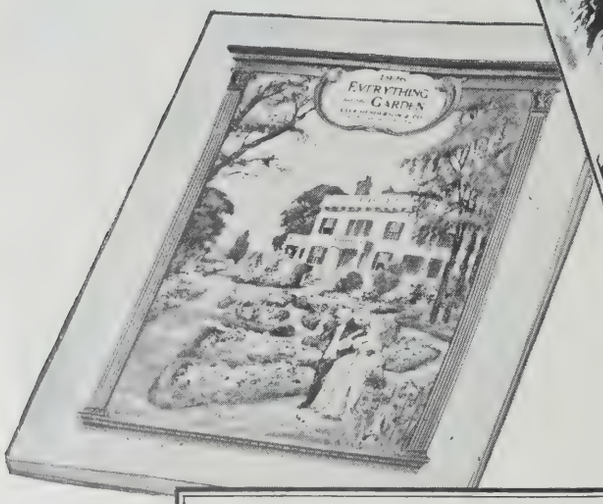
HENDERSON'S SEEDS ARE TESTED SEEDS—THE STANDARD SINCE 184

Brilliant Mixture Poppies

Large Early Flowering Mixed Cosmos

New Giant Large Flowering Mixed Zinnias

204 Pages 1000 Pictures



What this book contains

204 pages packed with valuable garden information. Over 1,000 pictures showing actual results from Henderson's tested seeds. Describes hundreds of varieties of flowers and vegetables perfected by Peter Henderson & Co., through 78 years' experience.

Offers dozens of specially selected collections of flower seeds arranged especially for harmony of color and continuity of bloom. Tells you when to plant the different varieties of flowers and how—valuable, cultural directions which guide you in making your garden more beautiful and more productive. Includes a calendar of planting dates for flowers. Gives proper remedies for insects and fungus. Illustrates necessary garden implements, their uses, prices, and complete description.

Get this Henderson catalogue before you buy flower seeds. Clip the coupon now!

Henderson's NEW OFFER

1926 SEED CATALOGUE and 6 PACKETS of FLOWER SEEDS

—only 10c

MAIL coupon with only 10c. and we will send you "Everything for the Garden," Henderson's new seed catalogue, together with Henderson's new flower seed offer—6 packets of tested flower seeds.

These six packets of flower seeds include Henderson's most famous specialties — Henderson's Invincible Asters, Brilliant Mixture Poppies, Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas, Single Large Flowering Mixed Petunias, New Giant Large Flowering Mixed Zinnias, Large Early Flowering Mixed Cosmos—the loveliest and most prolific of their kind. These seeds, like all Henderson's seeds, are tested seeds.

Many of the accepted methods of testing seeds were originated by Peter Henderson over a generation ago. These methods, improved by years of experience, still safeguard the standard quality of Henderson's Seeds.

Giant Waved Spencer Sweet Peas

Single Large Flowering Mixed Petunias

Henderson's Invincible Asters

Coupon Envelope Counts for Cash

This Special collection of flower seeds comes to you enclosed in a coupon envelope, which, emptied and returned to us, will be accepted at 25c cash payment on any order of a dollar or more.

PETER HENDERSON & CO.
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Enclosed is 10c for Henderson's Seed Catalogue and 6 packets of famous tested flower seeds.

GARDEN & HOME BUILDER

LEONARD BARRON, Editor
LUCY E. HUBBELL, Associate Editor

Volume XLII, Number 6

A NEW feature begins in this issue—THE HEARTHSTONE EDITOR'S CHAT. This is for all of our readers and its usefulness will be measured by their free acceptance of all that it offers. In the pages of this department will be listed for the asking those surprisingly well illustrated, carefully written booklets, that are offered to-day by manufacturers who are working so earnestly to aid in creating harmony and beauty in American homes. Not only do they give these costly booklets, but many of them maintain staffs of interior decorators who will answer without cost the many questions on home decoration sent them by our readers.

This department will in fact be a meeting place where the men and women of the business world may meet the many thousands of earnest home builders who will appreciate and make constructive use of all that they offer.

The HEARTHSTONE EDITOR'S CHAT is for each reader of this magazine and all that we ask is that it be freely used and advantage thereby taken of this new force and growth that is spreading throughout the business world to-day.

THOUGH to some people the urge of spring that comes next month is March madness, yet we who know what is the price of a dilatory start know better!

As March sees the real beginning of spring outdoors, next month's number of GARDEN & HOME BUILDER will take on the form in part of "1926 Garden Year Book"—a compendium of helpful, practical, up-to-date reference matter for the gardener that he will want to refer to all through the year. Roses will be featured including a chart that will help the planter to the proper selection of varieties to "brighten the corner where he is." Last year the Lowthorpe School of Gardening set its senior class an interesting problem in the planting of a perennial border for bloom through the year. It was eminently successful in results. We shall have the pleasure of presenting the details of this border with practical planting plans for our readers' benefit.

And then inside the house, something about the possibilities of modern linoleums in floor coverings. But the feature for the home builder will be in the series of floor suggestions for modern houses "planned for two." These same small house owners will find helpful advice in other articles on interior decoration, the why and wherefore of simple problems, kitchen conveniences for the maidless home, etc., etc.

There will of course be the usual features of good house plans, garden scenes, and the very practical "Month's Reminder" which from now on gains in interest.

Readers' Service Department

Help will gladly be extended to any one desiring information on garden planning, home building, community planting, and other topics discussed on these pages or of special interest to readers. It will expedite matters if inquiries are sent direct to the Editors of GARDEN & HOME BUILDER, Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y., and accompanied by stamped addressed envelope for reply.

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GARDEN & HOME BUILDER

Vol. XLII, No. 6 — February, 1926

Prize Announcements

For a Story of Our House

$500

FOR the first account in form suitable for publication of the erection of the Prize Offer House from the plans originally published in our October, 1925, issue, pages 98–100 (and reproduced on page 437 of this issue). The account must contain a detailed schedule of actual costs and have photographs of both exterior and interior after completion. Special note must be made of any improvements or modifications of Messrs. R. C. Hunter & Bro's. plans that the builder has introduced.

As several sets of plans for both the English and the Colonial style houses have been taken up by our readers, we are sure that there will be some really practical and interesting results to talk about. The cover of last month's magazine carried a decorative rendering in color of the modified English Cottage style of our Prize Offer House, and also an appropriate garden design which the interested reader will also find fully discussed on pages 336–338 of that issue.

Helpful suggestions for interior furnishings and decorations are given in the article by Mrs. Ruth Robinson Tregenza on pages 339–342 of last month's issue.

A Dividend in Contentment

$100

FROM time to time during recent months we have been publishing, under the general title of "Dividends in Contentment," little stories of people who have gone back to the land, people who have re-discovered "earth's undersong of comfort." It is a theme very near to many hearts to-day—this second coming of the land into her own, her reassertion of the vital part she plays in human lives and destiny. Through the whirring of much machinery we begin again to hear the still small voice.

For the sake of readers similarly seeking inspiration and direction and because we believe that "the swifter the pace, the sharper the tension of modern life, the more surely will the country—with all it has to give—come again into its own," we want to hear further from folk who have dared, and breasted, and bested the great adventure of living on the land.

For the most stimulating, authentic story of this kind which reaches us by August 1, 1926, a "dividend" of one hundred dollars ($100) will be awarded. Manuscripts, other than the prize-winning one, deemed suitable for publication may be purchased at regular rates. Articles not to exceed 3,000 words nor be less than 1,200 and to be accompanied by pictures of the homestead or farm, its garden, orchard, cattle, chickens, or whatever the special feature which affords success. Address: Dividends in Contentment Competition, % The Editors, GARDEN & HOME BUILDER, Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y. (Authors desiring manuscripts returned must so request and enclose postage for that purpose.)

For Garden Photographs

Two Prizes

$50 each

OFFERED to Garden Clubs for the most attractive and interesting photograph (or photographs) of a garden made this year. Contest closes October 1st, 1926, by which date all photographs with explanatory details showing how the garden was made must reach The Editors. A club may submit one or more photographs of any garden in its district. The photographs must be suitable for reproduction and should have about a thousand words of explanation as to how the garden was worked, what it accomplished, and some account of the most interesting features. We reserve the privilege of purchasing any material submitted at regular rates. Unsuccessful entries will be returned only when requested and stamps are enclosed for postage. Address: Photo Contest, % The Editors, GARDEN & HOME BUILDER, Garden City, N. Y.

A Practical Improvement

$25

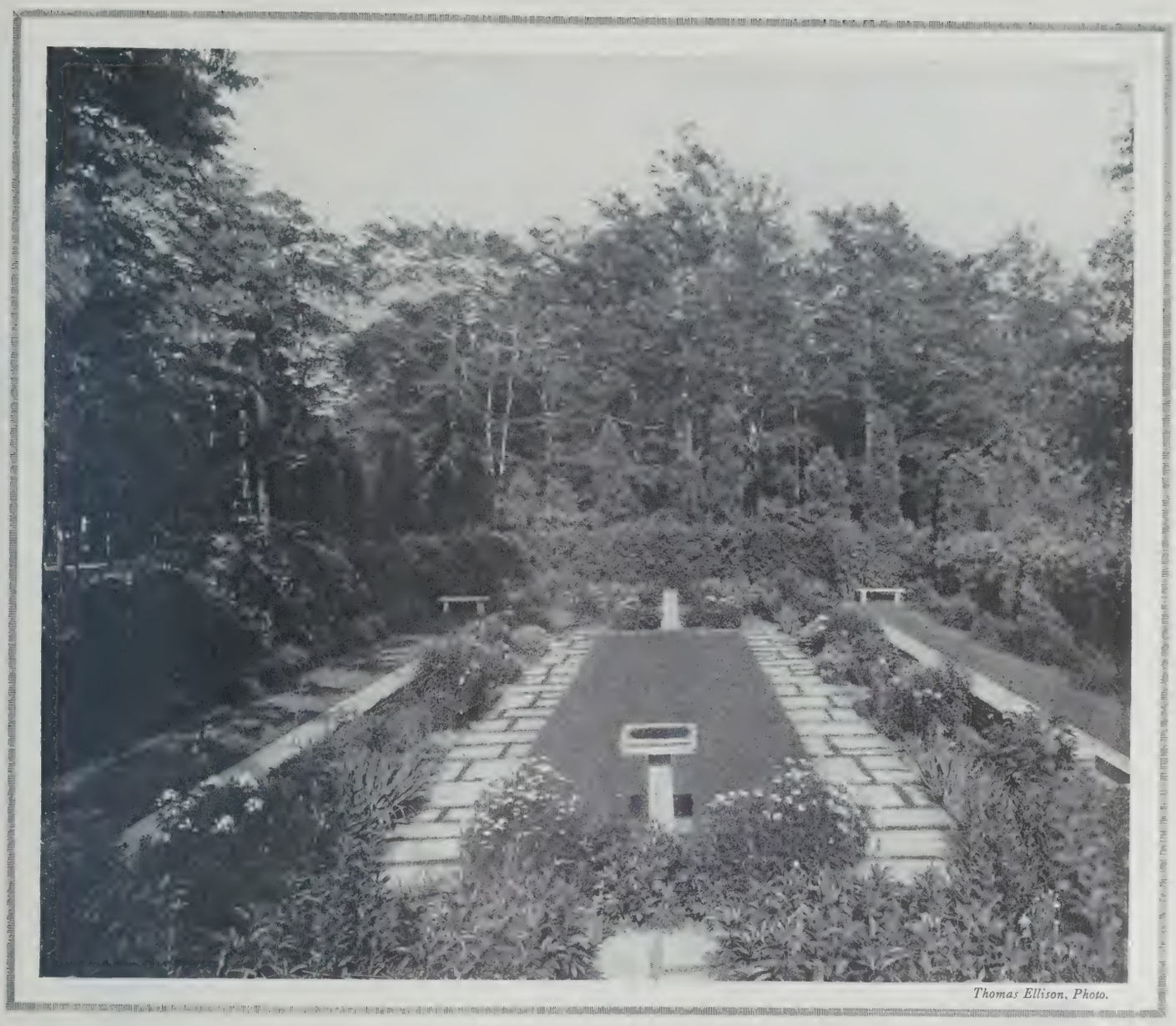
WHAT is your practical suggestion for bettering any plan of either house or garden, or both together appearing in this issue? Each month GARDEN & HOME BUILDER offers $25.00 for the most striking, practical suggestion for the improvement of any of the plans in the current issue. This applies to any plan printed in this month's number and replies must reach us by March 1st. It is not necessary for you to make a carefully finished drawing, just so long as the meaning is clear enough for our draftsman to render it properly.

It may be that you can see an improvement by stealing space for a closet, or adding an extra bathroom; the approach to the garden can very often be made more practical, more fitting; or perhaps it is the garden itself that can be bettered. These are but suggestions by way of example. Address entries to: Monthly Improvement Contest, % The Editors, GARDEN & HOME BUILDER, Garden City, N. Y.

Mattie Edwards Hewitt, Photo.

"The wall with pageantry is all alive!"
Abbie Farwell Brown

Home of Mr. Robert Glendenning
at Chestnut Hill, Pa.



Thomas Ellison, Photo.

"The Garden is an intimate and keeps
In touch with us, yet hath its own high moods."
Gertrude Huntington McGiffert

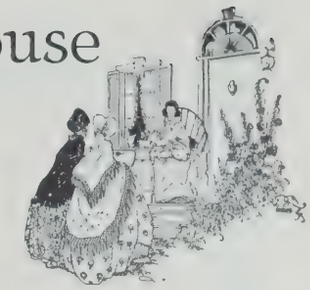
Garden of Mr. C. A. Grasselli at Cleveland, Ohio
Wm. Pitkin, Jr., Landscape Architect

Philip B. Wallace, Photo.

"A house as gray
As a stone that the glaciers scored and stained."
Fannie Stearns Davis

Home of Mr. Fairman R. Furness at Media, Pa.
Warner & Evans, Architects

Why Stone for the Country House



R. BROGNARD OKIE
Architect

Photographs by Philip B. Wallace

The Last of a Series Discussing the Distinguishing Merits of the "Big Four in Building Materials"

EDITORS' NOTE: *"If we are ever to do anything better in the way of home building," says Mr .Okie, "we must first turn to the old houses and study them—not necessarily out of any particular reverence for past architectural performance but because they were so essentially right. Those early fellows somehow seemed to have a special sort of common sense, an instinct for placing and proportion: prevailing winds, the slope of the ground, the relation among the buildings themselves—dwelling, barns, pump house and so on—all considered, all perfectly met. Then in the matter of line, no fussiness, no wasted effort, seldom ever a window mis-placed or ill-proportioned. They had no secret, I imagine, beyond the habit of thinking about things and* really *knowing what they knew; they didn't scatter their energies, didn't attempt too much but were masters of what they did attempt."*

We listen gladly to Mr. Okie not only because his own work brings all the beauty of revivified tradition to the service of comfortable living (see June, 1925, pages 314–315 and August, 1925, page 485), but because what he says is so obviously true. In our quest for better standards let us not forget to turn reflective eyes on those old houses which continue to stand, in the midst of mushroom growths, mute witnesses of the days when men "builded finely." Peculiarly blessed with an abundance of field stone, the Pennsylvania region is richly sprinkled with interesting examples of stone work, both early and present-day, some of which appropriately illustrate Mr. Okie's article; and, though other parts of the country may be less liberally endowed, the stone house must always have strong appeal for people everywhere who find comfort in a sense of permanency. [The earlier articles on brick, stucco, and wood may be found in the recent October, December, and January issues.]

THE first buildings erected in the country by the Colonists were constructed of logs with the crevices between the logs chinked with small stones and clay or mortar. Some of these early houses were built with all stone end walls or with the end walls and rear wall of stone and the front or south wall only of logs. The land was heavily forested and the first need was to clear enough space to enable the settlers to raise the few crops that were necessary for their livelihood. The next step after clearing the timber was to make the ground more tillable by the removal of the rocks and smaller stones. This was done by hand and with oxen as a rule and the rocks hauled to the edges of the clearing to form walls, a field at a time being in this way gradually added. As time passed and the desirability of more permanent houses was appreciated, the field stone was used more generally in building.

The fact that so many of these original Pennsylvania houses are standing to-day is evident proof of the careful and efficient way in which the foundations must have been prepared and the walls constructed. How many of the modern so-called stone houses would withstand a fire or two as these old ones in many cases have, with the entire roof gone, with their large chimneys and gables still intact, although the door and window frames have all rotted or burned and very few if any of the original joists and floors remaining?

Stone has the justification of antiquity at all events. It was quite customary to build from the field stone gathered in clearing the land—an enduring heritage that gives us many quaint and picturesque structures dotting the countryside. Note the great cornerstones in the upper example—a characteristic of the early work

A close observation of these old walls will bring to light several contrasts with much of the modern work as to kind of material and method of doing the work.

CEMENT was not used in this country in the earliest work as it had not been at that time rediscovered but the lime mortar used in buildings that stand to-day was of a wonderful quality. Great care was used in procuring proper sand and the lime was slaked and allowed to cure in pits for months or even a year before it was to be used. Evidently too the relative proportion of lime to sand was exactly right and the result was that the walls were more waterproof at the joints than are those of to-day and the mortar still retains its tenacity. Even in a locality where iron ore is prevalent, we do not find old walls streaked from the use of rusty stone, which were evidently carefully avoided. Flinty, or quartz bearing stone in most cases were discarded. In a locality where a decided variation exists in the color of the field stone or boulders one is struck with the beautiful color combinations that

The old Bull house at Warrick, Pa., still endures as an eloquent testimony to the charm of stone as a building material. The pattern of the joints is a carefully thought out detail: even with so irregular a bond, each stone rests firmly upon its natural bed.

have been procured with stone that range from a brown so dark as to appear almost black to a very light warm yellow-gray and the whole made still more charming by the pointing which is in many instances evidently the original pointing, warm white in color procured by the use of lime mortar and clean creek sand or perhaps bank sand. As a rule this pointing is of varying widths depending upon the width of the stone joints, sometimes very flat and sometimes slightly ridged in the center of the joint. Most of the present-day attempts to copy old stone work are a failure not only on account of the lack of appreciation in selecting the stone for size and color but on account of the harshness and monotony of the pointing as to width of the joint and the severity and brutality of the joint section in relation to the face of the stone.

Often one sees an old wall that has been brought into scale and kept from looking monotonous by filling in the joints between the stone here and there with smaller stone but always with due regard to width of the mortar in the pointing and ample variation in the width of the joints.

In many instances, the masons wished to give the front elevation of the house or the side toward the road more care or thought than the balance of the wall and not only gave especial attention to selecting for this location stone of as many colors as were procurable, but kept the surface of the front wall smoother than the other elevations and also used larger stone than elsewhere.

In many country districts particularly, the corner stones were of much larger size in the old work than is customary to-day and often most interesting relieving arches were formed over the door and window frames, but the height and width of the arch stone in all of the old houses and barns is always right, with the arch given just the proper spring. At times one sees a very large triangular stone used over a door or window frame, serving the purpose of a relieving arch. While, perhaps, it may have been more generally customary to point the walls of the more pretentious buildings, it does not necessarily follow that the old walls that were finished in other ways are not equally interesting and pleasing.

A so-called "struck joint" wall if old enough is always beautiful, the inequality of the stone surface under the mortar, and the wide expanses of the mortar, furnishing a wonderful play of light and shade and the colored stone exposed at random giving just enough life to the whole.

To many the mention of Pennsylvania Serpentine stone will suggest some of the nondescript and unattractive buildings in and near Philadelphia, but there are in certain country districts a few of these green stone houses that are most pleasing in effect and which are to-

(Continued on page 464)

Stone is used in the modern English manner in this house at Chestnut Hill near Philadelphia, Pa. Robert Rhodes McGoodwin, Architect

Here is a delightful reminiscence of continental days with a strong French flavor. The flagstone court with the central pool is an interesting treatment of the contemporary terrace idea. Residence of Mr. Charles J. McManus, Germantown, Pa. Mellor, Meigs & Howe, architects

Some Friendly Rockery and Alpine Plants

PHOTOGRAPHED IN AMERICAN GARDENS

By E. BADE

1. Mesembryanthemum crystallinum

4. Statice montana

2. Silene acaulis, with Sedum aizoon in centre

1. Ice-plant, from our Pacific Coast, is best grown as a tender annual. Light, sandy loam with brick rubbish. Flowers white to pink
2. Cushion-Pink; bright rose. Grows in dry, sandy, well drained, stony soil in full sun. The Sedum has yellow flowers; grows almost anywhere
3. A form of a very variable plant that grows in almost any soil and even endures poor light—hence called London Pride. Flowers white with red spots
4. Alpine Thrift makes a grass-like tuft of foliage and grows in an average garden soil. Flowers rose
5. The Carpathian or Dwarf Bellflower is a popular border plant, but is most at home in gritty, well drained soil. Blue or white flowers
6. Tunicflower. Rosy white or lilac in summer and fall. Grows well in the average garden soil. Sometimes sown in borders.
7. Alpine Epimedium, a relation of the Barberry. It thrives in partial shade and is not particular as to soil. Leaves yellowish, persisting all winter. Flowers white marked with red

5. Campanula carpatica

3. Saxifraga umbrosa

7. Epimedium alpinum

6. Tunica saxifraga

"Walls So Superbly Beflowered"

HENRI CORREVON

Author of "Alpine Plants" and "Les Plantes de Montagnes et des Rochers"

Little Plants That Love to Grow Sidewise—Rocks as Nature's Sponges—The Gem-like Brilliancy of Wall Gardens

The author in his Swiss Garden "Floraire"

EDITORS' NOTE: The very term Alpine plant undoubtedly is in some respects a barrier to the more popular appreciation of these very charming little inhabitants of rocky slope and glade, or of upland meadow. Yet slowly but surely the group of plants thus spoken of is establishing a foothold in our gardens.

The cult is somewhat specialized, it is true, but is not necessarily difficult; the chief inhibition being the average gardener's tendency to turn to the fertilizer pile as a remedy for all ills and troubles. The one cultural characteristic of practically all these Alpine plants is their liking for well-drained, open, usually gritty, rather unfertile soil. A pioneer in cultivating the gems of the mountains, Mr. Henri Correvon in his garden in Switzerland has studied acclimatization for almost two generations, and in the maturity of wisdom that comes an observing study of a long lifetime he gives this message to the New World gardeners who are just getting a speaking acquaintance with Alpine plants.

Many Americans pay their personal respects to Mr. Correvon's garden to the number of some five or six hundred a year. And this message contemporaneous with his visit to this country under the auspices of the Lowthorp School of Horticulture will reintroduce him to many who have visited "Floraire."

OLD walls are naturally haunted with quite a vegetation. And the drier the country [within certain limits] the more beautiful are the flowers on the walls [—of course there must be constant supply of root moisture available and percolating—ED.] In the French part of Switzerland where large vineries are sustained by walls their surfaces are largely adorned by wild flowers and even by the most delicate Ferns. Some of these walls are clothed with flowers in such a way that they are often kept for a botanical and esthetic sanctuary. The purple masses of the southeastern Aubrietias which were imported forty years ago to gardens of Montreux and have escaped from there, now cover thousands of feet of walls in the wild landscape and, from February till May, make such a beautiful sight that nobody can imagine that they have not been planted. The Golden Fumitory (Corydalis lutea), an Italian plant which escaped from the garden of a friend of mine, thirty years ago, covers the walls from Vevey to Villeneuve and near Neuchatel from Vaumarcus to St. Blaise. It flowers through the whole summer and until December, and communicates to the landscape the appearance of brilliant rays of the sun. From the beginning of May till end of October the brilliant Red Valerian (Centranthus ruber) and the Wallflowers (Cheiranthus Cheiri) adorn these walls with their milliards of flowers, red, pink, or yellow. And all kinds of flowers (Campanulas, Dianthus, Saponarias, etc.) come one after the other to adorn the landscape and every one who passes there admires the beautiful sight.

All these beauties which the Divine Artist gives us in nature may, in some lesser measure, of course, be reproduced by man about his own dwelling-place. Instead of naked, blinding walls which give us a disagreeable sight, why not cultivate some rock plants so as to mitigate the bareness of the stone?

And why not, in the many cases where it might be done, do away with the barren look by having flowers and foliage? Some architects will tell you that it is prejudicial to the well-being of the walls, a statement which admits of some doubt. But in any case even granting this to be a fact, is it not better to put up with a little injury in this direction in order to gain an abundance of wholesome joy of mind and eye? I remember to this day how deep an impression I received from the sight of an artificial rock wall covered with plants and flowers in Mr. Edmond Boissier's far-famed botanic garden at Valleyres-sous-Rance (Suisse Romande). I was then only ten or twelve years of age, but my mind retains the remembrance of that flowery wall as clearly imaged as on the day when I first saw and admired it, with its large rosettes of the Pyrenaean Saxifraga longifolia more than ten inches across, and its tufts of Haberlea from Mount Rhodope.

(Continued on page 456)

"We learn from nature of species that actually prefer to be placed vertically in rockwork" (see text for particulars)

The Necessary Wall Becomes an Aesthetic Asset

ESTELLE H. RIES

Photographs by Mattie Edwards Hewitt

How the Gardener's Artistry Redeems the Oftentimes Ugly Retaining Wall

THE planting about a house that is built upon a hilly site presents many problems which oft-times a retaining wall will solve, and at the same time add a certain charm and distinction to the result.

The tendency to grade the ground beyond the dimensions of the house denies a property the interest of its own personality. If every house in any suburban district lies on a plot like every other, we have but introduced the menace of America into our very earth—the menace of uniformity and standardization. Our aim should ever be to cultivate what is unique. Grading at best is expensive and troublesome, and the result monotonous.

But grass will not grow upon a sharp slope, for erosion proceeds so quickly that the roots are exposed or washed out. When any planting is tried on a steep hill, the growth will be subjected to washouts. The plot of grass that declines sharply down is troublesome and costly to mow, and unmowed becomes unkempt and ugly. The retaining wall successfully controls these problems and at the same time may perform the function of a garden wall, providing privacy and forming a background for shrubs, garden seats, and other adorning things.

In these cases the retaining wall is often required to extend upward above the minimum height needed to hold back the earth. Such very high embankments are however often less satisfactory than a fairly low retaining wall, for unless a special lining between the earth and the wall is made, they are more susceptible to frost.

THE material for the retaining wall, its color and texture, depend upon the house. For the brick house a brick wall or a concrete one trimmed in brick. The terrace of the concrete house may be similarly guarded. A little frame house on a hill hardly needs so strong a boundary, and may be happily provided with a retaining wall of log—the alternate layers of long logs face out, parallel with the terrace, and others driven well back into the bank of earth with butt ends resting evenly on those below. This arrangement prevents washouts and furnishes ample crevices in which plants may be grown. It forms a charming wall as well as a durable one.

An important factor in selecting material for the retaining wall is the available thing in the vicinity. In rocky regions an excellent result is had by constructing both dwelling and wall of the native outcrop. This sort of thing has logic to commend it. It has been practiced extensively in the rural districts of England and elsewhere with the result that the simple houses of the countryside seem to grow right out of the ground and in the finest way to "belong." It is permissible too to have the retaining wall alone of stone, provided that the stone is obviously local. But even when the walls and the house are of different materials they should be in architectural harmony—the color, the scale, and as far as possible the texture of wall should all be chosen with reference to the type of architecture, the rugged wall for the rugged house, the fine wall for that more delicately detailed.

Each material has its particular charm. Brick walls have considerable distinction, and when of soft colors they make one of the most pleasing backgrounds for growing things. Brick is no longer confined to a uniform color or to a limited range of structural possibilities, and a wide variety of treatment is possible. Neither does this material erode perceptibly even after years, so that it is peculiarly durable. It offers a warmth of color such as is found in few others. The brick wall should be reposeful—too obvious and emphatic a pattern reduces its apparent strength by breaking the wall into small divisions. Similarly in combining materials, it is unwise to use brick and stone or brick and terra-cotta together in such a way as to mar the unity.

Brick retaining walls may be provided with earth spaces if good judgment is used in leaving out a brick or two here and there. Care should be exercised that the adjoining bricks be laid with good support so as to throw off surplus water without letting the earth become loose. Retaining walls are successfully constructed of brick with the mortar joints raked out and surface covered with moss or vines. Bricks may also be laid at the top of a wall of other material so that soil placed between them gives to plants the opportunity to extend their roots and to hold the bricks as firmly together as could be done by mortar. The use of brick need not be confined to walls, for its warm effect may reappear in terraces, walks and elsewhere, creating interrelation in the various units of the garden.

In any terrace wall it is well to avoid having the grass end just within the surface of the wall, for such an arrangement permits rain to flow down the back of it. This both weakens the wall and often drowns out the planting. A better way is to let the grass round over the top of the wall, and train some of the plants to drape upon and cover the line of connection.

When stone is to be used, dry-wall construction lends itself well to plant culture. Large and small stones may be used effectively in the same wall. The irregular spaces so formed accommodate a large variety of plants that may be selected for a continuous bloom. In such a wall it is well to leave little spaces where pockets of soil will lead to the natural earth behind the stonework. Large damp-loving plants may be well cared for in such places.

Each successive layer of stone should be placed a little farther back than the last, so that the upper plants do not rob those below of moisture and light. In erecting irregular dry walls that are to depend upon numerous small plants and mosses for their softening grace, a common error is often made. This is to complete the wall first and then introduce the planting. A much better result is had if one lays the plants while the wall is in process of construction, setting the roots well back in the crevices at the desired intervals so that they may reach into the moist earth behind the wall for their nourishment. If desired, provision may be made for watering during dry weather in the form of a long line of sprinkling pipe along the upper part of the wall and concealed among the plants.

Concrete walls are clean and strong-looking, contrasting well also with the color of foliage and flowers, but these they surely need if they are not to look irrelevant. Since the concrete wall lacks crannies and crevices, many growing things are denied to it that other walls may possess. They may however have vines and blooming things planted at the base and trained upward. In America there is a peculiar tendency toward conservatism in this

Rough stone without mortar lends itself admirably to planting and permits a profusion and variety of growth that mellows and beautifies the grounds. In the terraced garden above, the planting rounds over the top of the wall, preventing too much rain from falling behind the wall and weakening it or drowning the roots. Irregular stones make these walls interestingly varied and offer innumerable crannies for seeds

direction. While vines are commonly used on walls, too often non-flowering varieties are selected. Against the garden walls of the Mediterranean shores flowers riot in brilliant color and glorious profusion and have flowering vines planted along the top and hanging over the edge. This method has so delighted visitors abroad that they have sought to obtain a similar result quickly in their own gardens at home by placing plant boxes with growing things in them, along the top of their walls.

MANY very lovely little plants, both flowering and non-flowering, suggest themselves for the retaining wall. Creeping Euonymus, Periwinkles and similar evergreen trailers are particularly delightful to make the wall attractive in winter. For the sunny wall there is no dearth of opportunity, and many alpine flowers are available. Columbine, Aubrietia, Forget-me-not, Moss-pink, Evening Primrose, Anemone, Golden-tuft, Saxifrage, Mountain Aster, Baby's-breath, Wild Sweet William, and many others are ready to grace

When stone exists in profusion in the neighborhood; it logically commends itself for the retaining wall, even though the house itself be frame. Especially in a steep declivity is a coarse and heavy material suitably used

the wall and charm the beholder. Wallflowers, Mulleins, Toadflax, Foxgloves, Snapdragons, certain Sedums and some alpines may be grown from seed. The colors of Sedums, Stonecrops and other succulents affort large variety of white, gold, pink, crimson and other hues, both delicate and brilliant. Some of them are tall-growing things that stand erect instead of trailing or nestling low in the crevices. For shadier places are Foxgloves, mossy Saxifrages, Ferns and the like.

The best kind of wall is one with cracks and crannies. Into these one need only rub some fine soil, sow the seeds and cover them with earth so that the birds will not readily make away with them. Nature pretty well takes care of the rest.

It is true that a retaining wall has a well-defined utility in the hilly garden. But its utility becomes almost insignificant compared with its charm when flowers grow literally out of it, scenting the air, delighting the eye and blending the house with the grounds in the softened, mellow way that flowers do.

In the garden of Mr. Robert Glendenning at Chestnut Hill, Pa., the terrace connecting the house and garden levels is of native stone and attractively planted

STEPPING AHEAD OF SPRING

How to Order Your Seeds

Know What You Want and Why Before Spending Your Money

I. For the Flower Border. II. For the Vegetable Plot.

THE number of stores that sell seed is legion. Yet those who know what they handle are few, because all seed sellers are not seedsmen. It was a real seedsman who aptly said "Honest but poor" of seeds. Seeds that grow—that is, simply germinate—are not good enough—they must be of the right varieties and of suitable strains. The highest bred strains of vegetables and flowers are the shyest yielders of seeds and, as a matter of fact, extinction would overtake high bred strains of both vegetables and flowers but for the seed growers' definite steps to perpetuate them. The little "Johnny-jump-up" type of bedding Petunia spreads like a weed. When the breeder took a hand through selection and cultivation, he doubled and trebled the size of the corolla. The "neck" or funnel holding the pistils and stamen subsequently became elongated. Insects ceased to play the part intended for them by nature, and man had to step in to do the work of pollenizing. The expense falls on the seeds! Good seeds cannot be purchased cheaply. And the highest bred strains of seeds are available in such small quantities as to be seldom found in the general run of catalogues.

Successful flower gardens do not "just grow." They are carefully thought out. "Success" of course includes the beauty of the general effect created, as well as the correct culture of the individual plants which go to make it up. To start right at the beginning, therefore, the making out of the flower seed order should mean the careful selection of plants suited to the various conditions you may have to meet in your own planting; and also to the effects which you desire to create.

In the creation of your garden, which should bear the stamp of your individual fancies let the first step be the free play of your imagination. Vague day-dreaming, however, will not do it. Your dream-garden must be definite, practical. Plan the garden with a fair degree of definiteness before going to the seedstore, or sitting down with the catalogues to actually make out the order for your seeds.

I. Discrimination in Flower Seed Buying

F. F. ROCKWELL

THE flower seeds planted in the spring are usually annuals or quick-action perennials which will bloom the first season from seed.

By far the most effective way in which most of the annuals can be used is to plant them for solid masses of color. For this purpose it is much more striking, as well as more pleasing artistically, to restrain any desire to run the whole gamut of color which any particular flower may have to offer, and to restrict the ordering to a single named variety or color selection. Many of the annuals which we used always to buy in mixed colors have now been "fixed" in named varieties or definite colors. If you want the mixtures, have a special place for them; but don't depend upon them for beautiful garden effects.

FLOWERS FOR MASSES OF COLOR IN SUMMER BEDS

There are several annuals which may be sown early in the spring, between the growing bulbs, so that when the latter are through flowering the annuals will be ready to take their place, leaving the foliage of the bulbs to mature in a natural way. Certain bulbs are better left undistrubed in the ground for at least two seasons. This is true of Tulips, and doubly so of Daffodils. For this purpose the Shirley Poppies, in modern improved strains will be most effective. The variety Wild Rose is especially fine; and various other shades and selected colors are now offered by a number of the leading seed houses. The Iceland Poppy (Papaver nudicaule) while a perennial, flowers profusely the first season from spring-sown seed. Poppies last fairly well as cut flowers if taken in the bud. Another brilliant annual to be sown directly among other plants is Phlox Drummondi. Most of the seed catalogues will tell you to sow it in May, but I have planted it repeatedly outside in early April, and even in March. This is one of the few flowers which may well be sown in mixed colors even in mass.

Godetias make an interesting change from the better known flowers. They may

The double Cosmos (left) is a worth while improvement, but it is not quite fixed—a percentage of singles will come

Clarkia (right) though not new, is quite unfamiliar to many gardeners. The flowers are of satiny texture in delicate tints

be had in pure shades of mauve, pink, rose, or crimson, and well deserve being planted much more generally than they are. The Salpiglossis is another beautiful thing which lends itself well to planting among other flowers. As it takes longer to come into bloom, it is advisable to start the plants in a coldframe or hotbed.

Several of the old garden favorites which are adapted to planting in beds have been wonderfully improved of late. Take for instance the Marigolds and Zinnias. Not only in size, but in the beauty of their coloring, the newer named varieties seem an almost unbelievable accomplishment on the part of the plant hybridizer, when compared to the ordinary "mixtures" we used to get not so many years ago. Try the new Giant African Orange Marigold, with flowers nearly four inches across, and growing three feet tall; or Giant Rose Zinnia, with flowers five inches or more in diameter, if you want to get a new thrill from some of the old timers! There is a new Candytuft also—Giant Hyacinth-flowered—which will surprise you. The Scabiosa, or Pin-cushion flower, deserves a place if you haven't tried it lately. Get Azure Fairy a deep lavender, and also the pure white variety, if you want a charming combination.

The Calliopsis is an easily grown annual worthy a place in every garden. You have probably grown the variety Golden Wave; but do you know some of the other splendid named sorts such as Nigra Speciosa, an extra strong grower with rich mahogany flowers, and Marmorata, a fine yellow companion to it?

All the flowers mentioned above may be sown where they are to bloom. It is a good plan to mix the seed with sand, to get a more even distribution of the seed. The plants should be thinned to stand several inches apart as soon as they are well started.

There are several other fine things which, as they require a longer time in which to come to bloom, are best started in a frame or indoors. Among Snapdragons, the new large-flowered half-dwarf varieties open up new possibilities with this fine flower. A selection of several different types of Aster will give a long period of bloom; some of the largest, such as the new Beauty type, are almost as fine as Chrysanthemums. The Sweet Sultans have kept pace in the march of improvement, and are now among the handsomest of all the annuals, being especially fine for cutting. *(Continued on page 466)*

Verbena (left) is a reliable standby, flowering over a long period till frost comes, indeed; to be had in shades of red, pink, blue and in white

Shirley Poppies (right) are offered in selected strains of pure colors. All are delicate tints and the flowers are graceful when cut

Chrysanthemums For Next Winter

JOHN A. WHITE

IT MAY seem like a long shot just now when we are hoping for summer to project ourselves into the winter beyond, but that is a gardener's privilege, nay, a necessity. So if you would have Chrysanthemums *next* winter you *must* start now.

Root young cuttings in sand, with a gentle bottom heat (in a greenhouse, if possible), any time from the third week in February to the middle of March. About the first of April put up the rooted cuttings into three-inch pots, using any common garden soil.

Those who have not the convenience of a greenhouse, yet have the roots of last year's plants, which have been kept through the winter in boxes of soil in a light cellar, or protected in a coldframe, may, about the first of April, divide the roots, putting a small piece of the root and shoots into a three-inch pot, the same as a rooted cutting. Water moderately at first, and keep the plants in the house under glass. Three or four weeks after this all should be repotted into four-inch pots, adding rather richer soil, and water as needed, and pinch out the top shoots to form them into good shape.

The next shift should be into six-inch pots, using good, rich soil, and about the middle of May plunge the pots into the ground, outdoors, nearly up to the rim, about 18 inches apart, in that part of the garden facing the southeast, giving more water if the weather be dry and warm. Pinch off the shoots to make bushy plants. The plants can be raised to a single stem, or kept bushy down to the soil, according to the grower's fancy. Having tried both, I prefer the latter.

To obtain good, large plants, the last shifting is made into eight- or ten-inch pots, adding the best rich soil made from old hotbeds, or old manure. This last potting into their blooming pots should not be later than the second week in June, sinking the pots a little deeper in the ground and two feet apart. Pinching off the top shoots must not be neglected, as they grow rapidly about this time; this may be done from time to time until the last week in July, after which time they may be let grow to form their flowering buds, staking and tying out as they require.

Special attention must be given to watering; through the hot, dry weather of July and August they should be watered at least twice every day. It is also very beneficial, when the buds begin to form, to give a soaking with guano water twice a week. One large tablespoonful to two gallons of soft water will be strong enough.

It is a very good plan to mulch the top of the pots with coarse rotted cow manure; it will prevent the soil from getting hard in the pots from continual watering, and also keep the roots cool. The pots should remain in the ground until the nights get cold, when they should be lifted from the soil, placed securely so that they will not be blown down by wind or storm, thus being ready to be lifted into shelter when there is danger of frost.

To decide what varieties are best for pots is the hardest task. I can but state my preferences: There are three major classes of Chrysanthemums, namely: Japanese, Incurved, and Pompon. The first has ragged and fringed, large, loose flowers. One of the best of these is La Frisure, dwarf; very early, large flower much fringed, light blush color changing to nearly white. Golden Dragon is another excellent one: twisted petals, large, golden yellow.

Of the Incurved varieties there is Spotless, large and pure white; Golden Empress, very fine, primrose yellow; Prince of Wales, rich, violet-plum, very fine; Felicity, flowers large and fine, cream color, late.

The foregoing are quite reliable varieties. We find that many of the new varieties are not as hardy as some of the older ones, especially some of the Japanese varieties lately introduced. Therefore it is necessary that these should be grown in pots, so that they can easily be taken into the house to prevent injury from frosts.

As there is quite a difference of time between the early and late varieties, these autumn flowers can be had in full beauty from the first of November until Christmas.

Narcissus Quarantine Stands: Lesser Bulbs Can Enter

THE restrictions on the entry of Narcissus bulbs authorized by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace three years ago and about which there has been much argument formally went into effect, as scheduled, on January 1st without modification. Other bulbs to which the restrictions were also to apply will be permitted entry under permit and inspection pending further investigation. Secretary Jardine reached this decision after careful consideration of the situation in the light of evidence submitted at a general conference held at Washington in November last, when representatives of many garden clubs attended and took part.

In commenting on his action, the Secretary said the information available in 1922 on the entry of pests on these bulbs undoubtedly justified fully the placing of the restrictions, and that the facts obtained since that time have emphasized the menace to agriculture then indicated.

"It is unfortunate," he said, "that in protecting our various crops against pests and diseases some interests must suffer. The evidence shows the danger to be such, however, that I feel no one charged with the safeguarding of American agriculture could do other than restrict the entry of these bulbs. I do not doubt the sincerity of those who have reached other conclusions, and I have considered their arguments carefully, but the weight of evidence seems to me to rest in favor of retention of the restrictions.

"The evidence available at present indicates that none of the three important pests usually associated with the imported Narcissus bulbs has yet become so well established in the country as to make control measures useless. A review of the present situation indicates that even in the districts where they have gained a foothold they may be materially controlled and possibly eradicated, especially in the case of the two bulb flies.

"The lesser bulb fly is an important onion pest. In the Pacific Northwest it has already occasioned serious damage in onion plantings. It is important to note that it has not yet reached our chief areas of onion production.

"There is no question as to the seriousness of the eelworm menace to our alfalfa and clover crops. They have been attacked in certain regions, but the evidence indicates that most of the United States is still free from this pest.

"It was brought out at the conference that there are now planted and growing in the United States some 150,000,000 of these bulbs, nearly double the quantity which is normally imported. Furthermore, the needs for this winter's forcing and next year's planting have already been met by importations of this year which much exceed those of any previous year. There seems, therefore, no justification for a material increase in price." [The Secretary does not explain how *'this year's'* imports, 1925, can care for *next year's*, 1926 planting.]

"The Plant Quarantine Act," he commented, "is being administered and will continue to be administered solely for protection against insects and diseases and in no sense as a subterfuge for trade protection."

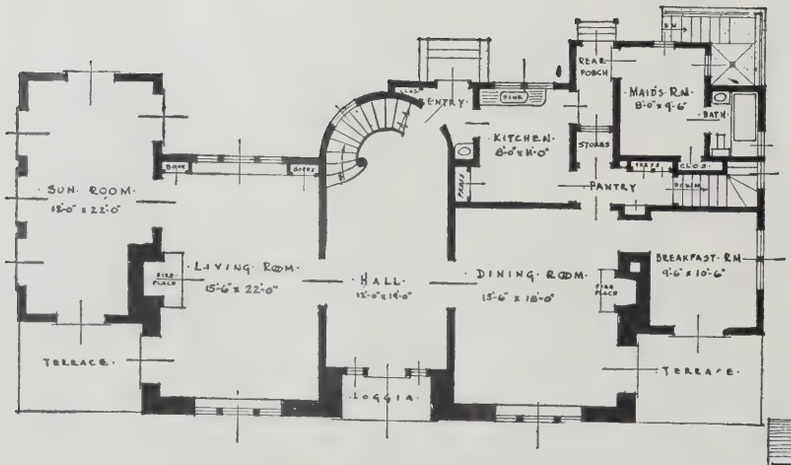
The restrictions on the entry of eight other classes of bulbs transferred from the restricted to the free list in 1922 for a three-year period have been postponed to give more opportunity to determine the risk. These eight classes are: Glory-of-the-snow, Snowdrop, Scilla, Crown Imperial, Guineahen-flower, Grape Hyacinth, Ixia, Winter Aconite.

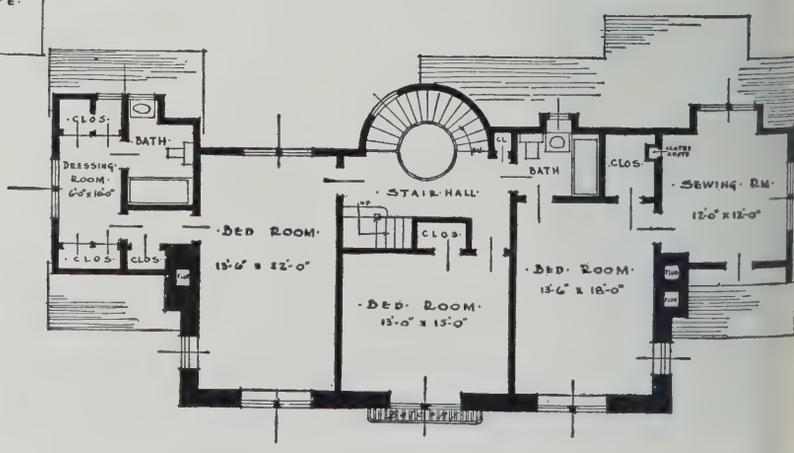
STONE HOUSES OF TO-DAY

Photograph by H. Bagby

Designed by
W. Duncan Lee
Architect

for
Mrs. A. W. Bennett
Richmond, Virginia





There are several unusual features of this house, aside from the real charm of its exterior: the great hall and its circular staircase; the very small kitchen; the maid's room and bath on the first floor are completely isolated. Upstairs, good use is made of the space over the sun room wing, necessitating a dormer only on the rear

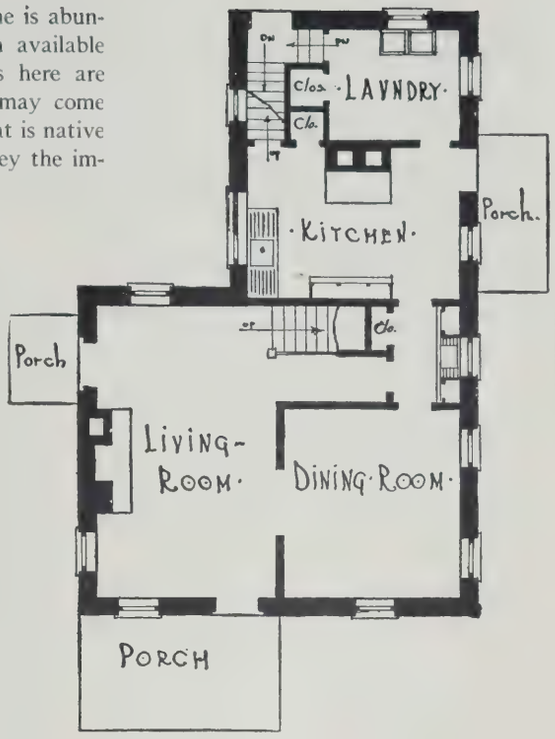
IN PARTS of the country where stone is abundant it naturally suggests itself as an available building material, and the two examples here are splendid illustrations of the charm that may come to any region from using the material that is native there. These modern stone houses convey the impression of comfortable fitness and a sense of permanency strongly reminiscent of the very old houses, many of which are standing to-day, "mute witnesses of the days when men builded finely."

Residence at Cloverley Lane, Rydal, Pa.

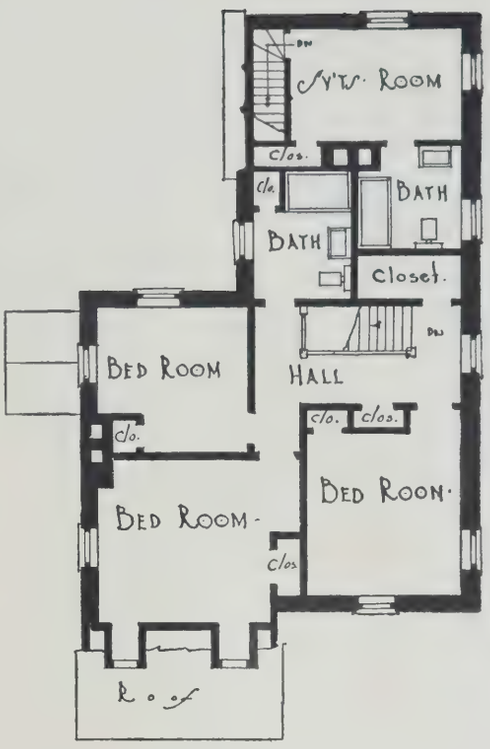
Designed by

Carl A. Ziegler

Architect



FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Note that the house as built utilized these plans reversed—as if resolved about a line drawn along the longer straight side. By giving up an entrance hall and having the stairs ascend out of an ell of the living-room considerable space was saved. The entrance porch is glazed in as a vestibule protection

Photograph by Philip B. Wallace

GROWING GLADIOLUS UNDER GLASS

FORMAN T. McLEAN

Author of " 'Painted Ladies' and 'Blue Bells' of South Africa" (October, 1925, GARDEN & HOME BUILDER), and "Where the Gladiolus Got Its Spots" (February, 1925)

Winter Brings Even Finer Flowers and in Greater Variety Than During the Usual Summer Blooming Season

TO THOSE who know the Gladiolus only out-of-doors, greenhouse Gladiolus are a revelation. They yield longer spikes with larger flowers and more blooms open at once than in the garden. Indeed, many of the most attractive members of the Gladiolus tribe are more easily grown under glass than outdoors. In the Eastern and Central States, the whole group of the dwarf "Baby Gladiolus" are much happier in the greenhouse or coldframe than in the garden, though they are most successful and popular bedding plants on the Pacific Coast. I also venture the prediction that many of the finest large-flowered Gladiolus, originated on the Pacific Coast and in Holland, will prove particularly adapted to indoor culture. This is notably true of Early Sunrise and of L'Immaculée.

The Gladiolus is less satisfactory as a houseplant for the living-room. It demands more light than the average window affords. Of all the strains of Gladiolus, the Primulinus sorts seem most tolerant of shade, and for this reason they are the most adaptable for general indoor culture.

When in flower, Gladiolus endure well the dry air of living-rooms, which is so injurious to most plants. They would be most satisfactory pot plants, if there were any object in keeping them as such but the flowers last too well after cutting.

The best general advice to those intending to grow Gladiolus under glass is that they follow the usual practice of the florists. The first consideration is a proper location; i. e., a bright, sunny greenhouse; one adapted to growing such cool-weather crops as Carnations and Snapdragons. Damp, shady locations such as the fern house or palm house are useless and the rose house is usually too warm.

BEST-SIZED BULBS AND WHEN TO PLANT

ONE always wants a maximum of return from the space devoted to indoor plants, and to get this, the best stock available is just right. Large, but young, number one bulbs, an inch and a half in diameter—or even oversize bulbs—are to be preferred. Many of hese will give two or more full-sized spikes of bloom. Those nice, plump number two or number three bulbs (an inch or an inch and a quarter in diameter) on which attractive prices may be quoted, or the old bulbs used by the florist for summer cut flowers, may be all right for outdoor use; but for the greenhouse, get plump, thick bulbs of large size for the variety. This varies with the kind. Such sorts as America yield large bulbs, two inches or more in diameter; all the blue varieties have smaller bulbs; and the dwarf, early-flowering "Baby Gladiolus," which are particularly good for forcing, always have small bulbs, seldom even an inch in diameter.

The time to plant depends upon the forwardness of the bulbs and the length of time they have been in storage. Most bulbs are dug in the autumn, in October or November, and are not ready to grow again until they have rested two or three months, at least. So green houseplanting of northern-grown bulbs need not begin until January. If they have been kept in a relatively cool cellar meantime, they should sprout promptly. To further promote uniform sprouting it is well to soak the bulbs in water, preferably slightly warm, for two or three days before planting.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AND CULTIVATION

GLADIOLUS are notably free from maladies. The most serious menace to glasshouse culture is a bacterial disease known as neckrot, which causes the lower leaves to become brown streaked and to dry up, and if severe, may cause the stem to rot off just below the soil surface. This disease thrives in the moist, rather close atmosphere of the greenhouses and it is so widespread among Gladiolus plantations that it is well to take precautionary measures against it. It produces black, burnt-looking streaks on the bulb scales. I have had a whole house of nice young Gladiolus succumb to this malady, and they were grown from good-looking bulbs, too. Dipping the bulbs for an hour or so in a dilute solution of disinfectant just before planting is a good practice. Some of the new organic mercury preparations, such as uspulun, semisan, or germisan, are not injurious if used according to the directions furnished with them, and they appear to be quite effective. Dilute formalin, one part of formalin to fifty of water, is also recommended, though one must be sure of the source of the formalin, as the commercial product varies much in its strength. Keeping the soil relatively dry until the plants have started rapid growth is another good precaution, but is impracticable where Gladiolus are grown among Carnations or other crops, as they frequently are, to save space.

They may be grown either in ground beds or on raised benches. If in beds, plant three or four inches deep, in rows from six to eight inches apart and from four to six inches apart in the rows. Beds are preferable to benches, as the soil can be kept cooler and more evenly moist. Benches must be at least five or six inches in depth, and the bulbs planted only two or three inches deep, to give room for root development. Such shallow planting of course necessitates greater care in staking.

A very satisfactory practice is to start the bulbs in three-inch pots and keep them in a cool place, either in a cellar, in the potting shed or under the benches, watering them only moderately until they are three or four inches tall, when they should be permanently transferred to the beds or benches. This has a double advantage, for the Gladiolus need not occupy the sunny beds so long, thus leaving more space for other plants; and they are also benefited by a cool period of a month or so at start, for root development before the tops begin to grow.

The soil needs to be fertile but not too rich. A layer of half and half well-rotted stable manure and sandy loam soil at the bottom of the bed as a root run, with sandy loam soil alone around and above the bulbs, is satisfactory. Manure around the bulbs, or as a top dressing, is apt to start rot. Besides this, it is a bad practice to encourage rapid growth by heavy feeding during the early life of the plant; a slower growing and sturdier plant will usually produce a better and stronger flower stalk. Also water moderately or even rather lightly until the plants are in their fifth or sixth leaf.

As soon as the flower stalk begins to swell in the stem, the plant can be watered and fertilized more liberally. A top dressing of liquid manure of one-fifth strength, or of commercial fertilizer at the rate of half a pound to one hundred square feet of bed, may be applied each week until the flowers open.

The flower stalks of Gladiolus grown under glass are so much taller and weaker than outdoor ones that they need tall supports, either stakes or strings. The tall varieties, such as Early Sunrise, need the top support at least three feet from the soil level, as they may grow five feet or more tall. The dwarf sorts of the Primulinus and Nanus strains require no supporting. After blooming, the plants may be gradually dried off for a month or six weeks. If ripened carefully and if the bulbs are not too old, they may be successfully blossomed a second time under glass.

HOW MUCH HEAT FOR HIGH SUCCESS

FOR the very finest results each strain will well reward a little special attention to its particular requirements. Most of the

large-flowered sorts—America, Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Mrs. Francis King, Schwaben, Early Sunrise, Scarlet Princeps, Prince of Wales, Halley, etc.—like the conditions al-

Colvillei, and all of its Baby Gladiolus relatives, perform beautifully in the greenhouse, and decidedly cool temperatures are best for them

ready outlined. They are descendents of Natal and South African mountain species, and consequently like moderate summer temperatures during growth—between 55° and 70°.

But strains of Gladiolus of different extraction have other requirements. To get the best results from the charming little dwarf "Baby Gladiolus"—the Nanus, Colvillei and Ramosus sorts—such as Peach Blossom, Brilliant, Crimson Queen, Blushing Bride, The Bride and Colvillei, also the fragrant species such as Tristis, the Avondbloem of the Boers; for these much cooler conditions are preferable. The temperatures of the lettuce house, 35° to 50°, are not too cool for them. Their ancestors from the Cape of Good Hope grow slowly through the chilly winter at the Cape, and some of them are very early blooming. Many of them may be started in the greenhouse in early autumn and blossomed in midwinter. These dwarf kinds are so much smaller than the large kinds that they can be spaced closer—two by four inches is ample.

If the only available room be in the warm section, with the Roses, and Begonias, we may still have Gladiolus to perfection—if we choose the right sorts. Many of the Primulinus hybrids, such as Maiden's Blush, Prim, Concolor, Firefly, and several others, thrive best at high temperatures—70° to 80° being none too hot for them. Starting these in a cool place in pots for two or three weeks before setting them in the hothouse beds is very beneficial. Not all of the Primulinus sorts show the hot weather preference of their tropical Maid-of-the-Mist forebear, as they are of very mixed ancestry.

WHEN THEY COME TO BLOOM

ALL varieties are slower to bloom in the greenhouse than outdoors for the short days of winter retard the growth of all plants, Bulbs planted early in January will flower during April and May, three and a half to four months after planting. Later plantings will have a shorter growth period, as the longer days of spring and early summer hasten maturity. March plantings, even if kept rather cool, will yield flowers in June. The different varieties, when grown under glass, will blossom in about the same order as they do outdoors, if grown at moderate temperatures. Some varieties are hot-weather growers. Maiden's Blush and several of the small Primulinus sorts will bloom quickly at high temperatures, but are relatively slow in the cool greenhouse. The Nanceanus and Childsi sorts, being derived from mountain species, are cool-weather growers. Thus Halley, Rose Pearl, Le Maréchal Foch and Early Sunrise are early bloomers in cool weather or at cool temperatures in the greenhouse, and America, Mrs. Pendleton and Schwaben may be somewhat later under the same conditions. The "Baby Gladiolus" are such early bloomers outdoors that many of them—Peach Blossom, Blushing Bride, Brilliant, Colvillei Red, The Bride, etc. —are often recommended for forcing. They do thrive well under glass, and are specially suitable where very low temperatures are the rule. But they are not quick growers. Planted with Pendleton at moderate temperatures, they are even later to bloom! Their earliness outside is due to their ability to thrive at low temperatures in early spring. Several of the large-flowered varieties are much earlier under glass.

Both earliness and endurance of low temperatures are advantages in plants for greenhouse use. Maintenance of high temperatures over long periods is both difficult and expensive. For this reason, the early flowering Gladiolus and those requiring little heat are usually preferred, though practically all kinds can be successfully grown under glass.

The graceful, bright-colored flowers of the Gladiolus, on their slender stalks surmounted by the tender green of the unopened buds, are never more welcome than in winter or early spring. The fact that the blooms are even finer and may be had in greater variety than during the usual summer blooming season simply adds to their charm.

Like most of the Primulinus hybrids, Alice Tiplady enjoys the high temperature of a warm greenhouse. Its stalks of large, salmon pink flowers inclined to be short outdoors, are much taller and finer under glass

Le Marechal Foch, flesh colored, makes an imposing spike of fine flowers when forced at moderate temperature

WHY THIS HIGH DEATH RATE IN PLANTS?

The Sun, the Wind, and the Gardener

NORMAN TAYLOR

Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Author of "Botany"

PLANTS, like men, often succumb to the pace that kills. And from almost no other cause do they succumb in such numbers and so rapidly as to a too high transpiration rate. Too great a rapidity of water loss, matched sometimes (but not always), by deficient soil moisture, or more often, by sheer inability of the plant to take in water as fast as it is lost—spells wilting or death.

While *transpiration rate* may be injecting still another term into the jargon of the gardener, what it means, and what every gardener must do to overcome its too rapid rise, may be useful information to all practical growers. To understand it fully it is necessary to go over a bit of plant physiology, beautifully intricate as a piece of wonderfully adjusted mechanism, but in reality quite simple. For it involves the method which plants use to take in water and give it off.

The machinery for this absorption of soil water is unbelieveably perfect, depending for that perfection upon the physical capacity of liquids of different density mixing, if separated by a permeable membrane, so that they become of common density.

In the root hairs—tiny, almost microscopic subdivisions of the roots—there is such a membrane, on the outside of which is the rather thin soil water, and on the inside the much richer juices of the plant. But instead of these liquids mixing, nature has so schemed that the plant juices do not go out whilst the soil water is constantly going in. Upon this upsetting of the process of osmosis, so that everything goes in but nothing out, all plants depend for their water.

Having acquired their water, laden with foods in solution, what does the plant do with it, and how is it distributed? Ultimately it gets to the topmost leaves of the tallest trees, partly by the root pressure which forces it up, and partly by the pull of transpiration, which is simply a term for the plant's method of getting rid of excess, or already used, water in the form of water vapor. All healthy, growing plants have this constant stream of water going in at the roots, passing up through the stem and branches, and finally going off through the pores of the leaf as water vapor. For leaves have pores just as we do, and how actively they work may be sensed from the fact that in a single day the plants on an acre of meadow land will throw off several tons of water. And it is only when the rate of intake and outgo is properly balanced that the plant is in good health. Upon the perfection of that balance all leaves depend for their position, as when the transpiration rate is too high they wilt or become flaccid, or if you prefer the technical term, lose their turgor.

THE transpiration rate upon the foregoing premises, is just as vital to the gardener as to the plant itself. Measuring transpiration is rather a laboratory stunt, as you are measuring the inner response of a living organism to various impacts upon it from the outside world. But from such studies, and from the equally important measuring of the things that affect transpiration, the practical gardener may glean much.

The sun and the wind are, among several other minor causes, the chief things that affect transpiration. Brilliant sunshine and a stiff breeze will so speed up water loss that if this were merely a physical process there would only have to be heat enough and wind enough for the plant to lose all its water and perish. Alas, how often this will happen to young seedlings or to mature plants during such a drought as we experienced in July, 1924, every practical grower knows to his cost.

But transpiration is not merely a physical process, it is a marvellously adjusted method of regulating water loss through the pores of the leaf. Just beneath the surface of the leaf there are two of the most capable watchmen ever known who stand guard night and day over the aperture through which the stream of water vapor is given off in constantly different amounts. These guard cells, as they are rather appropriately known, check the water loss by closing the aperture when conditions demand it, and opening up the passage when the danger is passed. In desert plants, or in ordinary garden ones, these guard cells will stick at the job of preventing too high a transpiration to the last ditch. But no matter how much of a bitter ender these guard cells may be there is a limit to their endurance, and when they finally give up, the plant wilts or *in extremis* dies.

WHAT THE CITY GARDENER FACES

EXPERIMENTS have recently shown that the condition of the atmosphere such as obtains in the ordinary city garden puts such a strain on these guard cells that certain sorts of plants cannot be grown in such places. The really successful cultivation of ferns, evergreens, broad-leaved evergreens, and any thin or delicate-leaved herb under such conditions is next to impossible because when the evaporating power of the air is so great, the rate of transpiration becomes more than the plant can stand. The combination of full exposure to sunlight, and complete exposure to the drying southwest winds of summer after they have blown over heat-soaked pavements and roofs is one to which no prudent gardener would think of exposing his plants—if he realized it.

Perhaps nothing will show the practical grower what are the things that affect his plants better then setting down side by side the things which control the proper intake and outgo of water.

GOOD	BAD
Low evaporation and consequently favorable conditions for plant growth.	High evaporation and consequently unfavorable conditions for plant growth.
CAUSED BY	CAUSED BY
Moderate summer heat.	Great summer heat.
Intermittent sunlight or occasional cloudiness.	Continuous bright sunlight.
Copious rainfall.	Scanty rainfall.
Moderate, or often intercepted, winds blowing over forests or gardens.	Drying winds, as from over a city or open plain.
High humidity.	Low humidity.

The prudent gardener will study this list of contributing causes. Sometimes one but not infrequently all will happen at once. Then are devastating days for any plants, and to protect his garden from such rates of transpiration the gardener may well join hands with the scientist in wondering whether that writer of Ecclesiastes XI. 4. was quite right in saying:

"He that observeth the wind shall not sow; and
"he that regardeth the clouds shall not reap."

THE PIVOT OF YOUR HOUSE PLAN

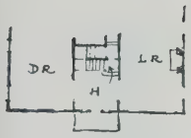
Eleven Ways of Entering—
The Hall as a Character
Index

HENRY H. SAYLOR

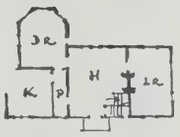
Sketch plans by the Author

Photograph by Mattie Edwards Hewitt

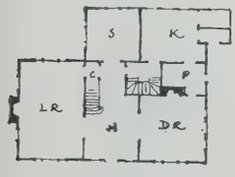
Frank J. Forster, Architect



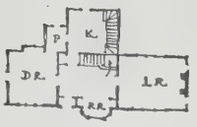
The stereotyped central-hall plan, economical of space but giving no privacy whatever to the living-quarters



The hall dominant—the largest room in the house

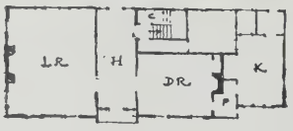


The open-face type in its extreme measure. Almost the entire first story is visible to the casual book-agent who enters the front door

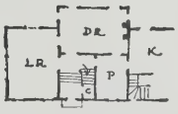


Another large central hall, from which a portion has been partly split off for a reception room

The central hall extending through the house. An attractive type but prodigal of space



The central-hall type with the stairway set in a subordinate hall of its own

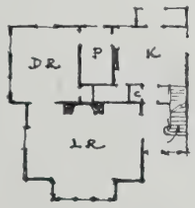


The entrance is on a lower level, the main stairway circling around over it

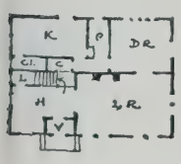
THE entrance hall is the welcoming hand extended by our house to greet the stranger entering its portal. It offers the basis for the visitor's first impression of our home life, our tastes, our manner of living, our hospitality. And since first impressions are proverbially important, it behooves us to make sure that the entrance hall will do what is expected of it. It must not ostentatiously proclaim a scale of living that it not borne out by the rooms to which it offers entrance, neither must it dwindle to a bare means of entrance and egress, a mere vestibule to insulate indoors from the world without.

To what extremes the entrance hall can go, even when built by men of the same tongue, is shown by a comparison between the typical hall of modern American houses of moderate size and those of our English brethren. The ideas governing the design of the two are fundamentally opposed. The Englishman's entrance hall grudgingly permits entrance to his castle. The less it reveals of the interior in general, the better he likes it. It is more likely to be a tiny cubicle facing the pantry, the boots closet or even the scullery, than to afford direct entrance to and visibility of the master's living-quarters and stairway. The Englishman's house of to-day cannot afford a moat and drawbridge, but it possesses every practicable substitute for it to keep the world from prying into his home life. If his means permit, he builds an interior courtyard, into the seclusion of which he may drive his motor and step from it to his house without running the gauntlet of public gaze. His property, be it never so small, is walled in, secluded. Defensive works are thrown up before the main entrance—service quarters, "motor house," store rooms, rooms for coals, wood, garden tools. If the main doorway is hard to find, so much the better. It must never, whatever else happens, be the obvious center of things.

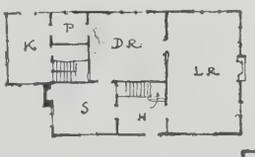
The typical American, on the other hand, likes his house built on the principle of the open-face watch. Usually the front door is



An example of the isolated dining room, reached very properly from the living room but invisible from the hall

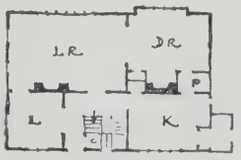


A reception hall, with a vestibule, giving access only to the living room



A plan that permits a symmetrical façade without the usual relationship of living room, hall and dining room.

A hall that affords access to living room and library, with the dining room again in its proper relation. The stairs do not face the entrance



The wide stair hall extending through the house —the entrance that most of us would like to have but for which few of us can afford the space. There is an interesting detail in the baluster variation. A house at Greenwich, Conn.; Henry W. Rowe, Architect

Photograph by J. C. Mangans

A spacious stair hall that follows early American detail. The home of Mr. John F. Wilkins at Rockville, Md. John Russell Pope, Architect

Photograph by John Wallace Gillies

Photograph by Sigurd Fischer

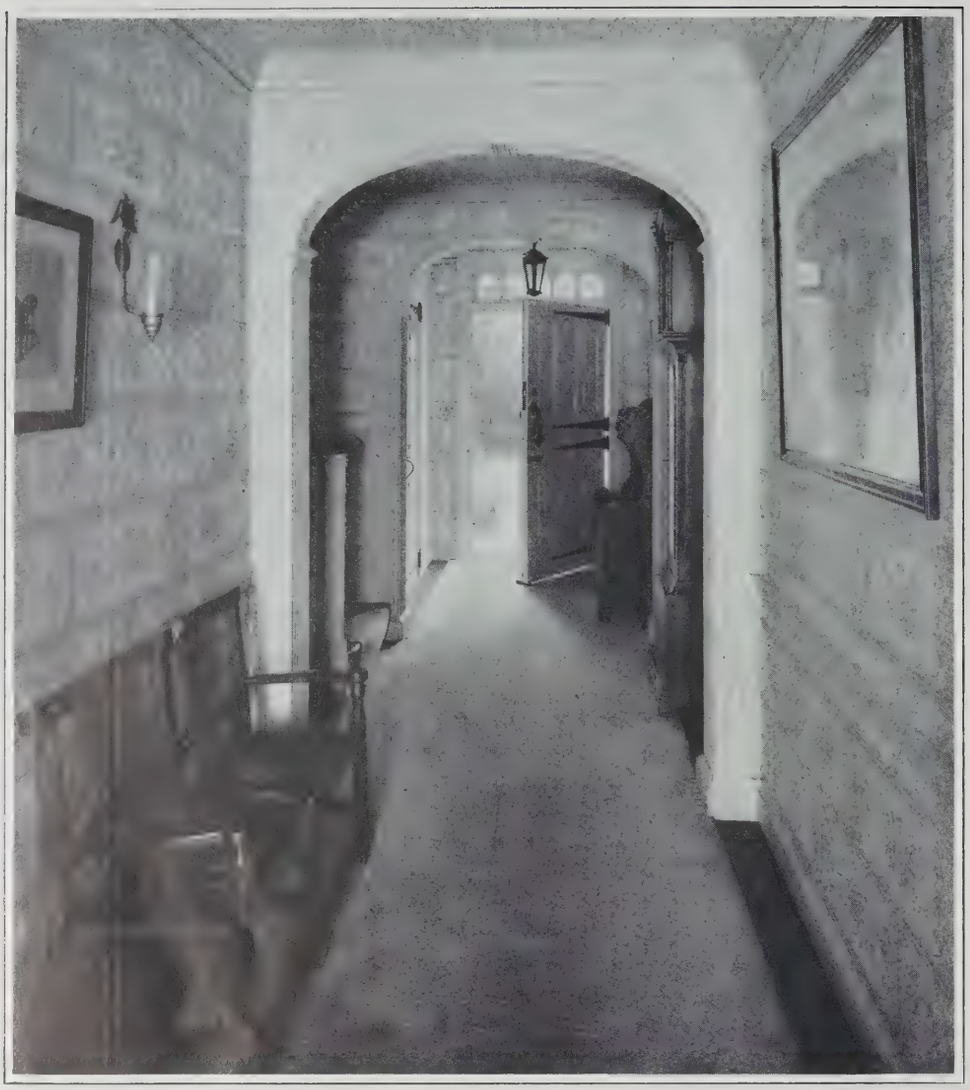
In its meticulous care for every detail, and in its dignified restraint, here is a hall that bespeaks personality. The home of Mr. J. J. Levison at Sea Cliff, Long Island; H. T. Lindeberg, Architect

the central, main axial motive, just as is the entrance of the bank or railroad station. It is preferably the element of the house nearest to the street, excepting the porch, which must be still nearer the public thoroughfare and unobstructed by boundary walls, high fences or screen planting.

You will say that all this is of the recently past dark ages, and that we both know better and build better in this day. Certainly the discriminating and thoughtful home builders do avoid the blatant extremes of what might be called the Goldfish Bowl School of American domestic architecture; nevertheless the great mass of American houses still show its hall-mark, the "front porch." And even the more sophisticated still hold to the principle of "open doors, openly arrived at" after one crosses the threshold.

PROBABLY the plan most frequently utilized for the house of moderate size is the central hall type, with living room on one side, dining room on the other. To the visitor entering the front door, be he friend or foe, ninety per cent. of the first story is spread open before his eyes. And if he but take the logical next step forward, behold! he will be up the stairs and right into the sleeping-quarters.

"I like a house that opens up well!" has come to be the bromidic tag for this complete disregard of privacy. The charm of the unexpected, the gradual unfolding of that which should be shown, a decent reticence as to that which concerns only ourselves—these things seem all too rare among us. We need not, could not, follow the Englishman all the way in this matter, but somewhere between these two antipodal ways of thinking and building there must lie a middle road that is better than either extreme.



Photograph by John Wallace Gillies

A through hall in the early American manner, with an old block paper on the walls. The plan has individuality in its isolation of the stairway. The home of Mr. Paul Hyde Bonner at Locust Valley, Long Island; Treanor & Fatio, Architects

Essentially, an entrance hall serves two purposes: it provides a lobby that will serve as an introduction to the house, and it provides entrance to the necessary rooms. In the first essential the hall proclaims the character of the whole house. It tells the visitor all that he should need to know as to what sort of menage he has entered. If of a kind that is all too common, it may say to him, "Behold the wealth of luxury that my owner enjoys; on your right, see the extent of his living room; on your left, notice the quantity and beauty of the dishes from which he partakes food. See how wide and hospitable are his doors; walk into any of them and make yourself at home!"

If it is of the kind it might easily be, it would say to this visitor, "I am the keynote of a home. Such of it as lies open before you is for your reception. There is more to it than you see—doorways through which friends are drawn to a closer intimacy, other still more secluded portions reserved for the family life."

Naturally the hall will be bright and cheery. If of small extent it may well share the color scheme of larger rooms adjoining it. Without stepping over into the realm of the "open-faced," the hall should give evidences of leading somewhere. The visitor should not be made to feel that he is walled into an airtight box. Gone are the days of the wide, deep hall with its double staircase at the far end. Even the through hall, with a vista through the rear door into the garden, is fast disappearing in these days of more rigid building economies. We cannot afford the space required for these features in the grand manner. Indeed, in some of the smaller houses, we are omitting the hall entirely and entering the living-room directly, but at a considerable sacrifice of convenience and privacy.

USUALLY the stairway will have much to do with the character of the hall. In most plans the stairs necessarily dominate the small space given over to the entrance, and their design will make or break the whole. Stairs are not easily made beautiful, particularly if the designer is cramped for space.

If one has the courage to break away from the accepted standards which quantity production is imposing upon our houses as well as upon nearly everything else that we use, there are ways of achieving an entrance hall of character and distinction.

The sketch plans illustrated herewith give both stereotyped forms and others. Any scheme, it seems to me, which removes the dining-room entrance from the vicinity of the front door contains the germ of success. Subordination of the stairs, or their separation from the entrance hall, while not often feasible, is desirable. There seems no particular reason for confronting the casual visitor too abruptly with the means of reaching the bedrooms. A little study of the accompanying sketch plans, actual and imaginary, good and bad, will perhaps bring a clearer conception of what might be made of the entrance hall.

In the modern house of modest size the hall is necessarily restricted. In this home of Mrs. Helen Chandler at Haverford, Pa., the hall has sufficient width (the front door is at the right) to permit of more furniture than is usually found convenient to the casual visitor. Tilden & Register, Architects

Photograph by Mattie Edwards Hewitt

"Bright Shoots of Everlastingness"

OSCAR E. LANCASTER

A Group of Flowers That Successfully Challenge Decay and Retain Their Bright Color the Winter Through

Globe Amaranth is well named indeed. As a garden plant about a foot high or as a winter bouquet its rich deep color is striking

Helipterum or Rhodanthe with bright rose flowers was a favorite old time pot plant for summer bedding. It blooms brightly for a brief season

The Common Immortelle (Xeranthemum) in yellowish white is well known in continental Europe. Flowers till after the first frost

FOR the gardener who would be up-to-date, who would grow something new, something useful in a number of ways long after other flowers have withered and died, the "Everlastings" are recommended. Such an accommodating group of flowers should have attained popularity long ago. Some are included here which suffer in form, but retain their colors unimpaired, or but little modified, and are valuable as fillers, or otherwise, in winter bouquets. Right here it might be well to state what is the main distinction between the so-called Everlastings and other flowers. The secret of the Everlasting is in its colored involucre, the bracts of which are the conspicuous part of the flower. These bracts are in the majority of flowers inconspicuous, first green and later brown, or falling off altogether.

Of the cultivated Everlastings (notwithstanding the fact that books generally indicate that they are somewhat hard to please as to soil and location) I have grown all those listed below in both moderately heavy as well as sandy soil. In all soils they grew and flowered well, the moderately sandy soil, however, being the best in practically all cases.

The seeds may be started indoors or in a hotbed or coldframe, as all seedlings transplant. About the beginning of String Bean planting time, or a little before, the seeds may be sown in the open. Most of the seeds of the Everlastings are "furry" or "slivery" and should be planted about one quarter inch deep. All Everlastings need a sunny situation and the care given the average annual. Nearly all are trim, neat plants, require no staking, and most may be used in beds (with some precautions, as not all are good mixers due to the "color line"), borders or pots. Only a prolonged drought will affect any except the Celosias which need water during dry periods.

THE HELICHRYSUMS are best known, but of about 400 species scattered throughout Australia as well as the southern parts of Africa, only one—the popular Strawflower, Helichrysum bracteatum, or H. monstrosum of the seed lists, from Australia, is commonly grown. Under cultivation, it grows from 2 to 3 feet tall, producing continuously clusters of from 2 to 5 characteristic flowers of either white, light pink, salmon, yellow, orange, crimson, or brown. Helichrysums are best picked when the largest flower of the cluster is only partly open for, when fully expanded, the center, a greenish yellow disc, is revealed and soon turns a dusty brown. In the average mixture of seed, less than ten out of two hundred plants grown will produce yellow flowers, the preponderance of color being deep crimson. Therefore, if yellow Helichrysums are wanted (and they are beautiful), a planting of this color is necessary. In the event Ammobium is not grown, it will be well to grow the white variety of Helichrysum bracteatum, as considerable white is necessary in mixed bouquets of Everlastings. Long after the first frost, this annual will continue to bloom and it requires a sharp prolonged frost to kill it.

AMMOBIUM much smaller, is a sort of miniature Helichrysum. Its pearly-white involucre surrounds, and in early picked specimens covers, the yellow florets. It comes to us from

"BRIGHT SHOOTS OF EVERLASTINGNESS"

These words, written by the English poet and mystic, Henry Vaughan (in "The Retreat") about 1670, had nothing whatever to do with that class of flowers commonly known as "Everlastings," but the line seems to describe, very fittingly, many of them. Bright shoots of every color, varied shapes and sizes and—everlasting! And they have earned the appellation, for their ability to retain their characteristics of form and color, long after being dried, has seemed almost a challenge to decay.

New South Wales and resembles, somewhat, one of our native Everlastings. However, the bracts do not dull after picking, but remain a clean white and always remind me of popcorn. The importance of picking often, before the flower head is fully developed, is emphasized, for the exposed yellow florets, in fully expanded flowers, turn an unpleasant brown when dried. The plant grows about 12 inches tall, perennial, blooming the same year from seed sown as late as May, but ceases to bloom after the days begin to grow cool, although early frosts will not injure the foliage. The foliage is a characteristic of the plant, the stem being winged, which characteristic accounts for the popular name, Winged Everlasting.

THE AMARANTH family affords at least three everlastings; Celosia argentea, C. cristata, and Gomphrena globosa. The first has, probably, the longest lineage of all the Everlastings, having been introduced from India to cultivation in England about 1570. This is the feathered or globular form; the fan-shaped form, commonly known as Cockscomb, having been derived from it. Of all the Everlastings, Celosia is the only one requiring a liberal amount of water. Color variations of C. argentea range through reds and yellows while, in addition to these, C. cristata boasts a satiny purple and violet. These plants attain a height of about 2 feet. C. argentea is generally graceful, but the other form is stiff and hard to use. However, it does afford a very old-timey appearance to a bouquet. These flowers may be left on the plants to develop thoroughly. Extra large specimens may be secured by picking off the early blooms on side shoots, but even these auxiliary blooms can be dried and used. C. argentea is known to the seed trade as Celosia plumosa, Celosia pyramidalis, and Feathered Cockscomb. C. cristata is commonly sold simply as Cockscomb.

GOMPHRENA GLOBOSA, Globe Amaranth and sometimes called Bachelor Buttons, with its clover-like blossoms of purple, pink and yellowish white, is a native of India. It grows either as a dwarf, about 9 inches high, or, in the generally grown form, about 18 inches high. The blossoms are best gathered when nearly mature and they add variety to winter bouquets. Make good bedding plants too. They bloom over a long period but are killed by the first frost of autumn.

THE HELIPTERUMS contribute at least two excellent Everlastings. One, H. Manglesi, is a graceful plant, about 14 inches high, bearing nodding, clear pink, red or white flowers, with yellow centers, which do not turn brown when dried. It forms a handsome bouquet by itself, and is the most graceful and airy of all the Everlastings. H. roseum and its white variety album (usually listed as Acroclinium) are larger and bear single or semi-double flowers of pink, white, or white with pink tips. The yellow center, about one-half inch in diameter, usually, remains clean yellow after drying. H. roseum and album grow higher than the other, averaging 22 inches and are very desirable. The season of bloom of the Helipterums is comparatively short, about six weeks, but may be extended by several plantings. H. roseum and album are impatient to "get out into the world." Crowded and neglected seedlings, in a seed box, bloomed for the writer when they were but 2 to 3 inches high — little pink and white fairy flowers. Our cultivated Helipterums are natives of Australia and appear in most seed catalogues, not as Helipterums, but as either Rhodanthe or Acroclinium.

Ever popular, the Straw-flower (Helichrysum) is typical of "Everlastings" to most people. It has the greatest color range of the whole group

Floral Popcorn, Ammobium has been called, or, more commonly, Winged Everlasting, though many other everlastings show the same formations. It's a sort of miniature Straw-flower

XERANTHEMUMS do not seem to merit the glowing description given to the cultivated varieties in even conservative seed catalogues. X. annum, usually cultivated, comes from the shores of the Mediterranean and grows about 1 foot high, with yellowish white to purple flowers, either single, semi-double or double. Very few of the purple flowers will grow symmetrical and the lighter shades seldom expand, but the flowers are numerous and the plant, an annual, continues to bloom after the early frosts. It will be found in the catalogues of seedsmen as X. annum and X. superbissimum.

STATICES. Several of them have colored bracts that retain their colors and, added to this, a more or less evergreen foliage. Limonium latifolium, formerly known as Statice latifolia, the Great Sea Lavender, is one of these with violet colored flowers, that lighten a bouquet, but are somewhat difficult to use after the stems grow brittle. L. sinuata, about 16 inches tall has a mauve, rose, white or yellow flower and can be used in a number of ways. The plants are found wild along the Mediterranean, in Siberia and the Caucasus.

ERYNGUIM, or Sea Holly, has colored stems and flowers of glistening amethystine or steel blue that are unique. This plant grows about 30 inches tall, is a perennial and needs room to develop. It is a native of the same territory as the Limonium and grows best when the drainage is good.

ECHINOPS, or Globe Thistle, is used in Europe for winter bouquets and, if there is plenty of garden space, this coarse-growing plant should have a place. It grows easily, from 2 to 6 feet tall, yields white to bluish flowers, the flower-head in full bloom being almost a perfect sphere.

IN DRYING Everlastings all that is necessary is the removal of leaves, flowerless stems and damaged flowers, tying the stalks in loose bunches, with the cord close to the end of the stalk (this is necessary for, if tied otherwise, the stalks of some will curl and dry that way), and hanging (flower-heads downward) in a dry, dark and fairly airy place. The stems and stalks will dry stiff and slightly brittle and in a number of bouquets will be satisfactory this way but, should it be desirable to have a more graceful flower arrangement, some of the stems may be dried slightly curved by fastening them with string to a properly curved wire, the length of the stem, and suspended at such an angle that the flower-head will hang properly in relation to the stem. When thoroughly dry and ready to use, the wire can be removed and the stem will retain the curve given it.

Photograph by Maitie Edwards Hewitt

A SOCIAL TERRACE

The irregular line pattern formed by broken flagstone (here grass is encouraged to grow between) adds to the sense of repose and freedom in this secluded outdoor room at the residence of Mr. Isaac T. Starr, Laverock, Pa., where advantage is taken of the shade cast by the large Maple

"SOW SEED IN HEAT"

Light Thrown on an Obscure Technical Phrase

PARKER T. BARNES

Author of "House Plants and How to Grow Them" (The Amateur's Book of the Garden Series)

Making a Sunny Window Ledge or the

Kitchen Stove Do Duty for a Greenhouse

THIS phrase constantly occurs in garden literature, and the more technical the treatise, the more often it occurs. Without any explanation the amateur may be at sea to know just what is meant, but to the gardener who has served his apprenticeship by doing all the "dirty work" about the greenhouse, it is as clear as crystal.

As a boy, long before I ever expected to learn the art of growing plants indoors and out, I was initiated into the mysteries of starting seeds "in heat." Along about this time of year boxes were placed in the windows, and Tomato, Eggplant and Celery seeds sown. As only wood was used for fires, there was no fire in the kitchen stove at night, but Mother and Grandmother succeeded in raising good plants by transferring the boxes to a place near the stove at bed time and putting them back in the window when the fire was started in the morning. My mother is still doing it for the pleasure she has in seeing something grow. All the plants suggested for starting in a coldframe or hotbed may be started in the window garden, if, of course, there are enough windows. The boxes must be kept close to the glass and turned round every day to induce straight growth. If not turned round, they will "draw" toward the light, becoming crooked.

There are many plants (both flowering and vegetable) that will give but a very short crop if one delays the sowing of seeds until the ground outdoors is warm enough. It is, however, a simple matter to prolong the season by sowing the seeds in some light place protected from frost. It may be in a coldframe, a hotbed, a greenhouse, or a window garden. It all depends upon the facilities at hand.

A coldframe has no heat other than that which is stored up from the sun during the day, and which is conserved during the night by covering with mats and shutters, or straw, or hay. In the vicinity of New York one cannot begin to use a coldframe much before March 1st. In it all the hardy and half-hardy annuals may be started at that time because they do not require a particularly warm soil or atmosphere. Cabbages and Cauliflower may also be started at that time, but the earliest crops will not be secured by this method. Lettuce and Radishes, two cool-loving plants, will grow rapidly in a coldframe, thus greatly advancing the season of these very desirable vegetables.

The hotbed has been used from the earliest time in providing heat for starting early vegetables and flowering plants, the heat being supplied either from a thick bed of horse manure under the earth or from a flue or horizontal chimney. You know, of course, the earliest form of heating greenhouses was by these flues or chimneys which ran through greenhouse or hotbed under the bench or soil.

EARLY maturing types of Cabbage, Cauliflower and Celery started in early February will be ready to eat in July, or, in the case of Celery, about August 1st. Lettuce of the loose type sown now will be ready to eat in a few short weeks and Radishes may be had in about twenty-one days.

Tomatoes, Eggplant and Peppers may also be started in the hotbed but one must provide cover for the glass to prevent the bed from cooling off too much at night. These are tender plants requiring a night temperature of not lower than 50 and, better, 55 degrees. If they become chilled they receive a setback hard to overcome.

Those big, mild, delicious onions of the Bermuda type started now and, as the weather warms up, hardened off by providing plenty of ventilation in March and April, will be as big as lead pencils when outdoor conditions permit their being transplanted to the open. One season is entirely too short to grow them by any other method than "sowing in heat." Don't forget they make the finest kind of "spring onions."

Muskmelons and cantaloupes are extremely tender so that seed may not be sown outdoors until late May or early June. Started in late February or early March "in the heat" of a hotbed, in paper pots, strawberry boxes, or even on inverted sods, several weeks can be gained in the ripening of these fruits. Without some method like those described, to prevent root injury, it is almost impossible successfully to transplant them to the open.

The amateur gardener who wants to beat his neighbor in getting Sweet-pea flowers should resort to early "seed sowing in heat." A half dozen seeds in a 6-in. pot, started in February in a hotbed, and later transferred to the garden, will gain at least two weeks.

There are house plants and bedding plants for summer bloom that are easily grown. Heliotrope, Verbena, Lantana and a host of the tender annuals that are used for outdoor bedding purposes will bloom the first season if started indoors in the window garden or the greenhouse, so that one has strong plants in 2- or 3-inch pots when all danger of frost is past.

Tuberous-rooted Begonias, and a few gesneraceous plants like Gloxinia and Achimenes, warm-loving plants that grow and bloom in summer and rest in winter, may be easily grown from seed started now "in heat"—either a warm window garden or the greenhouse. A trip through the catalogue will reveal a lot more. All that is necessary is to read the seedsman's descriptions to learn whether it is a cool- or warm-loving plant; then go ahead using one of these methods.

The cooler plants get along nicely when the temperature drops to 45 or so at night but the warm-loving, tender plants like 50 and the tomato-growing conditions better.

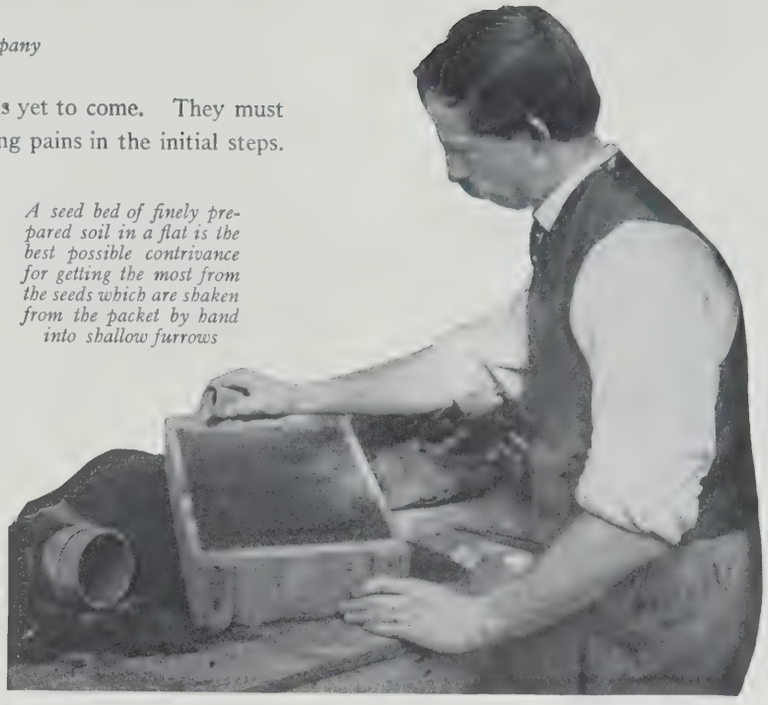
I have not mentioned the greenhouse, for when one becomes so much of a gardener as to own a greenhouse, big or little, he is familiar with a lot of this garden lore and practice. In my experience I found the only difference between the greenhouse and the hotbeds and window gardens was that more ideal conditions could be provided and easier working conditions prevailed (even if I have had to stay up late at night to fire the boilers). One might compare the difference in methods as between sweeping floors with a broom and with an electric cleaner. Both achieve the same results but one is easier.

GIVE THE SEEDS A CHANCE

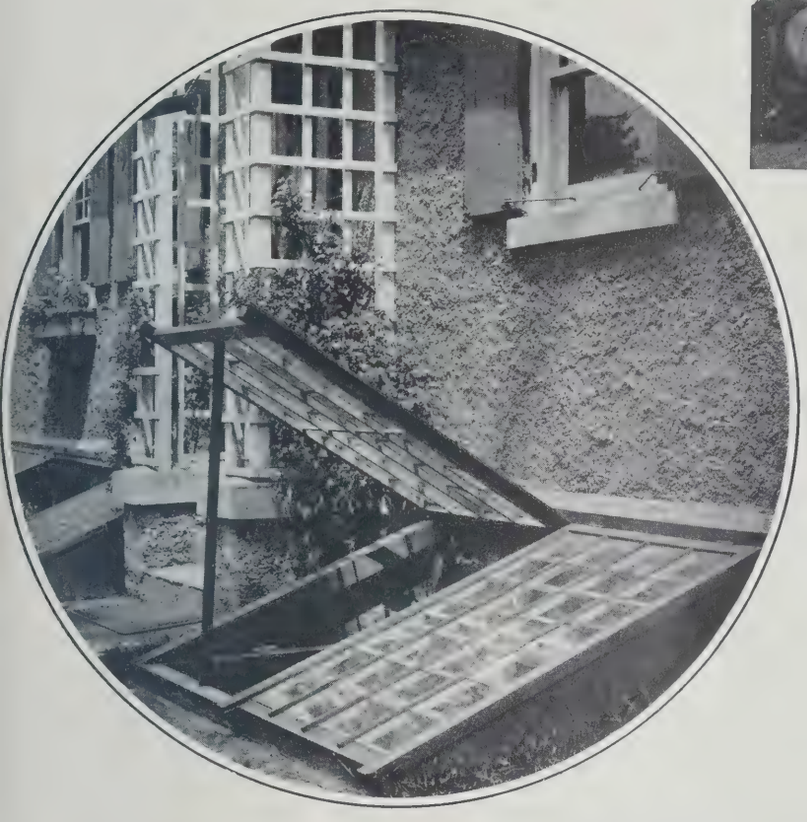
Photographs by the J. Horace McFarland Company

When you buy a packet of seeds the real fun of raising plants has yet to come. They must be given a chance to grow and produce. It's worthwhile taking pains in the initial steps.

Three weeks from sowing. Castor-beans now ready to shift into 2½ inch pots. They have been started in heat



A seed bed of finely prepared soil in a flat is the best possible contrivance for getting the most from the seeds which are shaken from the packet by hand into shallow furrows



Coldframes (or sometimes mild hotbeds utilizing heat from the cellar windows) may often be conveniently contrived along the house base. Flats put in here escape late frosts

It is surprising what a lot can be accomplished by starting even hardy plants in flats inside a frame. When the weather warms up the sash is removed. 18 flats in this frame

The up-to-date vegetable grower starts Lima Beans in a coldframe, as well as Cauliflower, Cabbage, etc. Sow the Beans individually in the row, eye down. Transplant when the weather is warm

Bringing in the Australian Waterlily

HENRY P. CONARD

Professor of Botany, Grinnell College

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the January issue Prof. Conard gave us a stirring account of the absorption that wrapped about Dr. Houghton in Colorado and E. T. Harvey in Ohio in their enthusiastic efforts in introducing new Waterlilies to our gardens. Few realize the debts of gratitude due to so many amateurs for their services to gardens. Continuing the account of specific services by Harvey we now have the record of his trials and triumphs with the Giant Australian Waterlily, Nymphaea gigantea, and its forms.

WHILE Mr. Harvey was getting Nymphaea ovalifolia established in America (See GARDEN & HOME BUILDER for January, 1926, page 360) he was persistently striving to master the Australian Waterlilies and particularly the beautiful Nymphaea gigantea. Everyone who sees these flowers is enamored of them. Mr. Harvey's favorite form—as it is with us all—was the "old loose graceful type" sometimes designated as "var. Hookeri." This is the form that was introduced into England in 1852, by means of seeds sent by Bidwill, presumably from the locality where he collected the type specimen of the Kew herbarium, Wide Bay, Queensland.

This form has always been extremely difficult to manage. The trouble is best stated in Mr. Harvey's words: "They start to grow right away; but just as you are congratulating yourself that something is going to happen, the plant floats off and forms a tuber. This happens time and time again; warmth does not seem to save it. I have sent some to Dreer, Tricker, and Sturtevant, and with the same result." For this reason the "old" kind is not a success.

In hope of better results, Mr. Harvey purchased tubers from Henkel of Darmstadt, Germany. He got "two tubers (about the size of your thumbnail) packed in a box weighing eleven pounds," with six dollars due for transportation and duty alone. Other shipments came from Searl & Son of Sydney, N. S. W. Tubers came through without any difficulty. Mr. Bailey of the Botanic Garden at Brisbane sent tubers via the U. S. Department of Agriculture; but all that reached Washington was the empty shells. "I got some dried up stringy roots once from Queensland before," Mr. Harvey writes.

A successful shipment came to "The Water Garden" from Mr. Sturtevant of Los Angeles. The stock was originally from a private garden in Auckland, N. Z. Thus in 1914 and 1915, Mr. Harvey had four different giganteas. And he was still on the trail for more.

A critical review of Harvey's material, of which he generously sent me copious specimens, shows that he had the original type form, the so-called var. Hookeri of gardens. This was his favorite. Next to this in favor and splendor comes the var. Hudsoniana, originally raised by Mr. Hudson at the Rothschild gardens, Gunnersbury House, Acton, London, in 1893. Though said to be a hybrid of N. gigantea Hookeri and N. stellata, it shows absolutely no trace of hybrid origin. It must be regarded simply as a seedling.

A third form, with broadly orbicular leaf and widely divergent sinus margins, appears to be N. Casparyi Rehn. & Henk. As this name is preoccupied, it cannot be used here. This form has smaller flowers, and ellipsoidal buds. It is not a distinct species and is doubtfully of varietal rank.

The fourth kind, from Sturtevant, has longer leaves, broadly ovate buds, and small to medium flowers. In the garden, all of these seem horticulturally distinct, and come true from the tuber. Mr. Pring of St. Louis received the Hudson and Sturtevant varieties from Harvey, and states (in letter of April 22, 1919) that both "types will appear from either variety" when grown from seed. He refers especially to shade of flower—lighter in the first, darker in the second.

From the sharp toothing on the margin of the leaf in all these forms, there is no doubt that they belong to N. gigantea. We have still to bring into cultivation the wavy margined N. violacea Lehm. The relation of these two species is in itself uncertain. But there is no doubt that there are in Australia many forms of them. There are large and small flowers, blue, pink and white. No pink or white forms have ever been brought into America. N. Holtzei Rehn. & Henk., N. Rehneltiana Henk. and N. Rehneltiana var. Eleonore, as advertised by Henkel of Darmstadt "before the war," seem to be forms of N. violacea.

But we also should get our material direct from its sources. There is a rich field here for some enthusiastic worker to develop. On him to whom the mantle of Mr. Harvey falls must we depend for the furtherance of this work

The old "var. Hookeri" form beautiful and large but hard to grow

Probably the "Casparyi" form. Plant received from Auckland, N. Z.

"Nymphaea Hudsoniana" obtained by Harvey from England, and now regarded as a seedling variety of N. gigantea

The Australian Waterlily (Nymphaea gigantea) is one of the most attractive species of a wholly attractive genus, charming alike by the delicate color, light blue, and the large size of the flowers—nearly a foot across and remaining open during the day for about a week. The original large flowered form (var. Hookeri) is hard to grow, but the easier var. Casparyi or gracilis has smaller flowers

Garden & Home Builder's

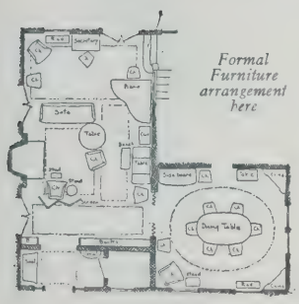
PRIZE OFFER HOUSE

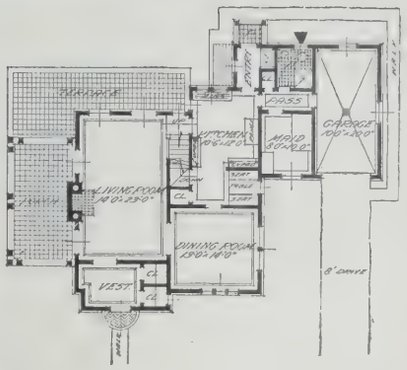
with Garden Plans and Furnishings

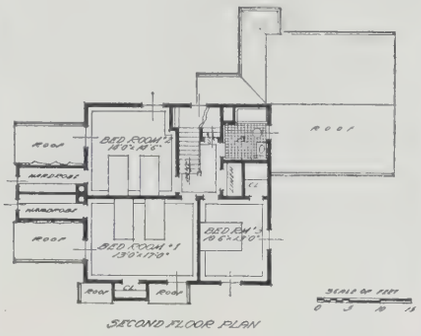
In the COLONIAL STYLE

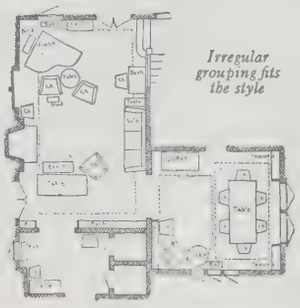
The one set of floor arrangements is fitted to two different exteriors

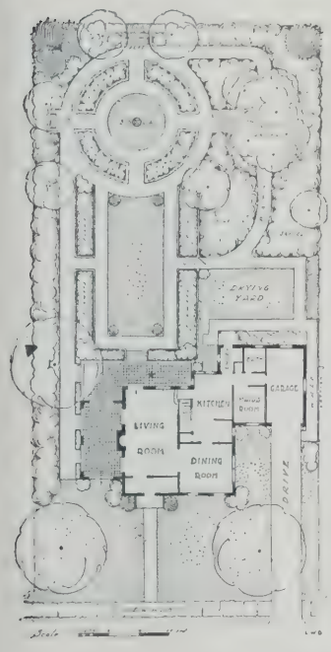
In the ENGLISH COTTAGE MANNER









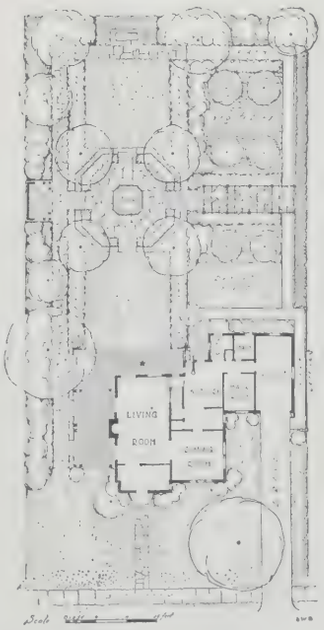


THE GARDEN & HOME BUILDER Prize Offer House was a success from the first announcement and a number of sets of plans were acquired by readers in different parts of the country.

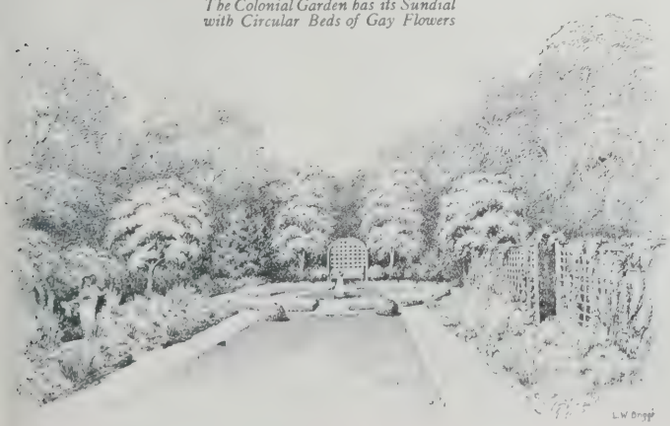
The story of the Prize Offer House has been told piecemeal in earlier issues, and now we gather together all the details.

The house plans were originally offered in the GARDEN & HOME BUILDER, October, 1925, having been specially prepared for this magazine by R. C. Hunter & Bro. Full set of blue prints and specifications for either style (that is Colonial or English) are available for $25. The garden plans are fitted to each style of house. For the Colonial there are "old fashioned flower" beds aplenty; for the English a more classic treatment of flagged court and water pool with a garden house. These plans are by Prof. Loutrel W. Briggs. They were presented in large scale in January. In order to keep the house in proper harmony in its interior detail, Mrs. Ruth Robinson Tregenza, Department of Home Decoration, Teachers College, New York City, was invited to discuss interior decorations and furnishings in full in last month's issue.

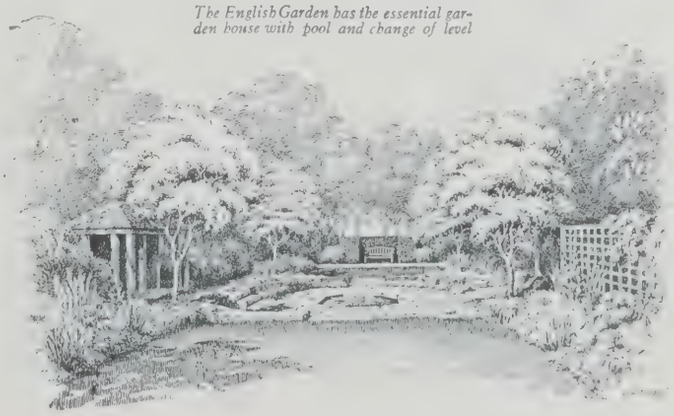
As announced elsewhere in this issue (page 407) a prize of $500 is offered for the first good account (with adequate photographs of both exterior and interior) of the building and equipment of either model of this house. There is no date limit to this contest. The prize will be awarded to the first acceptable account.



The Colonial Garden has its Sundial with Circular Beds of Gay Flowers

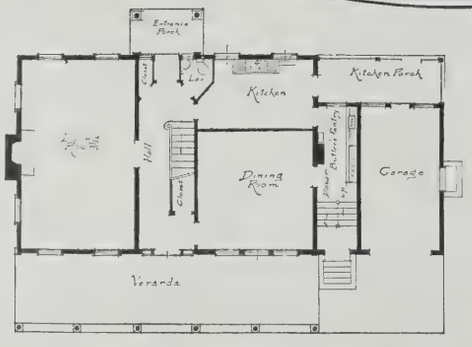


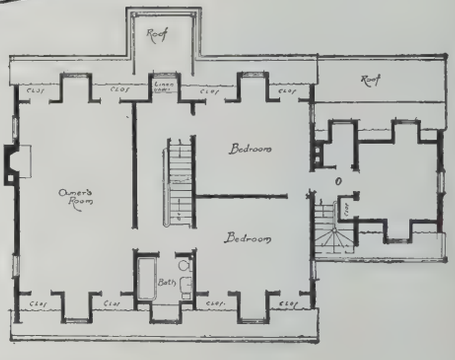
The English Garden has the essential garden house with pool and change of level



Seven Room House in the Colonial Style

Home of
Dr. Henry V. Holcomb
Garden City, N. Y.
Designed by
Arthur T. Sutcliffe
Architect





The rag rugs, quaint wall-paper, the windsor chairs and field bed make this room a delightful reproduction of a colonial bedroom.

Photographs by Mattie Edwards Hewitt

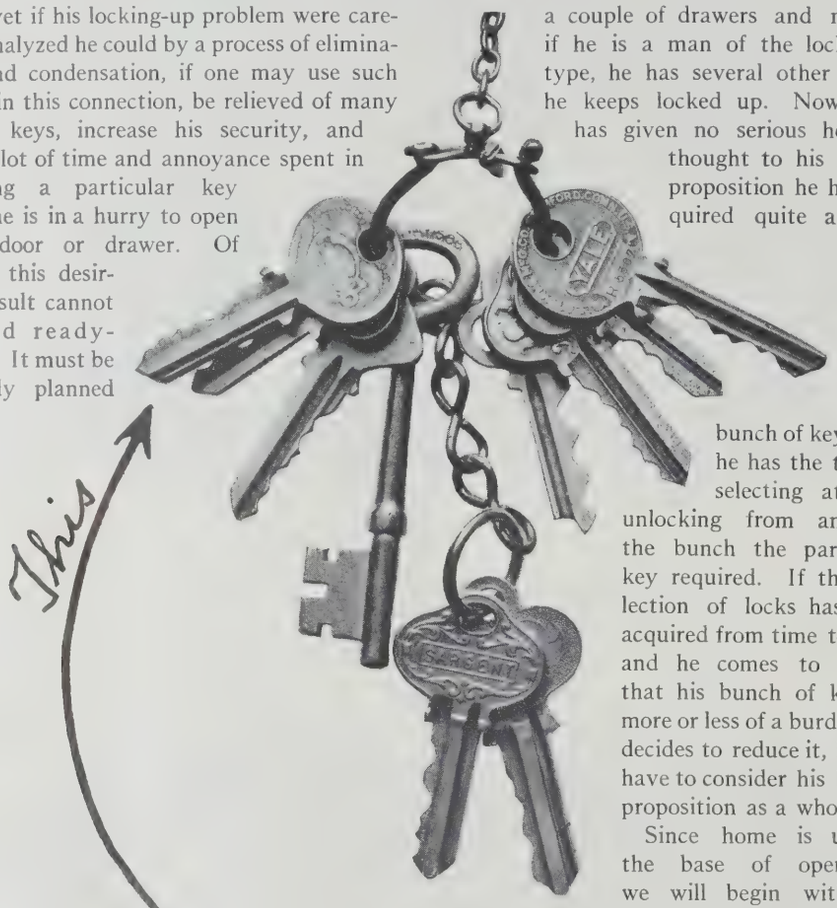
The attached garage, one of the requirements of modern convenience, is handled with peculiar success in this design, the screen planting being a material help as shown by the illustration on preceding page

THAT BUNCH OF KEYS

WILL N. THOMAS

Fewer Keys, More Security—Key Combinations for Convenience and Safety

THE amount of security one enjoys is not necessarily reflected by the size of the bunch of keys one carries. It is quite common to see a man carrying around enough keys to start a lock-smith shop; yet if his locking-up problem were carefully analyzed he could by a process of elimination and condensation, if one may use such words in this connection, be relieved of many of his keys, increase his security, and save a lot of time and annoyance spent in selecting a particular key when he is in a hurry to open some door or drawer. Of course, this desirable result cannot be had ready-made. It must be carefully planned out by each one for himself according to his requirements and desires.



Locks generally used in and about buildings may be grouped into two classes, those known as bit-key locks—that is, those operated by keys having a long stem with a projection at one end known as the "bit", and those known as cylinder locks, those operated through a cylinder containing a system of "pin-tumblers" by a small key with grooves on the sides and notches on one edge. These two groups of locks must be considered separately as they cannot in any way be combined. While the locks in each group are susceptible, in a general way, of much the same keying arrangement, still the "cylinder" group offers by far the greater possibilities as well as greater security.

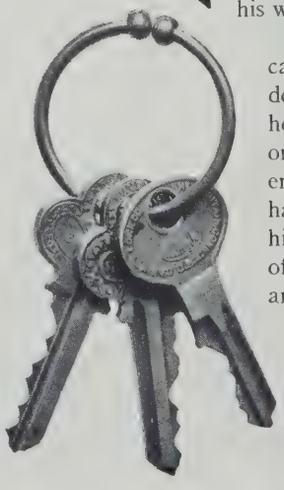
SUPPOSE we consider the bunch of keys belonging to a man who is much the same as other men. He has a house with a front entrance, a side entrance, a kitchen or rear entrance, a garage with one or more doors, a car or two each with a tire carrier padlock, an outside cellar door, an office or store with two or three entrances, a desk with a couple of drawers and maybe, if he is a man of the lock-it-up type, he has several other places he keeps locked up. Now if he has given no serious heed or thought to his keying proposition he has acquired quite a large bunch of keys, and he has the task of selecting at each unlocking from amongst the bunch the particular key required. If this collection of locks has been acquired from time to time and he comes to realize that his bunch of keys is more or less of a burden and decides to reduce it, he will have to consider his keying proposition as a whole.

Since home is usually the base of operations we will begin with the front entrance door. It is commonly accepted that this door should be equipped with a cylinder lock having a latch bolt, operated by the knobs but so arranged that by setting a stop in the face or front of the lock this latch bolt may be made inoperative from the outside by the knob which has been set dead by the stop. When this is done entrance must be gained by using the key. In addition to the latch bolt there is another bolt known as a dead bolt which is always operated by the key from outside and usually by a small turn knob from the inside. And right here I want to urge that any time the house is left unoccupied this dead bolt be locked by the key from the outside. This will increase the security very much. If there is a vestibule door it should be equipped with a lock similar to the front door but without the dead bolt. This lock should be operated by the same key as the front door lock. Usually all members of the family have keys to these locks. If the house has a side entrance, it should have a lock like the front entrance and should be operated by the same key.

Now we come to the rear entrance: this door should be secured by a cylinder lock; perhaps a cylinder rim night latch put on in addition to the lock that is operated by the knobs will satisfy and not cost so much. This door is usually the entrance for the servants and their key should not admit them to the front and side entrances, but the rear lock should be so made that those having the front door key can also come in the rear door with the same key.

Now the garage—each door to this should be operated by a key of its own and all by the same master key. It is unlikely that the chauffeur will have occasion to have entrance to any of the above-mentioned entrances to the house; at the same time the locks to the garage should be made so that the key from the front door of the house will open them as the owner will of course, have access to all doors. This can be done even though the garage doors be secured by a padlock. If a padlock, it should be of the best cylinder type made by the same manufacturer that made the front door lock. If your cars are of the very latest model, each one is probably equipped with a set of locks all operated by one key. Perhaps, however, your car has a padlock on the tire carrier, in which case it should be of the standard cylinder type made to the garage key, then the chauffeur or any one having the front door key could change a tire.

Sometimes the chauffeur also takes care of the lawn and the furnace in which case the lock for the outside cellar door should be made to his key; then he can with one key, open any lock his work entitles him to.



Now we have taken care of all the outside doors of the average home. The maids have one key for the rear entrance, the chauffeur has but one key for all his locks, but neither of these keys will open any locks but those you want them to, and each member of the family has one key that will admit him to any of the locks.

THE locks for the interior doors of most homes are of the bit key type so they must be treated separately from those for the outside doors. It is usually desirable to have each lock fitted with its own key that will not operate any of the other locks. At the same time it is desirable that the mistress of the house have one key that will open any of the doors. To accomplish this, the locks must be made master-keyed in one set, and the one key in the possession of the mistress will be the master key. This will enable any room to be opened in emergency or for inspection, and the master key may be used temporarily in case the individual key for the door be mislaid.

The man of the house may want to extend the use of the key to his front door, to the entrance of his store, office or other place of business; or he may want the locks of his place of business arranged in a master keyed system by themselves with a master key for himself that can be made also to unlock his locks at home.

It may be argued that having a number of locks operated by one key is rather a dangerous plan in case the key should be lost, but I don't know that it is any more dangerous to lose a small bunch of keys that will unlock several doors than it would be to lose a large bunch of keys that controls the same doors.

The two commonly used key types. That on the left fits the bit key lock; on the right is the key of the modern cylinder lock which offers by far more possibilities of combinations and greater security

In the first place, any key may be wrongfully used if it falls into the hands of a person not entitled to it providing that person knows to what lock or locks it belongs, but without that knowledge the person having the key can do no harm with it. In the next place it is not good practice to have keys so marked that they can be easily identified by any one in case they be lost or mislaid. Any lock, no matter how secure it may be, loses its security if one does not keep its key in his possession; so the answer is: Don't lose or mislay your keys, but if you do have that habit don't have your keys marked for easy identification!

Each family, of course, lives unto itself and each one would not care to go the limit, but each one can go as far as it likes and carry as many or few keys as will insure its happiness. Whatever is done in this line, I suggest consulting an experienced builder's hardware man, telling him just what you would like to have and letting him work out the details of your bunch of keys.

Some Perennial Flowers That Really Stay

MARY JOHNSTON

A LOVELY old garden where trees and shrubs and hardy plants were first planted seventy years ago on the open prairie of central Illinois still shows perennials that have outlived their mistress by more than a quarter of a century. For some time after she left it the garden was neglected, and at times even robbed of its treasures. When it was once more put in order no attempt was made to restock the old beds nor to restore the once trim turf edges, but the great shrubs were left in possession of the once formal garden, and the trees were merely trimmed higher to let in the light where the shade under the avenue had become too dense. Now it is interesting to see what perennials survived under these conditions when looking for those that can best take care of or naturalize themselves.

Of the spring flowers the bulbs are nearly all gone. An occasional Grape Hyacinth grows in the grass but it has not increased here. The Wild Hyacinth (Camassia esculenta) still thrives. Daffodils, Jonquils and the Poet's Narcissus have vanished; the double white Narcissus only remains and rarely blooms. Tulips have gone except for one red and white one whose pointed petals suggest the larger modern Cottage Tulips. Star-of-Bethlehem (Ornithogalum) grows and blooms in masses.

The Lilies-of-the-valley have nearly crowded themselves out of existence and few are left. There are sweet white Violets as well as quantities of the wild ones in all shades and sizes, and some can always be found blooming again on warm days of late fall. But the glory of the garden in the spring is in the great stretches of Bluebells (Mertensia virginica) thriving and still increasing in the shade of the old avenue, their wonderful mass of delicate blue loveliest under a battered old Judas Tree that still blooms above them. Of Iris there are only three kinds, the tiny early purple pumila in two big patches, the tall pale yellow of late May (flavescens?) and the taller and later ivory and gold ochroleuca. Bleeding-heart of course, great clumps of Peonies of different shades and the orange Oriental Poppy keep their old locations.

Lemon-lilies (Hemerocallis flava) survived with difficulty among the crowding Iris. The old orange Day-lily (H. fulva) known locally as the Corn-lily, and the double Kwanso-lily (H. kwanso) grow in great stretches down the avenue, a splendid mass of color when the sun strikes through the trees in June and early July. Two Funkias are still in the garden, Hosta caerulea, and the little lanceolata or Plantain-lily, but the subcordata, the old fragrant white Day-lily, has disappeared entirely and probably was stolen, for it is normally long-lived. There are occasional plants of the Blackberry-lily (Pardanthus Sinensis). Of the true Lilies there are only two, the Tiger and the pink speciosum, but both have thrived and increased.

Platycodon, blue and white, grows in tall strong clumps of unknown age, but has not sown itself, though the seed matures in quantity and is gathered for other gardens. Spiderwort in three shades has run wild where fruit trees used to be, and Hops come up anywhere on that side. There is a pink Oxalis here and there, and one species of Columbine, canadensis, grows in colonies in the long grass near a hedge. There is a patch of the Striped-grass or Gardener's garters. The only Sedum is the flowerless Orpine that children call Live-for-ever. The wretched little Money has taken the paths in a little flower-garden where Grave-yard-ground-pine [probably Euphorbia Cyparissias] possesses the old rockery. Golden Glow must have been one of the last introductions and grew into large clumps. The old hardy Chrysanthemum still closes the season.

Though these survivals still make it possible to gather flowers at almost any season without the additions of later years, the special distinction of this garden is in its old shrubs, particularly the hedge and walk of great old Lilacs, although there are only four kinds since the tall white Japanese Tree Lilac was so badly broken that it had to be cut down. The one Lombardy Poplar is dead, but the shoots that had come up about its base have made a little semicircle of the slender trees. The chief curiosities are the two Ginkgo trees, which have grown to no great size in spite of the deep soil, and so seem younger than they are, though no one knows now just when they were planted.

AMONG OUR GARDEN NEIGHBORS

Readers' Open Column for Exchange of Comment and Experience

"Fiat justitia, ruat coelum"

Alligator-pear for Sandwich Filling

TO THE EDITORS:

I read with much interest the article on "Fine Fruits for the Favored South" by Parker T. Barnes in the November issue of GARDEN & HOME BUILDER and I am moved to add a tiny item that may interest housewives and epicures! Although Mr. Barnes' article refers mainly to the Florida grown fruits, many of those mentioned are grown also in California and it was there that I learned to eat the Avacado or Alligator-pear.

Alligator-pears make a most delicious salad and are commonly used in this way. But they also make a delicious sandwich filling—and this use I have never seen in print. Simply remove the tissue-like skin and the enormous seed, slice thinly or crush the flesh, season generously with salt and pepper and use as a spread for sandwiches.—MRS. J. G. CLARK, *Pocatello, Idaho.*

Refinishing Old Floors in Gray

TO THE EDITORS:

We have been very much interested in the article on "Keeping the Floors Up to Par" by Ellen D. Wangner in your February, 1925, issue, pages 383–384, and it occurred to us that possibly you would be willing to offer some suggestions that will assist us.

We have been rebuilding our home and are anxious to retain an old broad pine board floor in our living room. This floor has never received any treatment whatever, having been covered with carpet or matting for many years. At present its tone is grayish, very likely because it has absorbed the dust that has sifted through the coverings. It is native white pine, and the surface is spongy from continuous moppings. This surface would have to be removed down to the real surface of the wood. In removing many spots of paint that have been splattered on the surface the gray tone of the whole will be lost wherever the paint is removed. Testing a pine board, we found that an effort to use gray cresote stain followed by waxing was not satisfactory. We do not want a brown or a yellow floor, as our wall treatment will be either white or gray paneling, or wainscoting with a gray and white ship paper. The furniture is mahogany with a few pieces of maple, and we are very anxious to get a gray effect on the floor.

Our other floors are white oak and one red oak. After staining them gray with a water stain and waxing, the general effect is brown which does not harmonize with our old mahogany furniture. We want to treat these oak floors to harmonize with our walls and furniture, and would welcome any suggestions.—J. M. B., *Pennsylvania.*

—It is impossible to stain a pine floor gray. The only way to get a gray finish would be to use a gray paint.

To refinish an oak floor with gray, remove all the old finish then apply a silver gray acid stain. After the stain is dry rub in a zinc filler thoroughly, using a piece of burlap or some excelsior. Let this set overnight. Then give the floor a coat of white shellac and follow with wax.

A Flowering Bank of Stones

TO THE EDITORS:

The stone bank in front of our home, "Stoniebank," was built in the spring of 1924 and the picture (below) shows the mass of flowers that bloomed that same summer. We have, in naturalistic planting, Sweet Alyssum, Marigolds, Nasturtiums, Verbenas, Oxalis, Portulaca, Ageratum, Petunia, Black-eyed Susan, Snow-on-the-Mountain, etc., and they have been most successful.—MRS. R. T. WARNER, *Malvern, Pa.*

Can Irises So Behave?

TO THE EDITORS:

Last spring I found growing in a colony of Iris florentina alba a stalk on which half the flowers were of the characteristic florentina white, and the other half of the color of florentina blue (Germanica). One standard and one fall all white; another pair all blue; and the third pair divided at the center line, half white and half blue. In another colony some distance away I found a somewhat similar stalk with one third of each flower blue, while the remaining two thirds was of the usual florentina white.

The year before all the flowers in both colonies were the usual white. An examination of the rhizomes indicated with little doubt that the freaks could not have been chance seedlings, for in each case the blossom stalks were attached to rhizomes which also sent up blossom stalks bearing the usual white flowers, and furthermore were attached to other rhizomes which the year before sent up white flower stalks.

My attention has been called to a somewhat similar case where a colony of the white florentina, in other respects like the true type, sent up a blossom stalk bearing

Photograph by J Miller Shank

"Stoniebank", the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Warner, is near the historic grounds of the Paoli massacre, Malverne, Pa. Native Pennsylvania stone makes a most attractive wall, over which grow a profusion of flowering plants (see letter above)

grayish blue flowers. The year following the removal of the freak stalk, the adjacent remaining part sent up a stalk bearing several flowers of the typical white and several of the grayish blue mentioned.

I do not recall having observed similar cases, or to have heard of such. But it is frequently reported, with what basis of authenticity it would be interesting to know, that colonies of other species of plants have changed color as they aged. I have heard or seen statements of this sort often enough, and with enough show of authenticity to warrant speculation as to possible causes and possible natural laws affecting the occurrences.

It occurs to me that possibly some one has collected data on this subject, which could provide a basis for deductions. If not already done it would be an interesting line of investigation for some one to undertake.—C. M. BECKER, *Berwyn, Illinois.*

California Holly

TO THE EDITORS:

We have your December, 1925, GARDEN & HOME BUILDER at hand and note that on page 298 you refer to "Sure Fruiting Hollies" and have something about the discoveries of Professor Hume in regard to non-fruiting Hollies. Again you refer to Professor Hume and to barren and berry-bearing Holly trees (page 249).

We are very much interested in Holly propagation. I have been growing, propagating and experimenting with Holly in various ways for the past 12 years. Our climate is particularly adapted to Holly growing. All of the varieties do well, and I have about two thousand trees of various kinds and sizes. We have little trouble on account of non-fruiting, but there are cases in various parts of this city of non-fruiting trees that are from known fruit-bearing scions and buds. We grow Old English, Dutch, crenata, pyramidalis, Wilsonea, and continentalis, also all of the various desirable foliage kinds in Silver and Golden, both variegated and marginated, and have originated a number of berry-bearing trees—one in particular of Old English with early maturing fruit and bright red berries fully as large as the Van Tol berry. I have also a bud sport of pure golden yellow foliage without any markings whatever that promises to be something distinctly out of the ordinary and very desirable. Of course, all varieties are evergreen with us including Ilex vomitoria which we have in both red and yellow berry. —W. E. PEACOCK, *Eureka, Cal.*

Not Garden Products for Wild Flower Preservation

TO THE EDITORS:

The title "Plea for Wild Flower Preservation" in the September "Garden Neighbors" touched a responsive chord—and I hasten to respond. Preserving the wild flowers is one activity or repression of activity; indiscriminate interference with the geographical distribution of plants is still another. Do not let them become too much confused. At a meeting of wild flower preservationists, as we wandered through the stretches of wood in all their springtime beauty, I overheard one enthusiast telling of the wonderful effect achieved in her newly acquired woodland—Darwin Tulips bought by the hundreds and planted along the paths. Now Darwin Tulips are one of our most beautiful spring bulbs, but not to outline woodland paths. Another tale was of planting woodland borders with Oriental Poppies, which failed to bloom at time appointed, so artificial Poppies (milliners or paper, the kind has evaded me), were placed where the seeds had been sown. Think of it—the Oriental Poppy naturalized in our woods!

Columbine sounds perfectly fine; whether one scatters the seed or avoids removing existing plants, the Columbine seems to "belong." From the British possessions to the Gulf, our canadensis Columbine shakes out its bells of red and gold, in wood and by the wayside. From Rocky Mountain to Pacific coast coerulea and chrysantha make beautiful the places in which the rights of wild flowers should be observed.

Zinnias for distribution broadcast! Mercifully they are a tender annual in the East. There are few flowers more gorgeous than the modern Zinnia, but it does not seem to partake in any degree of the characteristics of the "shy" wood and wayside blossom. Marigolds! Let us hope they were not the African variety. Our most familiar field flower perhaps is the Daisy, in variety. In England and France it is the red Poppy and the blue Cornflower (of such diverse familiar nomenclature—Centaurea cyanus by family rights.) They all belong with the gold of the Buttercups.

I have seen open woodlands beautiful with clumps of Narsissus. The soft yellow is "the gold, that is like the sunshine loitering overhead." It "belongs,"—a spring sunshine. Perhaps not King Alfred—he's so fat and so obviously a "garden hybrid" for the garden.

Plant the Scillas, the English Bluebells, the wild Hyacinth—blue flowers—"the sky let fall." One can imagine a happy effect with Tulipa Clusiana, Kaufmanniana, sylvestris, all at home with the Forget-me-nots. Phlox divaricata and Primroses, but please amend the catalogue of possibilities and remove Zinnias, Marigold, and hybrid Tulips from the list.—SUSAN TYNG HOMANS, *Flushing, N. Y.*

Planting Asters for Strong Roots

TO THE EDITORS:

Although Asters have ever been among my favorite flowers I always had experienced trouble and disappointment in securing strong healthy plants until last year. Last year I had wonderful luck, and raised thrifty plants which never so much as wilted despite the hot sunny days that followed their transplanting. The secret of my success is, I believe, developing strong roots.

Having no hotbed or coldframe I have always depended upon boxes, pans, kettles, etc., for early sowing of seeds desired for early plants, and had always been fairly successful with everything but Asters. If they came up well, which they rarely did, after a few days they would sicken, turn yellow, get thin and straggly and finally die.

The experimental sowing which led to success was made in a long, rather shallow box. Choice seeds were sown, in ordinary garden soil, and not a great quantity of it either, which was well firmed over them and dampened occasionally to start germination. In due time they came along, tender green shoots, and I think practically every seed grew. While they still had only the two first leaves, some with a burst seed still adhering to them, I sprinkled rich loose leaf mould or woods earth all up and down and between them until they were fairly buried. In a day or so they would push bravely out again and as they came on, growing rapidly, I kept burying them with the mould until they had several leaves. When I finally put them out in the ground where they were to remain all summer they were rich green, broad leaved, thrifty plants. When you try this experiment you'll be surprised how far down an Aster root may be in perfect safety, fine and fragile as they are. However, never cover Aster *seed* too deeply; they are fine and cannot penetrate deep coverings.—GERTRUDE SHOCKEY, *Georgetown, Ohio.*

These thrifty Asters, sown indoors, grew sturdily and well, the secret being deep roots, achieved by successive top dressings with rich leaf mould as they grew

The So-called "Star of Bethlehem."

TO THE EDITORS:

Some months ago one of the garden neighbors inquired where this plant could be obtained, and as I have not seen an answer I am giving what information I can. The plant sought was not the bulbous Star of Bethlehem which is naturalized in many parts of the country, but a trailing Campanula whose botanical name is Campanula isophylla. It is especially adapted for use in hanging baskets, window-boxes and rock work. The interesting catalogue of Carl Purdy, Ukiah, California, lists it and his is the only American catalogue in which I find it. It is more used in England than here evidently.

Miss Jekyll's "Wall and Water Gardens" has a page illustration of it growing in a rock-wall in sun. It probably would not be hardy in New York. There are also some notes on this plant in the article on Campanulas in A. Clutton-Brock's "Studies in Gardening." He says: "Campanula isophylla and C. fragilis are two beautiful prostrate Campanulas usually grown in pots; and, indeed, they are too tender to thrive out of doors except in warm places. It is worth while, however, to try them in the warmest part of the rock garden closely packed among the rocks. C. isophylla likes a fairly rich soil consisting chiefly of mortar rubble and humus, and it must be watered in hot dry weather. . . . C. isophylla is best increased by cuttings taken in spring. Both should be protected in winter if left out of doors."—MISS A. H. BOTSFORD, *Edgemoor, Del.*

—Some years ago a trailing Bellflower answering the description was introduced by Dreer of Philadelphia, but after a thorough trial it was dropped because of climatic difficulties here in the East.—ED.

Experiences of a North Carolina Gardener

TO THE EDITORS:

In the August number of GARDEN & HOME BUILDER (page 504) Mrs. J. N. Wilmer of Alamosa, California, asks where she can get the Christmas Rose (Helleborus Niger). It so happens that a few weeks ago I received a folder from Isaac S. Hendrickson, Flowerfield, Long Island, N. Y., offering this plant for sale. I was glad to know myself where the Christmas Rose could be found, but I cannot tell Mrs. Wilmer how it will do in California, or anywhere else for that matter, as I have never seen it. Perhaps someone can tell me whether they think it would do well here (North Carolina). Our summers are often very hot and dry. This last year has been awful and I have wondered how the vegetation could live at all. I feel that anything that has pulled through this summer is immune to any hot, dry weather.

For the last few years I have been trying out a lot of new flowers—some of them doubtless just new to me, varieties that I have never seen growing around here—and I have found the following very satisfactory: Cleome (Giant Spider Flower), Digitalis (Foxglove), Nicotiana (Flowering Tobacco), Scabiosa (Pincushion Flower) Hunnemannia (Mexican Poppy), Linum grandiflorum rubrum (Red Flax), Erysimum Perofskianum (Fairy Wall Flower) and Canterbury Bells.

I have been especially pleased with the Foxglove, for I had an idea it liked a cool, damp climate. It was through blooming before our dry weather started, but the young plants have grown and flourished in spite of the heat and drought, and that without any attention. I have not had time to water any of these and only a few have been worked once or twice. I find Cleome a very satisfactory flower. The odor is disagreeable and it is no good for cutting, but for filling in at the back of a border it is most useful, as it gives a spot of color from July until frost.

The Mexican Poppy I am more than delighted with. I scattered the seed some time in May on a bare spot that had been spaded and raked. I then paid them no more attention to it except to pull up one or two weeds, and about the last week of July it began to bloom. I hope they will keep it up until frost as the catalogues say they will, for they are very lovely, quite similar to the California Poppy, only larger and more beautiful.

The only real failures I have had with the new flowers I have been trying are Godetias, Schizanthus, and Iceland Poppies, and, of course, I needn't have expected any one of them to do much here. One of my Iceland Poppies bloomed and I got a good many blooms from the Godetias last year, but they were so inferior to the lovely ones I had seen blooming on the North Pacific Coast that I was quite discouraged. However, I am going to try them once more. If I can get them to bloom early enough, I think they will be all right, so I am going to try sowing the seed in the late summer and let the plants winter over, just as the Larkspur, Ragged Robins, and Calliopsis do.

Speaking of the Northern Pacific Coast, several months ago Mrs. P. S. Herbert, of Tacoma, Washington, asked how to get rid of Scotch Broom. (See April, 1925, G. M. & H. B., page 168). This was to me quite an astonishing request, because I had thought it so lovely when I had seen it blooming in the gardens around Puget Sound several years ago that I felt I must have some. So I stole several seed pods from the gardens of the Empress Hotel at Victoria (I hope the manager isn't a subscriber to GARDEN & HOME BUILDER) and carefully preserved them during my travels out west and very carefully planted them when I got home, and was quite rejoiced when four seeds sprouted and grew into nice, strong plants, which I am now cherishing with much pride. But if Mrs Herbert really wants to get rid of hers, she might follow the old Scotch saying, which she evidently has never heard:

"Cut broom, nae broom;
Pull broom, hae broom."

—ISABEL B. BUSBEE, *Raleigh, N. C.*

"The Perfect Little Maidless House in Brazil"

TO THE EDITORS:

"The Perfect Little Maidless House" has appealed to me most strongly. From the moment I looked through the August number of "G. &. H. B." I immediately changed my views on building and gave up my former plans.—P. A. D'ABREU-ALBANO, *Ceara, Brazil.*

Old Yet Little Known Annuals Worth Growing

TO THE EDITORS:

I wonder if other Garden Neighbors get as much pleasure, information, and real benefit from the seed and plant catalogues as I do? I am sure that if the nurserymen knew how I enjoy their catalogues they would be glad they had sent copies to me, even though my order sent in return might be small.

I really use my catalogues as reference books, and never a copy is discarded until the succeeding year's copy is received. Some of these catalogues are really works of art, the illustrations made from actual photographs, and many of them most beautifully colored. I like best to buy from those firms whose catalogues are illustrated with cuts made from photographs, for then I have some idea how a plant and flower will really look. Sometimes, however, I am tempted by highly colored descriptions as this past spring when I was tempted by a lurid description of a plant called Streptosolen amabilis magnifica. It was illustrated by a cut which showed it to resemble very closely a Streptocarpus. I am acquainted with a shrub called Streptosolen, but this amabilis magnifica was new to me, and because it was described as having blue flowers produced in super-wonderful profusion, I ordered it. The plant I received no more resembled the illustration than a Rose bush resembles a Geranium. Thinking a mistake had been made in filling the order I ordered again, and then a third time, receiving each time the same kind of plant I had received the first time—a sort of woody, shrubby plant which, although I tended it carefully for eleven months, and it grew luxuriantly and rapidly, did not produce a bud nor a flower. Moral: Order from photographic cuts and the modest descriptions.

But to return to catalogues: When I find seeds or plants listed which are new to me I refer to my other catalogues, and nearly always I find something that helps me, either in the description of the plant or in the cultural notes. There are new introductions of plants, flower seeds, and vegetable seeds each year, and many of them are worth while in almost any locality, although some of them are not fitted for certain sections where the season of growth is short.

There are, however, a great many varieties of flowers which, though introduced many years ago, are still untried by many gardeners. Have you raised Torenia? If so, you would not be without it for borders and boxes, and if not, you have a pleasant surprise in store. The species Fournieri is described everywhere as sky-blue, but they are instead a lovely pure lavender, the three darker spots of a velvety violet-blue, dark, with a light yellow throat. White Wings is a beautiful contrast to Fournieri.

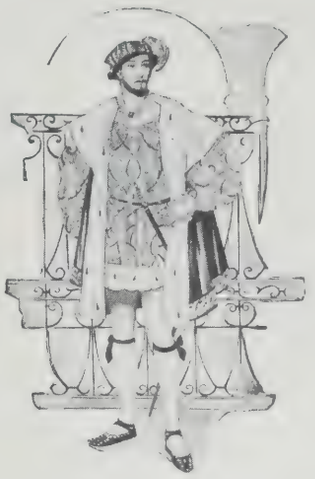
Browallia is another annual that has been listed many years, but is not so generally grown as might be expected considering that it, also, bears blue flowers. Browallia speciosa major is described as brilliant ultramarine blue, but like Torenia Fournieri it shows only a lovely lavender here. It has a white throat, and is really very much worth while. Browallia elata comes in both blue and white.

Have you tried Clarkia? It is especially beautiful for cut flowers, lasting a long time in water, and its graceful growth is adaptable to bouquets of almost all forms. It comes in many delicate colors as well as brilliant ones.

And the various Everlastings: even if you don't care for winter bouquets, just try some of the Everlastings for their summer beauty. I had a plant of Helichrysum this summer that produced the most beautiful brown flowers, Gilia capitata in its glory of rich lavender-blue gloves; the Globe Thistle, Statice, Sea Holly, and a great variety of lovely ornamental grasses all combined to make a thing of beauty which might be made to be a joy, if not forever, at least for a long time.

And so study your catalogues. They will soon be arriving—one came in from England in this morning's mail—and while winter holds all outdoors in his icy clutches, while the snow flies and cold winds blow, we can sit by the fire and plan our gardens; and let us plan for a few new varieties, or a new combination and effect with old varieties.—MRS. J. G. CLARK, *Pocatello, Idaho.*

The Beauty of an old Portuguese Quilted Embroidery lives again in this Silk Brocade



Resplendent court costumes added to the grandeur and formality of life in 16th Century Lisbon

HOW they added to the splendor of court life—those magnificent silks of the Renaissance, shining with silver and gold, rich with precious embroideries!

When the wealth of all the world began to pour into the coffers of Europe, Portugal rivaled in luxury the court of the Doges. Some of this splendor found its way into the rich Portuguese embroidery that inspired this brocade.

In this delightful modern version of an ancient fabric, stems and leaves gleam with golden color against the lights and shadows of the irregular ground. Skilful modern weaving has produced the texture once achieved by quilting. The floral pattern with its pinks and buttercups and "blue eyes" reminds us again of Portugal's close association with England.

The grace of a Queen Anne settee or a Chippendale chair is enhanced by a covering of this unusual brocade without losing its essential English charm.

IN the Schumacher collection are many fabrics inspired by embroideries, brocades and brocatelles of brilliant eras of the past. And our designers are constantly creating new patterns.

Your decorator or upholsterer or the decorating service of your department store will arrange to show you this silk brocade and other beautiful fabrics obtainable from F. Schumacher and Company. They will also attend to their purchase for you.

An expert service that costs you nothing

The charming interior a decorator helps you create costs no more than if you bought things without his assistance.

Because he knows the decorative trend of the moment he is quick to utilize what you already have to create an attractive interior. And when you have decided what new things you need, he knows exactly where to get just the right thing. We have prepared a booklet explaining what the decorator can do for you, entitled "Your Home and the Interior Decorator." You will find it interesting to see its beautiful color plates and to learn more about this helpful service.

This booklet will be sent without charge upon request. Address Department D-2, F. Schumacher & Co., 60 West 40th St., New York, Importers, Manufacturers, and Distributors to the trade only of Decorative Drapery and Upholstery Fabrics. Offices also in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and Paris.

Ornamented with floral motifs, this brocade—skilfully woven in a fine quilted effect—comes on a ground of copper or of cream-color satin

The newest trend in modern design, as well as designs from the great creative periods of the past, are represented in Schumacher fabrics

F-SCHUMACHER & CO.

The National Garden Association

Formed to promote the annual observance of National Garden Week

Leonard Barron, F.R.H.S., President

Honorary Vice-Presidents: J. Horace McFarland, Mrs. Francis King, Mrs. Russell Tyson, Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Mr. Frederick Newbold, Mr. Robert Pyle, Mrs. John D. Sherman.

Coöperating Societies: Society of American Florists and Ornamental Horticulturists; National Plant, Flower and Fruit Guild; American Dahlia Society; American Iris Society; Ontario Horticultural Association; American Forestry Association; Women's National Farm and Garden Association; Wild Flower Preservation Society; National Horticultural Society; The Agassiz Association; The School Nature League; Society of Little Gardens.

A Garden Film for Garden Lovers

In Four Reels, This Film Has Been Divided into Three Pictures; One of Two Reels Called "In Tulip Land" and Two of One Reel Each Entitled Respectively "A Pair of Wooden Shoes" and "Let's Go Fishing," Any One of Which May Be Rented Separately

ACROSS the country up and down go the three travelogue pictures of Holland carrying the story of this interesting little land from whence come the loveliest Tulips, Narcissus, Daffodils, and Hyacinths. Not only have these films been shown in America—they have also crossed the sea to Holland where they were received with delight. If the people of Holland acclaim these pictures as being especially pleasing, it is conclusive proof that all we have claimed for them has been justified. *There is no story* in these pictures—just apt, amusing, and informative titles that lend interest to each scene as it flashes on the screen. *De Telegraaf* of Amsterdam (Holland) says of these pictures and captions: "The merit of these films is that they entertain by the succession of beautiful scenes of our lovely country, that they amuse by the dry, typically American humor in the titles, and that in a very suggestive way they create a desire to visit in person this country of flowering Tulips and reflecting canals, of quaint girl faces under caps, of clipped hedges and turning windmills." And when these films were shown in the Tuschinsky Theatre in Amsterdam, Holland, before a number of invited guests, members of the municipal council, Count Bentinck and family, etc., a leading Dutch paper said: "These films show continuously the typical beauty of Holland. Remarkable also were many of the titles which were not a dry enumeration of facts but ingenious pleasantries here and there. There was spontaneous applause after each picture." Surely no one would be or could be more critical of these films than the sensitive, fair-minded people of Holland, and we are glad to print their comments. We have a double purpose in this—one reason being to dissipate absolutely any erroneous impression that a conventional movie story accompanies these pictures.

There is no story! These pictures are clean, clear-cut flower and travel pictures of Holland!

For full information write to the National Garden Association, Garden City, N. Y.

WITH the approach of the fourth annual observance of National Garden Week, which was originated by us in 1923 and in which the Federation of Women's Clubs has so whole-heartedly coöperated, the National Garden Association wishes anew especially to urge its slogan, "A garden club in every town in every state."

During the last four years we have aided nearly 500 garden clubs with programs, constitutions, and helped to solve horticultural problems and puzzles. During the coming year we hope to aid in establishing 500 more clubs!

There is such urgent national need of better civic conditions in almost every large city—such a crying demand for playgrounds for children in the congested sections of every community (if we are to save the children who dwell there) that each garden club formed is of national importance. For part of the program of every garden club often is, and always should be, this interest in civic gardening, that gardening in which The National Plant, Flower & Fruit Guild is working so earnestly. It is not enough for the club in the small town merely to study plants and how to make its own garden plots more beautiful—it should become a definite part of this national organization. The National Plant, Flower & Fruit Guild has as its motto, "Make the Waste of the Country Meet the Needs of the City," and what organization can so well do this as the garden club in the small town where there is such abundance of flowers and fruit!

The National Garden Association earnestly urges that all garden clubs put this work on their programs for the coming year. In Philadelphia, Chicago, and New York the National Plant, Flower & Fruit Guild maintains booths in the large railroad terminals where commuters can bring their surplus flowers and fruit. These are then distributed among the city's poor and the shut-ins who are so doubly shut in when all outdoors invites.

This little story told by a social worker in Philadelphia shows what this work can mean:

During one extremely hot spell only enough flowers had been sent to the booths to provide just one bud or blossom for each of the children of the tenements who had applied at the mission. One little boy was noticed twice in line, his hand with his flower held behind him. "You are bad!" said the worker. "Why should you have two flowers?" "For my little crippled sister," he pleaded. The mission worker was not to be imposed upon. "Let's see her!" she said skeptically. He darted out of line. In a short time, hot and sticky, he was back. He had dashed back to the tenement where he lived, up four flights of stairs, picked up a little crippled girl in his arms. Down the long stairs he trudged to put her in a soap box wagon, and raced her back for the precious flower.

That is what these flowers can mean and do mean to the unfortunate little ones in the cities!

THERE is no garden club in the country but that can help in some way! If too far away to get flowers to the city, then jellies, fruits, jams can be sent. The National Garden Association will be glad to put any club or individual in touch with the National Plant, Flower & Fruit Guild so that the work of this organization may be broadened and the waste of the country be indeed made to meet the needs of the city. This is but part of the program of National Garden Week that the National Garden Association so earnestly urges.

Last year in endorsing National Garden Week, President Coolidge said, "This week has now become a national institution." This is true because this week filled a national need. This year there has come an even more widespread appreciation of this need and a fuller recognition of the value of this week.

For programs and leaflets write to The National Garden Association, Garden City, N. Y.

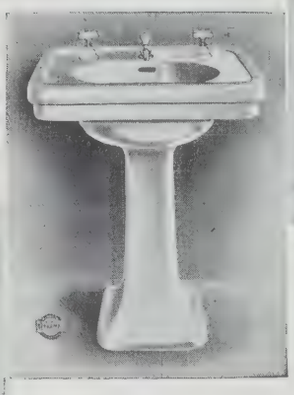
Ellen D. Wangner, Secretary.

FOURTH ANNUAL NATIONAL GARDEN WEEK, APRIL 18th-25th, 1926

Whether it's a Shower

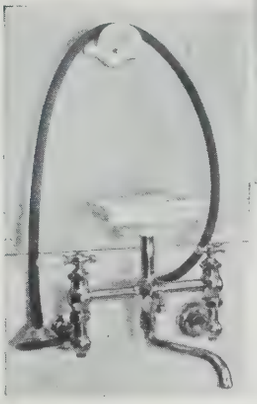
Bath Fixture

Lavatory Fixture



or

Sink Fixture



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We'll be glad to send booklets and folders describing the more popular types of SPEAKMAN Showers and Fixtures—and remember, that no matter what amount you plan to spend on your plumbing fixtures, there are SPEAKMAN products within your limit.

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GARDENING FOR THE BEGINNER

The Month's Reminder—February

As to Time and Place: In gardening practice a date can only be approximated as seasons vary and local conditions will have some influence. Generally the latitude of forty degrees at sea level and a normal season is taken as standard. Roughly, the season advances or recedes fifteen miles a day, thus Albany would be about ten days later than New York (which is latitude 40). The latitude of Philadelphia is a week earlier. Also allow four days for each degree of latitude, for each five degrees of longitude, and for each four hundred feet of altitude. Latitude 40 passes through Philadelphia, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Richmond, Indiana; Quincy, Ill.; Denver, Col.

How to Use This Guide: Suggestions as to the most important things of the month are given in this department so as to "remind" the gardener of the current duties. For routine details of such things reference should be made to standard handbooks and guides. It is impossible to make a complete manual of practice in each number of a periodical magazine. Yet timely articles will be found elsewhere in each issue, and references to back numbers will often solve the immediate question. Moreover, the editorial staff stands ready to help any reader with personal advice by mail. A self-addressed stamped envelope should be enclosed with the question.

Who Writes This: The advice and instruction in this department are the gleanings of many years experience in practical gardening matters by competent amateurs and others who have "been through the mill." The contributions are made from various sections of the country: for example, Mr. Jesse A. Currey contributes from Oregon; Mr. Theiss from Pennsylvania; Mr. Henry Gibson from Pennsylvania (formerly from New York); Mr. Sherman Duffy from Illinois; Mr. A. Kruhm from an extensive Eastern acquaintance; and, in addition, occasional notes from elsewhere and by the editorial staff and associated contributors of experience.

ECONOMY OF GOOD SEEDS

WE JUST heard about a new product going on the market, the manufacturers of which had planned to spend $20,000 on an elaborate booklet that would sell the article to prospects. When asked who would write this wonderful booklet the manufacturer said, "Oh, I can get that written for a hundred dollars." That is exactly the attitude of a great many gardeners. They plan a wonderful garden and then shop around for the cheapest seeds.

Cheap seeds will ruin the best laid garden plans. The cheapest thing about garden preparation is the seeds and the plants that go to make it. All seeds look alike, i. e., cheap and expensive Cauliflower seeds cannot be told one from the other. Yet when weeks of care have been spent on them and the plants commence to head, the difference is apparent. Therefore, buy your seed from a seedsman (not a hardware dealer or grocer) whose integrity is above reproach, one in whom you have implicit confidence, whose seeds are what he claims for them, and get his best quality. Cheap seeds are expensive, no matter how low the price.

For the main crop of both vegetables and flowers, buy the staple sorts, time-tested varieties that have given satisfaction. The fun of gardening, however, comes in trying out the new sorts. The testing of these "novelties"—a worn out word in gardening, is to a genuine gardener as pie is to a real Yankee. It is what leaves the pleasant taste.

PLANTING TIME IS HERE

LET'S go! That is the attitude of the gardener who would have the first radishes, peas, or new potatoes. There are flower and vegetable seeds to start early this month. If the seed order has not been sent, attend to it *at once*, because every day finds the seedsmen busier than the day before, and possibly there may be a shortage of stocks and the particular variety wanted may not be available a week or two later.

Start now in heat: seeds of the earliest Tomatoes, Cabbages, Cauliflower; also Radishes and Lettuce if you are fortunate enough to have the room. A flat of Mustard and another of Upland Cress will furnish zest to the salad. These two are quick growing plants, lasting only a few weeks; successive plantings must be made. There are also the Annuals, and the few Perennials which if started early will bloom the first year. Starting them now saves a year in waiting for bloom.

RENEWING ACQUAINTANCES

ONE of the writer's pleasant remembrances in gardening is poring over the tabular form of catalogue that the now defunct firm of Thorburn published twenty or more years ago, wondering what some of the listed plants looked like. My curiosity was so great that one packet of each annual listed in that catalogue was ordered and planted in rows in the vegetable garden. As a thing of beauty that section of the garden was not a success because the seeds were sown in alphabetical order. The shorts rubbed shoulders with the talls and the colors in many instances clashed, but as an education stunt it was a decided success. If you want an extremely interesting experience go and do likewise, but study the descriptions and group the plants as to size and color as you would perennials; some thrive best in partial shade; others need full sun. Great will be your reward in knowledge. It is really worth while to get an acquaintance with the somewhat lovely Annuals, that many a skilled gardener regards with horror.

NOVELTIES, LABELS, ETC.

FOR the busy man who just must relax after the day's work gardening is a wonderful sport. In winter it has the "stove league" beat a mile for entertainment, and in summer, in addition to being a mental stimulus there is the healthful exercise that always goes with a well kept garden. No doubt most of our readers can talk glibly about Foxgloves, Delphiniums, Campanulas, and a few other common Perennials that are grown in abundance in gardens of those who garden because it is the proper thing. Still there are hundreds of other perennials that are worthy of study and growing in the garden and they are offered in a number of "specialty" catalogues. You can see many of them growing in botanical gardens, but such places are not available to most readers. Seeds must be procured and the plants grown in coldframes or in a bed that can be shaded and protected from hard rains and drying winds until the young plants can shift for themselves. Then their idiosyncrasies must be taken into consideration—a few will grow on walls, others in dry rock gardens, others in wet ones; some are bog plants and others require shade. And then there is the newest garden fancy of alpine or rock garden plants. So send for the catalogue, or rather seed list, of Anderson, or Correvon. Flower seeds may be imported without a permit from the Federal Horticultural Board, neither will the prying eyes and harsh treatment of a F. H. B. inspector desecrate your treasure.

A garden full of plant curiosities must be properly labeled. You simply cannot get the names properly fixed in mind without that aid. Labels have always been an exceedingly hard garden problem. Much time, thought and money having been spent—much of it wasted—without reaching a solution to satisfy everybody. For years the Missouri Botanical Garden used an exceedingly satisfactory method of plant identification. Each invoice was numbered in fractional form, 1-26 meaning the first invoice received in 1926. A record was kept of the source, date received, and the different plants or seeds in the shipment. For pots, flats and seedbeds a zinc label $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide and about 4 to 5 inches long was provided which carried the invoice number and the plant name, and in many cases, its common name and habit. These were written, or rather etched, on the label with a weak solution of platinum chloride. A dollar's worth of solution diluted in about a pint of water gave enough label making "ink" to last a lifetime. The label was polished smooth with the finest grade of emery cloth before being written upon. The pale yellow chemical gives an instantaneous black reaction; it never fades and it is easily read as long as the zinc lasts. Use a glass stylus or better a gold pen for writing on the labels. For beds, an oval zinc label with a long shank was used; for shrubs a triangular piece of zinc about 10 inches long and $\frac{7}{8}$ wide at the wide end. The pointed end was wrapped round a stem or branch a couple of times. It did not girdle, for with the growth of the limb the zinc label unwinds itself. Corroded zinc written on with a soft black lead pencil is a well nigh indestructible label.

PLANTS IN THE WINDOW

THE house plants know spring is coming. It must be the lengthening of the days and the greater amount of sunshine stimulating them into growth. Palms, Ferns, Rubber-plants and similar houseplants are ready for the annual repotting. Be careful not to break the roots, but work out as much of the old soil as possible, then repot in the *same size pot* or one only one inch larger in diameter, firming the soil with a thin pine stick. Get a good, rich soil with plenty of leaf mold in it from a florist, or mix it at home—equal parts garden loam, leaf mold, sand, and rotted horse manure. It is not always necessary to repot plants, for they may be grown two years without change of earth. In that case a little fertilizer will help them. All seed stores sell fertilizer for house plants, and it is better if applied in liquid form. The ground must not be dry when the fertilizer is applied.

(*Continued on page 450*)

"They are very good looking!"

Tapered
AMBLER ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Specify "English Thatch" when ordering

Specify "English Thatch" when ordering

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They are as good as they are good looking

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Specify "Colonial" when ordering

These two types of fireproof tapered Ambler Asbestos Shingles are "the last word" in Ambler Asbestos Shingles or building Slates—are tapered from $\frac{1}{8}$" upper end to $\frac{1}{2}$" at the butts, are artistic, with plenty of "texture," light and shadow effects, are good looking and everlasting.

They are made by the Ambler Asbestos Company at Wyndmoor and sold by the
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Beautiful waxed floors! Of course you want them in your home. Every woman does.

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It's easy to have beautiful waxed floors now. And convenient. It isn't necessary to have your house torn up for days at a time. Ask your painter to wax your floors *electrically* with a Johnson's Wax Electric Floor Polisher—then he can do them all in just a few hours. You don't have to wait for WAX to dry—it hardens ready to polish in five minutes.

JOHNSON'S WAX *Electric floor Polisher*

It's no work at all to keep your floors bright, clean and beautiful with the Johnson's Wax Electric Floor Polisher. This marvelous new machine polishes floors ten times faster and better than other methods. Gets under davenports and other low furniture. Runs from any light socket for 1½c an hour. Costs only $42.50.

Are You Building?

Tell your architect to specify *waxed* floors—this will give you the most beautiful, practical, sanitary and economical finish. With *waxed* floors costly refinishing can easily be entirely eliminated. Our book on Home Beautifying tells how.
Write for a copy Free and postpaid.
New edition just off the press.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON
"The Floor Finishing Authorities"
Racine, Wisconsin

(Continued from page 448)

For the summer window garden sow seeds of Gloxinias and Tuberous-rooted Begonias. They are easily grown, but a warm place must be provided. The seed is so fine it is sown on top of the soil and washed in with a very fine misty spray. When the seedlings are up they must be transplanted while yet so small that they are more easily handled with tweezers—to a very porous soil, rich in leaf mold. They thrive only in the long warm days of summer; winter is resting time.

Gift plants which are hardy but have been forced into bloom indoors, such as potted Roses and Astilbes, may be kept growing until warm weather arrives, then set out doors in the garden.

PRUNING AND SPRAYING

OUTDOOR work is really at a standstill. Yet on warm days, the Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums and other tree fruits can be pruned. Also shade trees if they need it, but few shade trees need pruning unless to remove broken limbs or the lower limbs on street trees. Maple trees must not be pruned until growth has well started, for every wound made now will have an icicle hanging from it just as soon as the sap starts running.

If there are warm days when the temperature is above 40°F the stone fruits may be sprayed for scale insects. Peach trees must also have a fungicide to control peach leaf curl; lime sulphur wash, 1 to 8, has been the standard spray material, but a new miscible oil, is now used to which soluble sulphur is added. The Delaware peach growers have found this a most satisfactory combination for terrapin scale and peach leaf curl.

A November drive through Southeast Pennsylvania found the native Witch-hazels in glorious bloom, the yellow flowers standing out against the dark background of closely crowded leafless shrubs. The recently introduced and available Chinese Witch-hazels immediately came to mind and we visioned how glorious it would be to see them in full bloom in February as prominent and as beautiful as the Forsythia which comes six weeks to two months later. Too bad that it takes so long for us to adopt new plants. We believe it was Prof. W. T. Macoun, the Canadian horticulturist, who said it took 40 years to get a new Apple variety introduced. It takes that time, or longer, to get a new, worthwhile shrub fairly well popularized. We are so afraid to grow something that Grandmother did not grow in her garden.

P. T. B.

SEED SOWING TIME IN CALIFORNIA

THIS is a favorable month for sowing hardy Annuals and a number of the Perennials. They may be sown in boxes or in the open ground in warm sheltered places, taking care that the soil is fine and well worked, and a day chosen when the weather is favorable. Among the Annuals which may be sown now, are Cosmos, Annual Chrysanthemum, Calliopsis, Cantaurea, Gaillardia, Lobelia, Larkspur, Morning-glories, Sweet-peas, Pansies, Salpiglossis, Asters, Petunias, and Zinnias. The last four should be sown in seed boxes, kept in a warm place, and watered and shaded until the seeds germinate. When large enough they may be thinned out and transplanted to larger boxes or to the open ground.

Among the perennials which may be sown now are: Castor-bean, Hollyhock, Pentstemon, Snapdragon, Stock, Verbena, Wallflower; and of Biennials, Foxgloves and Canterbury-bells. Hardy Perennials may be increased now by division of the roots.

Continue planting and pruning trees and deciduous shrubs, as well as Roses. If the Roses do not look to be in good condition they should be taken up and after pruning the roots and spading the beds replanted in fresh soil. Cuttings may also be made now of the Roses, and the dormant wood will root well and bloom early. Cuttings may also be made of Carnation, Geranium, Heliotrope, Hydrangea, Fuchsia, Lilac, Petunia, and Weigela. Cuttings of Heliotrope and Petunia should be put in a frame or in boxes in a warm place, and after shading for about ten days the seed box may be exposed to light and air.

California Poppies, Cornflowers, Nemophilas, Lupins, and other hardy wild flowers may be sown now.

The beds of the winter-blooming Iris unguicularis (stylosa or Cretensis) and Iris reticulata, should be kept cultivated and mulched and watered in the absence of rain, and should be protected from snails. The blossoms of unguicularis are more satisfactory if picked when in bud and allowed to open out in the warm air of the house.

Gladiolus may be planted from now on at intervals for succession of

(Continued on page 454)

TO CONCRETE'S ECONOMY, ATLAS ADDS ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL
Ludgate Hill, London

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, NEW YORK. PIERS AND ARCHES OF REINFORCED CONCRETE MADE WITH ATLAS. BERTRAM G. GOODHUE, ARCHITECT. MARC EIDLITZ & SON, INC., CONTRACTOR. WHITE CONSTRUCTION CO. INC., CONCRETE CONTRACTOR.

ABOVE, ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH UNDER CONSTRUCTION. AT LEFT, THE CHURCH COMPLETED.

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The plastic qualities and handling ease of concrete made with *Atlas* enable architects and builders to equal and surpass the storied beauty of previous ages. No contour is too delicate, no mass too great to be moulded in concrete made with *Atlas*. In the usual gray tint or in *Atlas Pure White*, the possibility of creating a surprising range of colors and textures inspires architects; its economy gives their vision practical value.

Two centuries apart, opposing ideals ruled the building of St. Paul's Cathedral in London and St. Bartholomew's Church in New York. To cut costs, St. Paul's majestic dome was set on rubble-filled piers. Now, to save them from collapse, the crumbling mortar is being replaced with Portland cement.

In contrast, St. Bartholomew's piers and arches were moulded in concrete made with *Atlas* to insure everlasting solidity and strength. Low cost was an added advantage. Bringing beauty and new utility within reach of all, *Atlas* is accepted everywhere as the "standard by which all other makes are measured."

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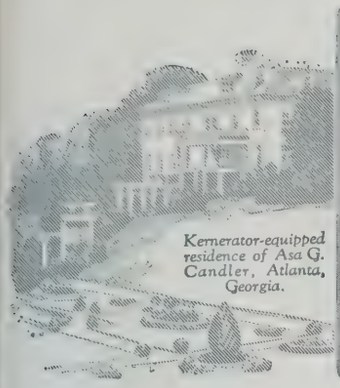

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Instant Waste Disposal

—without leaving the kitchen

PLAN *before you build,* for life-time release from the garbage nuisance. Let the time-tried Kernerator, at one moderate first cost (and no expense whatever afterward) change waste disposal into your easiest task.

Just imagine the convenience of merely dropping tin cans, garbage, papers, magazines, broken glass and crockery—in fact, all waste—through a hopper door right in your kitchen. No daily trips to garbage can; no carrying of trash to basement.

The Kernerator consists of a brick combustion chamber at the base of your regular chimney, connecting with the hopper doors on floors above. Into this falls all the waste, which is destroyed by an occasional lighting. All combustibles are burned; non-combustibles are flame-sterilized for removal with the ashes. No fuel required — the air-dried waste burns itself.

The Kernerator cannot be installed in existing buildings. Consult your architect or contractor — both know and recommend the Kernerator — or write

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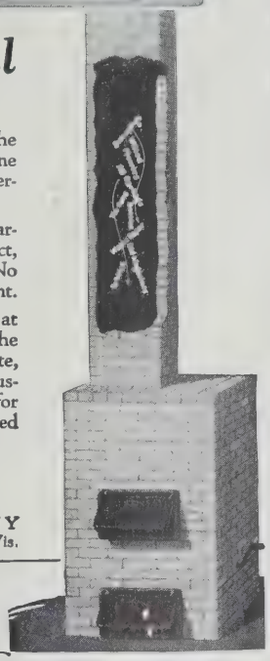

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SWEET PEAS

Bolgiano's Garden Guide for 1926 gives explicit directions for the planting and care of Sweet Peas. Exhibition blooms are not the exception but the rule when these directions are carefully followed. Many new additions have been made to the list of named varieties of Spencer Sweet Peas, varieties that have proved their worth in the test grounds, varieties worthy enough to displace many of the older ones.

Barbara:—A wonderful salmon-colored self that makes a delightful and charming bouquet, either for exhibition or table decoration. A valuable addition to the Spencer group.

Crimson King:—An American product that surpasses all other Crimson Sweet Peas. Immense waved and crimped flowers borne well above the foliage so that none of their beauty is lost.

Tangerine Improved:—A glorious tangerine-orange color that makes this variety one of the most effective Sweet Peas grown. Large wavy flowers borne on long stiff stems.

These three outstanding varieties are the three above all others that you should have in your garden. Plant these three varieties this spring and see for yourself the wonderful flowers that they produce.

Special Sweet Pea Offer

A one-ounce package of each of the three above varieties $1.00.

THE J. BOLGIANO SEED CO., INC.

Dept. G-I. Light Street at Pratt

Baltimore, Md.

Made of Cypress

This Full Fledged Junior Greenhouse for so Little as $11.85

AT LAST, a real honest-to-goodness Junior Greenhouse at a most reasonable price.

But that isn't all.

With that price we give you an absolute guarantee of complete satisfaction.

A guarantee that means, when you receive the Junior Greenhouse, and after it is set up, if it isn't *entirely satisfactory to you in every way,* send it back.

Promptly and cheerfully, we will return your money.

What could be fairer?

Note those words, promptly and cheerfully.

Description

Of first importance, it's made of high grade cypress, the most lasting of woods for the purpose.

The glass roof slides up and down; or can easily be lifted off. You have ample room for 9 three foot long rows of plantings. That's equal to one long row 27 feet.

Think for a minute, of the countless seedling plants you can grow in it for early Spring setting out, and the many transplanted ones, having good husky roots, giving you a running jump over your neighbor's garden, of at least 4 weeks.

Think of the satisfaction of knowing, that regardless of whether the Spring is early or late, you can *always* have an early garden.

Early in the Spring and late in the Fall. Lettuce for Christmas for instance. Yes, and violets all winter.

Send at once for special circular giving detailed descriptions and telling of the multiplied joys owning one of these $11.85 Junior Greenhouses means to you.

Or better yet, send us your check or money order for $11.85, and we'll promptly ship one f. o. b. our factory. Price in Canada, 30% additional.

The earlier you have it, the earlier you can have vegetables to eat and flowers to pick.

$11.85 complete with special iron corner cleats, bolts, screws and everything needed.

Takes about an hour to set one up.

FOR FOUR GENERATIONS BUILDERS OF GREENHOUSES

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To any one interested in growing vegetables or flowers, **Burpee's Annual** is a fascinating book—much more than merely a catalogue of seeds and bulbs.

It tells you when to plant and how to plant the appetizing vegetables and exquisite flowers you look forward to having in your own garden, and gives you a wealth of assistance in choosing the most pleasing high grade varieties.

Burpee's Annual is a comprehensive catalog, kept constantly up to date, of the many varieties of vegetables and flowers grown and tested on the three great Burpee Farms in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and California; together with the foreign species produced by our experienced growers in other parts of the world. It is a practical guide to gardening.

There is a solid half century of experience and continuous development back of Burpee's Seeds. They are acknowledged by market gardeners to be the Best Seeds That Grow. And the prices are extremely moderate.

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Gardening for the Beginner

(*Continued from page 450*)

bloom, also Watsonias. Tuberous Begonias may be started now and may also be increased by dividing the tubers, and they will bloom from June to November. When dividing, sprinkle the cut surfaces with sulphur, then dry and plant the tubers in shaded boxes.

If the Tall Bearded Iris has not already been planted, it may still be set out, although the summer and autumn are more favorable seasons for planting. Do not plant the rhizomes too deep and do not put manure in contact with them, although old manure may be used as a mulch on the surface of the beds.

Prune all climbers that lose their leaves and if the Ivy has not begun to send out new leaves it should be pruned and trimmed. Keep the beds and borders cleared of weeds, cover lightly with old manure and do not let them get too dry in the absence of rain. Watch out for plant lice and other insects, dust with insect powder, or spray with spray oil, or even with ordinary kitchen soap.

SPRING SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FAR SOUTH

FEBRUARY, bringing winter to a close, is perhaps the busiest month of all the year in the Far South. Into it must be crowded both winter and spring activities—pruning, cleaning up, and spraying, spading, fertilizing, cultivating, transplanting, and planting new seeds and bulbs for summer bloom.

Because some of the coldest days of the winter may come in February, experienced gardeners in this locality warn the beginner not to prune too early. If there has been no killing frost, severe pruning of trees, shrubs, and vines may easily start new growth prematurely, with fatal results should a cold snap come later. So it is advised to wait until after February 15th for pruning vines, Roses, and other shrubs. After that date, however, it must be done with expedition, for with the first real spring days Grapes, Roses, and many other hardy plants will put out so rapidly that it will be injudicious to cut them.

Entomogolists in this region advise two "general garden-cleanings" a year—in the middle of September, and the middle of February; when "every leaf, twig, and branch that is not wanted should be cut away and burned if infested with insect life, or infected with bacterial disease." Sound ones may be hauled off to the muck-heap to rot for humus. Then the whole garden should be thoroughly sprayed with bordeaux, lime-sulphur or oil emulsions, to protect from fungus and scale. Such drastic treatment, twice a year, will practically insure a "clean garden."

Take care, however, not to cut away too soon the dead leaves of Bananas, Palms, and other semi-tropical plants. These are best left on until quite late, Easter or thereabouts, as they protect the tender young growths in the heart of the plant against late freezes.

Ground should be made ready and seeds of many summer plants put in now. It is the very last call for the "cold-weather" or early spring Annuals—Pansies, Poppies, Asters, English Daisies, Columbine, Campanula, and other plants which cannot stand much heat. If seed be not planted this month, or earlier, it is better to buy the plants from the florist.

Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snapdragon, Lobelia, Reseda, Cosmos, Centaurea, Phlox, Marigold, Vinca, Pinks, and Verbena also must be planted now if they are to be grown from seeds. Another month will be too late for good results from most of these.

It is not too early, either, to put in the first of the early summer flowers—Zinnias and Balsams, Torenia, Gomphrena, etc., in cold-frames or boxes.

Dahlia tubers may be started for propagation in a hotbed. Gladiolus and Tuberoses, as well as the last of the Dutch bulbs, may be planted. Roses and other ornamental shrubs should be set out this month. Fruit trees of all kinds, and shade trees, should be planted now. In the vegetable garden, all winter vegetables may be sown. This includes Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Leeks, Radishes, Swiss Chard, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Cabbage, Cauliflower. For seasoning use Sorrel, Roquette, Chervil, Parsley, Cress, and Celery and all kinds of sweet and medicinal herbs.

Artichoke, Rhubarb, and Asparagus seed and roots may be planted now; and also Jerusalem Artichokes. It is the month for Irish Potatoes.

All types of Peas can be planted now, and as soon as the weather permits, Bush-beans, Cucumbers, Squash, and Melons; these should be protected with glass against cold. At the end of the month Early Corn.

All sorts of grass can be sown this month, and lawns replenished.

The First Thing in the Spring

FEROGEN

for Your Roses

A QUICK ACTING PLANT FOOD, SOIL STABILIZER AND GROUND DRESSING

From the formula of one of the World's most eminent rosarians

The famous Hort-ogen product, Ferogen, should be cultivated into your rose beds as soon as the soil is friable. It supplies to the plant those vital chemical elements it most craves, stimulating to strong and vigorous root action and producing amazing blooms. If you wish to approach professional results with your roses, use Ferogen this Spring. In convenient powdered form.

At your dealers—or we will ship you direct.

Chemical Products Division

Rose Manufacturing Company

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Makers of the famous rose sprays: Fungtrogen Insectrogen and Aphistrogen

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1 lb. tins	$0.75	$1.00
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25 lb. drums	11.00	11.75
100 lb. drums	40.00	by express

NOTE—A 10 lb. tin is sufficient for one application for 30 to 50 rose bushes.

Ferogen
GROUND DRESSING
SOIL STABILIZER AND FERTILIZER

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Home of Mrs. Thomas Ince Hollywood, Calif.

Has Self-Sharpening Device

Quality in a Small Power Lawn Mower

Built by the experienced makers of Jacobsen Heavy-Duty Mowers, Putting Green Mowers, Estate Mowers and Riding Mowers, the Junior is finely engineered, thoroughly reliable and simple. Cuts a 19 inch swath at the rate of two acres a day on a gallon of gas. A boy can operate it. Travels on its own power. Safety clutch prevents damage when obstructions catch in the knives. Efficient in close-up work and on terraces. Fully guaranteed, attractively priced. Write for beautifully illustrated literature.

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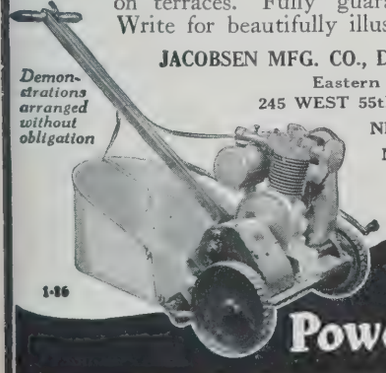

Jacobsen Junior Power Lawn Mower

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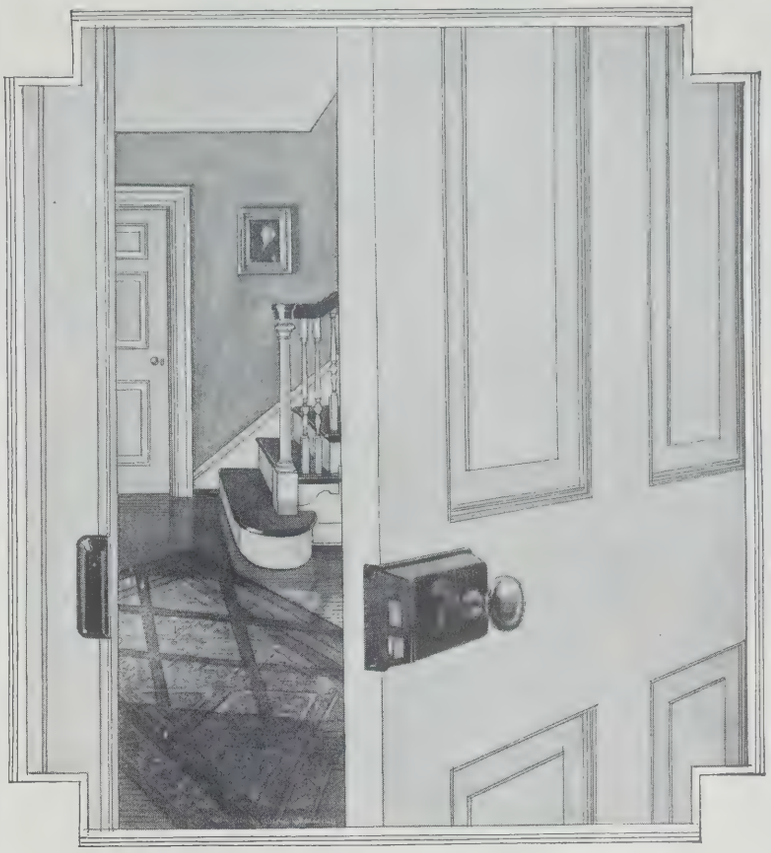
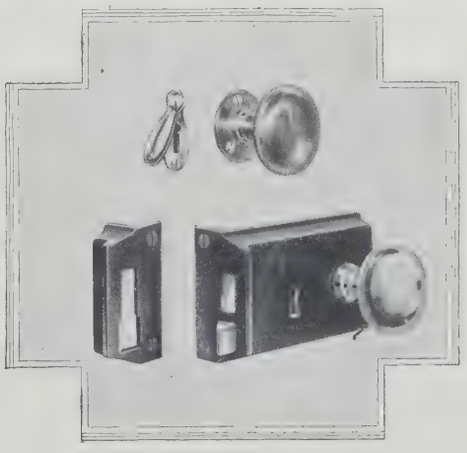


A modern rim-lock with true Colonial charm

You've studied the sweep of your mahogany stair-rail and expressed approval of the quaint six-paneled doors. But do you realize that hardware —authentic hardware—plays a tremendous part in the interior that would catch the Colonial spirit?

Here is a Sargent fixture for the doors *inside* your Colonial home—a black, square rim-lock with a small brass knob. On the front of the door the quaint "tear drop" key-plate appears at the side of the knob instead of underneath it. This fixture gives evidence of Sargent style leadership and value in hardware for every door and window in the house. Select Sargent Hardware with your architect. Write for the Colonial Book today. Sargent & Company, *Hardware Manufacturers,* 48 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

SARGENT
LOCKS AND HARDWARE



Lovett's Caco

The Ultimate in Hardy Outdoor Grapes

Judging by the scores of glowing reports we receive from delighted customers, year after year, we are not alone in our enthusiasm about Caco—*the* grape for connoisseurs. It *surpasses* all other sorts we know in quality, in size of berry, and in delightfully sugary flavor. Readily thriving in any soil and a reliable yielder under all weather conditions, Caco represents the highest standards yet attained in hardy grapes. And fruit of it is within your reach this very next year if you plant:—

Bearing Age Vines. These have actually borne clusters in our nursery. Produced through repeated transplanting, severe pruning and other phases of intensive culture, they are *ready to perform* on your grounds. Each $2.00, Dozen, $20.00. Other sizes at lower prices are offered in our free catalog for which you should write at once.

A Well balanced Home Grape Arbor

Here is a selection of varieties providing ample supply of quality grapes for the average family's needs over a long period. All are *proved* hardiness, *proved* yielders of quality fruit and the bearing age vines will *prove* their worth this coming fall.

2 Caco, 2 Moore's Early, 2 Concord, 2 Diamond, 2 Champagne — ten strong, 2 year old vines — in all, for $5.00.
Ten extra heavy fruiting age vines—ready to bear, for $10.00

Complete Catalog FREE

It points the way to more and better Fruits and Flowers regardless of where you live or what you prefer. Lovett is a name that has always stood for the best in fruits. Our Roses, Hardy Flowers, Shrubs, Trees, etc., bring you standards of equally good quality. Let our Catalog help you to greater results from whatever you plant.

LOVETT'S NURSERY
Box 125 Little Silver New Jersey

"Walls so Superbly Beflowered"

HENRI CORREVON

(*Continued from page 415*)

It was, and still is, a wonder, for the plants have survived their illustrious collector. And yet how little has the example of this immortal botanist been followed, for, except in the case of some veteran plant growers and of the few people who love what is beautiful and pictorial, there are but a small number who care for old walls enlivened with flowering plants. Alphonse Karr, at St. Raphael, preached in vain by his writings and by his example; there were none to understand his teaching. Still, during the last few years the taste for alpine and rock plants has spread, the ornamentation of rough walls has begun, and the importance of this way of gardening is now acknowledged. We learn from Nature that there is a whole range of species that actually prefer to be placed vertically in rockwork, the better to thrust in their roots, and there are even some that will live and thrive in such conditions only.

ONE often wonders how these pretty plants can live, that drive their roots deep into the clefts of the barren rocks without an atom of soil or humus for their organic structure to feed upon. To account for this one must learn something about the part that stones have to play in Nature's economy, for it is one of the largest and most important. All stone, hard or soft, or of whatever nature it may be, is porous and absorbs water by capillary attraction.

The rocks act exactly as does the lump of sugar when one of its surfaces touches water and it fills itself with the liquid. During the seasons of rain or fog or damp the rocks act as sponges and absorb water by their sides till they are completely saturated; the more porous the rock, the more quickly is the absorption effected. The structure of the stone comprises a quantity, more or less numerous, of minute fissures that mineralogists know as diaclases. They are formed imperceptibly under the influence of frost and thaw in the very heart of hardest stones, producing in them important effects as much from the point of view of the disintegration of mountains as of that of their property of sucking in water, in order to give it out again at the foot of the rocky masses.

These diaclases constitute so many canals, which conduct and carry off the water absorbed by the innumerable pores which compose the internal texture of the stone; they are larger and more numerous in calcareous rocks than in granitic, which accounts for the fact that limestone vegetation is more interesting and varied than that of granite. Now, these rocks soaked with water are reservoirs of coolness and moisture that Nature uses with due circumspection for watering and irrigation. Copious waters often spout from the heart of the most arid rocks, and it is at the foot of the mountain whose craggy head is wholly barren that the richest springs are found. It is also in the heaps of débris, the barren-looking "lappiaz" that the most delicate and often the most brilliant flora is displayed. The roots ramble far through the heaped-up pebbles or into the deepest fissures in search of the coolness and life that they communicate to the organs spread out upon the surface. Thus we see that in Nature a rock-mass plays the part of a sponge; it absorbs superabundant moisture and gives it off to the atmosphere or to the roots of plants—often, indeed, to the atmosphere through the medium of the rock-loving plants, and just as the need makes itself felt. This is the reason why so many delicate plants succeed perfectly when we grow them in the crevices of suitable rocks whereas if we tried to cultivate them otherwise they would be burnt up by the rays of the sun.

THIS being so, it shows how much interest is attached to the cultivation of plants in walls, for not only are they delightfully pictorial when so placed, but it also allows us to grow a whole range of delicate plants that are certain to die if they are given a position with axis Vertical (i. e. spreading horizontally on the ground), on account of decay, brought about by water stagnating among their crowded branches and favoring harmful parasitical growths. Some walls so covered with flowering plants form true botanical gardens—wondrous, ever-changing pictures that one examines and admires with even more enthusiasm than those of the greatest artists, for they are painted by the Great Artist Himself, the Master whose work is above all others.

In such a wall you have only to make a little opening, unless you find one ready and to introduce the roots of your plant, and to fix it in position with a little moss or sphagnum, or a little rather stiff mould; then you make it all firm by means of a few small angular stones that you can even secure with cement if it should seem desirable. Often it does quite well to sow the seeds of such plants as are easily raised from

(*Continued on page 458*)

ANCHUSA MYOSOTIDIFLORA

The hardy perennial Forget-me-not Anchusa

The only plant that has a true blue flower in early spring. This handsome plant can be used either in the open border or for forcing in the greenhouse. It grows equally well in shade, in sun, or in wet places.

Write for new descriptive catalogue giving full information.

Price extra large clumps 60c each.
$5.50 for 10. Delivery free.

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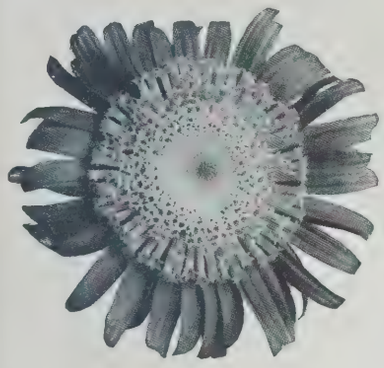

THE SUNSHINE ASTER

Improved Anemone Flowered

ORIGINALLY introduced in England. We offer seeds especially grown for us by a specialist abroad, who succeeded in selecting additional colors and also eliminating a large percentage of single flowers from this strain. White, Blue, Pink, and Lilac, per pkt. 25c. Sunshine Aster, Mixed pkt. 25c.

New Flowers from

Vaughan's

For fifty years we have specialized in seeds, bulbs and plants for ornamental gardening. Our fiftieth anniversary catalog contains the most complete list of flower seeds, annual and perennial, offered in the United States, including many European novelties, offered for the first time. The annual flower seeds section is illustrated in full colors. Catalog free on request.

Among the many *New Flowers from Vaughan's* are:

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Cynoglossum Amabile. A lovely plant 18 to 24 inches tall with flowers of true Forget-me-not Blue. Makes wonderful cut flower material. Pkt. 35c.

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Josephine. A tall French single dark brown with an edging of old gold, and a glint of crimson, with petals of rich velvety texture, borne on long stems. Pkt. 10c.

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Alameda Pink. A beautiful new strain of varying light pink shades of semi-double, crinkly type usually called "Alleghany." The blossoms are very large and attractive. Pkt. 25c.

LUPINUS
Polyphyllus Harkness' Regal Mixture. A mixture of charming new colors, in which rose, buff, flesh and salmon shades predominate. Pkt. 25c.

PANSY
Boulogne Giant Mixture. The flowers are of the largest size, great substance, fine form and are borne on particularly strong stems. They are mostly 3 and 5 blotched, delicately veined, rich colors. Pkt. (250 seeds) 50c.

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Vaughan's Early and Perpetual Flowering. Flowers are very double, borne on stiff stems 15 to 18 in. high. White, Yellow, Rose Pink, Flesh Pink, Deep Rose, Scarlet, Maroon, Copper Red. Per pkt. 35c. Mixture of above 8 colors, per pkt. 35c.

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When the job of mowing the lawn turns to joyful fun due to a perfect mower—good-bye complaints! Man, woman, or child, whoever revels in healthful outdoor exercise, will get real enjoyment out of keeping the lawn well-mown where the mower used is

THE GENUINE

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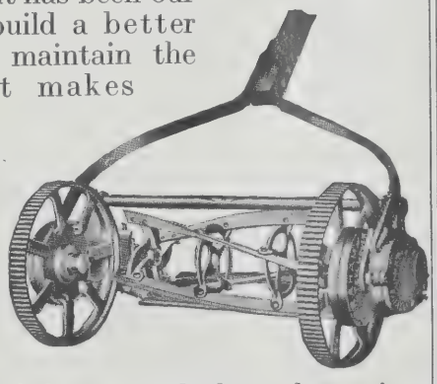

For 57 years it has been our chief aim to build a better mower and to maintain the standard that makes the genuine *"PHILADELPHIA"* better than "The Best!" The *"Graham"* illustrated at the right is the highest lawn mower achievement. Made of finest steel throughout, it is built and balanced for lifetime service.

This is but one of over twenty-seven distinct styles of *Hand, Horse,* and *Motor Mowers,* representing the work of lawn mower specialists, people who have devoted over *half a century to doing one thing well!* If you would be rid of all mower troubles in the future, demand the *Genuine* **"PHILADELPHIA"** If your dealer does not carry the *Genuine* **"PHILADELPHIA"** let our *free* Catalog No. 25 help you to decide on the style that best serves your needs.

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GENUINE "PHILADELPHIA" LAWN MOWERS GUARANTEE FREEDOM FROM ALL LAWN MOWER TROUBLES

The "Wind Flower" of Ancient Myth and Poetry Now Brought to a New Perfection.

This Lovely Ever Blooming

ANEMONE

For Your Garden

ELLIOTT'S "EXCELSIOR" ANEMONE

A superb and exquisite flower, very large, semi-double in form, showing a great variety of delicate tints and brilliant colors—rose hues, purples, lilacs, pinks, vermilions, scarlets. A hardy perennial, easily grown from seed, blooming better the second year. In glorious flower from summer till late fall. *Packet 50c*

Three Other Surpassing Flowers

New English Prize Marigold

Neat and compact in growth—2 to 2½ feet high—very profuse in bloom—flowers of bright golden orange and of very large size. An improved development from the African type. Commands admiration wherever seen. An abiding enrichment for the whole summer, while transients come and go. *Packet 25c*

Elliott's New Giant Verbena

A wonder strain, unequalled for size of bloom and for richness and variety of color. In our trial gardens, this incomparable verbena has been greatly admired. At flower shows it has won first prize wherever exhibited. Easy to grow. *Packet 25c*

Giant Snapdragon (Antirrhinum)

Rare creations of the new "Maximum" type, growing from 3 to 4½ feet tall. A carefully proportioned mixture of fourteen distinct varieties ranging from pure white with yellow blendings, through delicate tints of pink and rose, to deep carmine, and from the faintest lavender to royal purple, including many new and beautiful combinations of color. Gorgeous all summer till frost. *Packet 35c*

New English Prize Marigold

Special Offer One full-sized packet Elliott's "Excelsior" Anemone with one each of these other three charming flowers—all four packets, postpaid..... **$1.00**

We pay postage. Early orders are advised as the supply is limited

FREE—Elliott's Garden Book for 1926 is bigger, more complete, and more helpful than ever before. It describes hundreds of flower specialties and exclusive introductions for the out-of-the-ordinary garden, and a section devoted to the choicest garden vegetables. The edition is limited. Write for your copy to-day.

Elliott Nursery Co.
601 Magee Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

(*Continued from page 415*)

seed, such as Erinus, Linaria alpina, etc.; these you introduce into the fissures by means of some rather stiff soil with which the seeds have been incorporated. In a very few years you will have a wall so superbly beflowered, that it will draw enthusiastic expressions of admiration both from yourself and from your friends.

We have built, here at Floraire (by Geneva in Switzerland), some of these walls destined to accommodate the tenderest and delicatest alpine and saxatile plants. Every one who sees them considers that feature as the most interesting and the most brilliant of the whole garden.

The means whereby these delightful results may be obtained is within the reach of everybody in America as well as in Europe. The first thing is to have a wall thick enough to allow the moisture to condense within it. Of course the retaining walls—like those we have in our French Swiss vineries—are the best, because the soil that is supported by them on the other sides stores a constant supply of moisture in immediate contact with them. I have given in a special chapter of my book: "Les Plantes de Montagnes et des Rochers" a complete description of the proceeding how to build these special walls in a garden for culture purpose. Those who read French can see there the method to employ (it has not been yet translated into English I am sorry to say).

Inches and Acres

F. C. HOGGARTH

A GARDENER must know his garden. For success he must study his own plot. Soils differ, and what is possible in one may not be possible in another. Even neighboring gardens differ; and though to imitate a neighbor may be flattery, it may as surely be a way of failure.

Two gardens I know, forty yards apart, widely differ in nature. Through one runs a vein of clay that the other escapes. In summer, whilst one is hard-baked and cracked, the other is comparatively moist. Not all things do equally well in both and some crops are weeks later in one than in the other.

A true gardener adapts himself to his garden. He explores his soil and bases plans and hopes upon knowledge. He does not persist in growing unsuitable things. He accepts his limitations and his opportunities. For whatever the nature of the ground, there are always some things that will do well in it. If some doors are closed others are open. The situation also has to be considered, the incidence of light and shade, questions of shelter and of exposure, of moisture and wind.

A garden by the sea, breathing the salt spray differs greatly from a plot carved out of rich meadow-land, as that differs from a reclaimed patch on the edge of a moor-land. They vary in possibility. Each may be a place of light and of beauty, yet of its own order, with its own individuality.

If, through exposed bleakness, we cannot have high-growing blooms, we may cultivate a garden of lowly things that keep near to the earth. There are dwarfish "Alpine flowers that have learned to dwell where gales blow," and it may be some of them will find a home in our exposed plot and never know fear.

If expensive new-fashioned blooms are beyond our skill and means, there are always the old-fashioned flowers, those our grandmothers loved, Pansy and Foxglove, Larkspur and Rosemary—"poke-bonnet" flowers, as they have been called.

Though there be but a few handfuls of earth on a bare rock, the place is not without possibility. It may have its revelation of beauty, its fragrance, its healing. Nature and her ministries of sun and air and dew and rain will be kind even to our square inches, and if we have vision it may become a veritable God's plot. But we have not always vision and we do not always see the possibilities. In one's own garden there is a proneness to discontent. If only the soil were kindlier, or the plot more spacious or less exposed! Then we might have a garden worthy the name.

"Poor little plot," we say, as we think of the spaciousness and variety, the wealth of skill and of gold everywhere evident in these others. Yet things may not be so unequal as they seem. In political economy there is a law of diminishing returns that holds good of gardens and of much else in life. The millionaire's sovereign buys less real pleasure than the village child's shilling. To double the size of one's house or garden is not necessarily to increase one's joy. Fine and spacious grounds may be a smaller heritage than our humbler plot. Some get more happiness out of inches than others out of acres.

If, however, we have no sufficient armor against discontent it is best not to lead ourselves into temptation. Better in that case visit gardens that will stir moods of gladness and gratitude, and places that will inspire one with the possibility of inches where beauty has been won from adversity.

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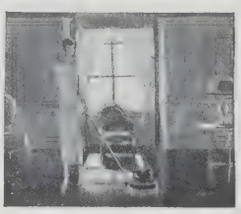
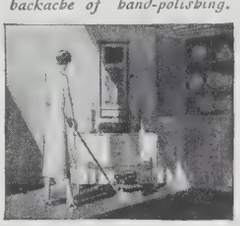


1. *Keeping my floors beautifully polished is now a pleasure—just guiding my Ponsell gently along. Gone is the backache of hand-polishing.*

2. *My Ponsell is equally good on my large stretches of bare floor or on the narrow borders between my rugs.*

3. *"Will it go into corners and up to the baseboard?" Certainly it will. There, I polished that corner, not a dull spot left.*

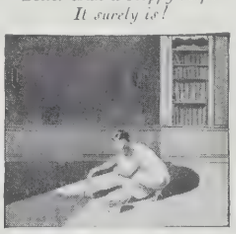


4. *And now I can polish around and under my furniture without having to move it. My Ponsell reaches narrow awkward places without any trouble. Hasn't it all become easy!*

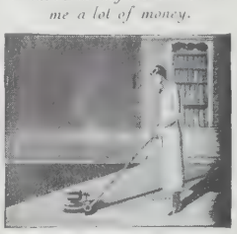
5. *Scrubbing my kitchen floor is just as easy. I simply attach the scrubbing brush and watch my floor turn snow-white. "Better than a sloppy-mop?" It surely is!*

6. *Now a few strokes of the "squegee", (which came with my Ponsell), dry up my floor in a jiffy. Oh!—by the way, —last Fall my Ponsell saved me a lot of money.*

7. *With it, I had no trouble at all in bringing back to its original beauty, my stained, scratched dining room floor.*

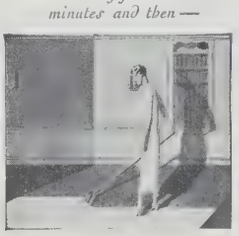


8. *All I had to do was first to spread Varnish remover on —I let it dry for six or seven minutes and then —*

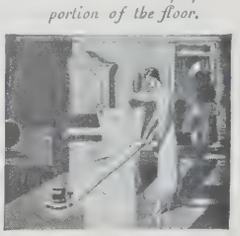


9. *I attached the steel wire brush armed with a pad of steel wool and went over the prepared portion of the floor.*

10. *Off came the old dirty finish, leaving the wood as fresh as new. I then attached the sandpapering pad and smoothed and brought out the grain.*



11. *All I had left to do was apply a little liquid wax with the Ponsell waxing brush and —*



12. *With the Polishing brush I brought the wax to a high lustre and behold! My floor is spotless and gleaming for all to see.*

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G. & H. B. 2-26

Hearthstone Editor's Chat

This is a department for each one who has a house to build or decorate, a new interior to finish, or an old familiar room to make more attractive.

It is planned for just one purpose: to bring to each home-maker all the aid and advice so freely offered by the men and women of the business world to-day. It is a meeting-place where the manufacturer, the decorators, the craftsmen may place their helpful booklets, their free bureaus of service in the hands of those who value such help.

This department is for each of our readers. Each Booklet listed may be had upon request. Order by number only and as many as you wish.

Address: Hearthstone Editor,
Garden & Home Builder,
Garden City, N. Y.

Solving the Curtain Problem

STUDY the room as a whole, weighing each important point before buying one yard of curtaining. The color to be used in any room depends on its size, its use, its location and the number of its windows. Strong, dark colors tend to make a room seem small in size. Dull and light colors, grays, blues, blue-greens add to its sense of space. A dark room in shaded location, or on the north side of the house, with scarcity of windows, or with windows poorly placed can be made almost sunshiny if the right colors be used for curtains. Yellow has the greatest light-giving quality, but cream, buff, and all its shades also bring this sense of cheer.

All fabrics of blue and violet and their various tones absorb light rays themselves, and hence should be used only in the many windowed room or one with southern or western exposure. The question of warmth of tone also enters in. Does the room need a cool color scheme? Blues and greens and gray will give this with a dash of orange for cheer.

Since the primary function of a window is to admit light and air, this must not be lost sight of in considering the three things that curtains are supposed to do: to screen the room from the gaze of passersby, to modify and diffuse the light, and to bring beauty and color to the room. When used as a screen, the best results are gained by shirring the glass curtains on rods. Where this matter of privacy need not be considered, the curtains are most pleasing if hung on rings so that they may be easily drawn back.

Points to Consider

1st THE WINDOWS
Are they too large? Too small? Of irregular size? What is their height? Width? Their exposure: on street or private lawn? What kind of rods are to be used? What color and kind of shades?

2nd THE ROOM
What is its size and purpose? Its color scheme? Is it dark? Sunny? What side of the house is it on? Are its walls plain or neutral in tone? Are figured papers used? What is its woodwork?

3rd FURNITURE
Rich? Simple? Dark? Light? Figured or plain upholstery?

4th THE FLOOR
Its color and quality. Is the rug plain or figured? What color?

5th THE OUTSIDE OF HOUSE
Remember that every passerby shares your windows. Make them harmonious. No matter what the over-draperies may be, the glass curtains should have the same tone, even though of different designs and fabrics.

Curtain Booklets Free for the Asking

(Ask for booklets by number only, using coupon on page 462)

No. 46 DECORATORS' METHODS OF WINDOW CURTAINING
Quaker Lace Company.

No. 44 YOUR HOME AND THE INTERIOR DECORATOR
F. Schumacher & Co.

No. 74 THE ATTRACTIVE HOME, HOW TO PLAN ITS DECORATION
Armstrong Cork Co.

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Orinoka Mills.

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Elms & Sellon (Standish)

No. 55 ROD & WINDOW DRAPING
Kirsch Mfg. Co.

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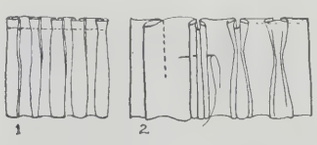
Protexwell Corp.

The shape of the window also plays a part in the selection of fabrics as the style of curtains used for draperies can do much to overcome architectural defects. A too-large window can be made to appear smaller by covering part of the glass with over-draperies and valance. The small window is apparently enlarged by fastening the rods above and outside the framework. The combination of these two methods will bring a semblance of uniformity where there are various-sized windows.

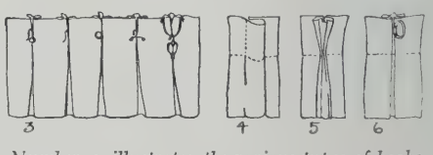
The style and use of the room must be considered carefully. A low-ceilinged, cottage type of house requires different curtains from one with high ceilings. A library needs a different treatment from the sunparlor, or the cheery living room.

Of ways of hanging curtains there are many, and here again the whole room must be studied. With straight line casements curtains are most pleasing if they hang in straight folds. Where it is desirable to hold them back, this may be done so loosely as to suggest the simple straight lines. Where the window has an arched top, the draped curtain accentuates this architectural feature. Glass curtains should not be tied back. There is one place, however, where this may be done and that is with the simple ruffled curtain in the cottage type of house. Here we go back to the time when these small cottages fronted early American village streets, when curtains framed the window but were tied back so that as much light as possible might penetrate and *where each passerby might be seen!*

The use of a valance with the over-draperies depends on the height and size of the room. A valance gives a sense of finish to a window, but where the ceiling is low, a valance makes it appear still lower. The use of a narrow valance will prevent this in some measure and if the room be narrow, the horizontal line of such valance adds to its apparent width. There is a curtain rod that gets around this



Number 1 is a box-plaited heading. Number 2 shows the successive steps in making the plaits in a French heading



Number 3 illustrates the various types of hooks and rings while Numbers 4 and 5 show the first fold and last plait in making a French heading. Number 6 shows the manner of sewing the plait to the curtain ring

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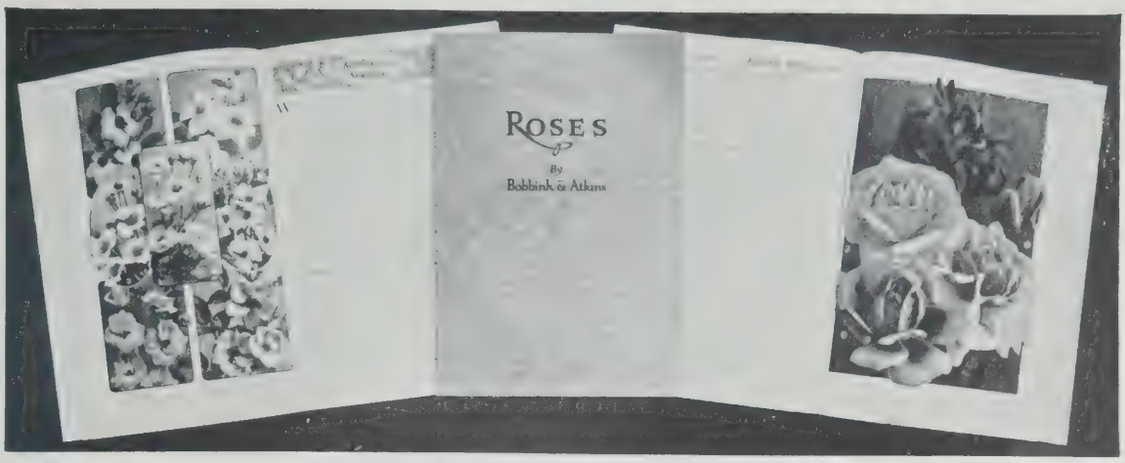

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difficulty in charming fashion. This is a double rod with the arm for the valance only 11 inches long. This permits a valance over the draperies but not over the glass curtain and there is no bare rod showing. Rods may be had either round or flat and curved to fit round the corners of the casement. Where the over-draperies are to be gathered on the rods, flat rods are best, round rods being preferable when the curtain is hung with rings. There are also rods to fit bay-windows and even triple rods fitted into one attachment. This rod will carry the glass curtains, over-draperies and a valance or lambrequin where desired.

In hanging curtains, the glass curtains are usually hung to the sill, with, if possible, the rod placed close to the glass. The draperies are hung to the top of the baseboard. Where there is a group of windows, a wide center window and two narrower side windows, this should be treated as one window. The center window should have two glass curtains and each of the side windows but one, with over-draperies at the sides of the narrow windows only. Where windows are of the casement type, if inward swinging, the glass curtain may be shirred top and bottom on rods fastened directly on the casement. If they swing outward, the curtain rod should be put on the window frame above the casement. It is well to remember in buying glass curtains that a pure white curtain produces a glare that is very bad for the eyes. Glass curtains should be made of fabrics in tone of ecru, amber, yellow, gray or deep cream.

All these many factors should be carefully studied before buying the material for one's curtains. It is then time to turn to the bewildering array of excellent designs and fabrics that is spread out for the choosing. Not content with bringing the most exquisite of colorings and material, the manufacturers of these fabrics are guaranteeing them sunfast and tubfast as well: beauty and serviceability woven on one loom. This enters directly into the question of cost of curtains, for where a material has such a guarantee the buying of expensive curtains is justified. Damasks, casement cloth for roller shades, fine nets and chintz, striped silk effects, with velvets, silks, and cotton fabrics in plain, matching colors all may now be had backed by this guarantee.

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"The bathroom was my greatest problem. I shook my head over it many a time and wished we could afford to make it entirely over. Yet the final solution made all the difference in the world and cost only a small amount.

"We replaced the old, dark-colored toilet seat with a handsome, new, all-white Church Toilet Seat. Now you'd hardly know the room. It always was immaculate, for that matter, but now it *looks* so. More than one guest has said, 'What a *lovely* bathroom!'"

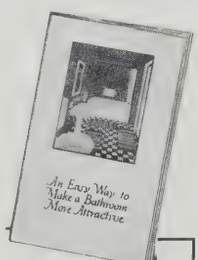
The handsome white surface of the Church Seat is a thick, ivory-like sheating. It never has to be painted or refinished. It is permanent. Easy to clean as porcelain. Perfectly sanitary. Fits any toilet. You can install it yourself in a few minutes. Obtainable at any plumbers.

Send for "An Easy Way to Make A Bathroom More Attractive"

THIS is the title of an attractively illustrated little book of sixteen pages, just off the press, that tells the story of the interesting way in which one woman discovered how to make her bathroom more attractive. If you have sometimes wished that your own bathroom looked a little more attractive, this book will certainly be of value to you, and it is FREE. Send for a copy, together with a free sample of Sani-white Sheathing. Tear out the coupon now and mail it to-day. C. F. Church Mfg. Co., Dept. L2, Holyoke, Mass.

Church Seats
sani-white

LOOK FOR THIS NAME ON UNDER-SIDE OF SEAT



Mail this coupon

C. F. CHURCH MFG. CO.
Dept. L2, Holyoke, Mass.
With no obligation on my part, please send a free copy of your book. "An Easy Way to Make a Bathroom More Attractive," and a free sample of Sani-white Sheathing to:

Name.....

Street.....

City..... *State*.....

Why Stone for the Country House

(*Continued from page 412*)

day of a delightful color. One such house built in 1724 may be seen on the "Street Road," a mile or two West of Street Road Station on the Philadelphia-West Chester trolley. This old house, by the way, has a beautiful chimney breast and panelling in one or two of the older rooms.

Quite a customary treatment for the stone walls under the porches is to plaster them smooth in a white coat finish, thus giving a very cool, inviting appearance to the porch, the finest kind of a surface for shadows, and a smoother, softer surface to live near than is possible with a pointed wall.

Date stones are a detail in connection with the old mason's work that contrasts very strongly with the modern. There was not the same apparent effort to get an exact geometric curve to the top of a stone or to have carefully moulded dog-eared corners, etc., as is often the case to-day, but a nicely colored, local stone of sufficient size was selected and after being lettered was built into the wall as just the right place to look the best. Occasionally one sees date stones with other markings more interesting than the initials or names of the owner and his wife. As for instance in the gable of a quaint little house in Newton Township, Delaware Co., Pa., where under the date 1756 and the initials of the owner and his wife it notes "Locust Year." Opposite the bar-room door of an old road house in Paradise, Lancaster County, the great stone slabs forming the floor of the porch and worn smooth by their many years of service show a carving of the old wooden pump.

THE more we study the results obtained by the old-time masons the more we realize that much of the charm of the work is derived from the use in each community of the materials that were available in that community and resulting in an entirely appropriate and harmonious whole.

In Bennington, and other marble districts of Vermont a Pennsylvanian is struck with the lavish use of marble for sidewalks with the initials of the masons carefully cut in. So, in Pennsylvania the most used parts of the yard surrounding the house, and sometimes the entire barn yard, are paved with large local stone, laid to form an even surface, though the stones themselves are of varying thickness and shapes and often of immense size, involving no end of labor and care in fitting and placing.

ALL of the above applies to the exteriors, but in many ways to those who are fond of such things the study of the inside finishing of stone buildings is even more interesting than the exterior and shows with what care and appreciation the old-time masons did their work. A cellar stairs will have a niche provided in the wall at just the proper place for a candlestick to be kept. A little stone shelf will be provided for a door key, a niche on the side of a fireplace, recesses in fireplaces and the innumerable little details around farm houses, even spring houses and smoke houses, etc., all show real thought.

The topic of this article is supposed to be "Why Stone for the Country House?" There is no desire to overlook the beautiful effects that can be procured by the use of all frame in building or all brick, or with a combination perhaps of the two but, it may be asked, is it ever possible to get from the modern substitute that satisfying look of substantial comfort, the charm of being an integral part of the beauty of country valley or hillside, we are sure to find in our old stone buildings?

$100 For a Little Garden Plan

A PRIZE of $100 is announced by the New York Botanical Garden to be awarded for a garden plan for a plot 40 x 52 ft. Second and third prizes of $75 and $25 respectively will also be awarded. The prize winning plan will be actually put into being in the New York Botanical Garden during the spring or summer of this year where it will be maintained on public exhibition for at least one year.

The competition is open to all persons professional or amateur other than the employees or members of the staff of the New York Botanical Garden. Further particulars may be had on application to the Director of the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York, N. Y. Plans in this competition must be submitted by noon on March 1st.

The jury of awards will consist of three experts representing the Garden Club of America, the Federated Garden Clubs of New York State, and the New York Botanical Garden.

Prize-Winning Dahlias

Charles Stratton, a prize winner everywhere; Miss Bridgeton; Lyndora and all leading Dahlias that have won prizes at all the shows.

Our healthy stock is unlimited. We fill orders promptly, without substitution. All stock guaranteed true to name and of best quality.

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Growers of Dahlias, Peonies and Gladioli

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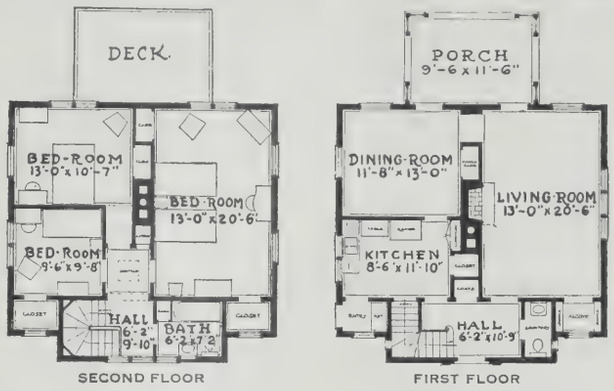


Here is a House You Can afford to own

Complete working Plans $15.00

HOME builders who want authentic design in a small house will find it combined in this house with an unusually livable floor plan arrangement.

And at a cost within easy reach of those with modest means.

Note the compact efficiency of the room arrangement, the comfortable size of rooms, the ample closets and the ease with which this house can be administered.

As the largest lumber manufacturers in the country Weyerhaeuser Forest Products has been searching for years for just such houses as this to assist prospective home owners in getting full value for their money.

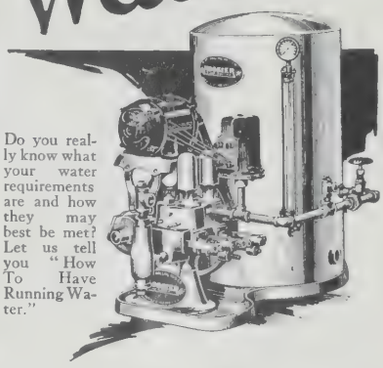
If you like this house send $15.00 for a complete set of working drawings from which you can take bids and build *this* home just as shown.

Or, if you would like to look over 11 other houses in this series, a portfolio of illustrations will be mailed postpaid on receipt of 25 cents.

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS

811 *Merchants Nat. Bk. Bldg.* · Saint Paul, Minn.

How to have Running Water!



Do you really know what your water requirements are and how they may best be met? Let us tell you "How To Have Running Water."

All water systems are not alike. Different types are made for varying purposes. If your supply of running water under pressure is to be satisfactory, much depends upon your getting the pumping equipment that is best suited to your needs.

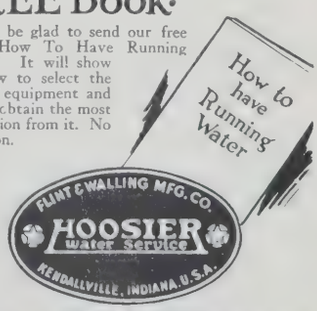
There is a Hoosier Water System that exactly meets your requirements. There is a Hoosier that will give you the convenience of city water at LESS than city water cost. It uses any source of supply and any power. Protected inside and out by our exclusive GALVAZINK process. Easy to install, simple, economical.

FLINT & WALLING MFG Co
43 Oak St. Kendallville, Ind.

Also manufacturers of the famous STAR Windmills.

Get this FREE Book!

We will be glad to send our free book "How To Have Running Water." It will show you how to select the RIGHT equipment and how to obtain the most satisfaction from it. No obligation.



GALVAZINK

New Flowering Shrubs

Magnificent New Varieties

French Philadelphus

(*Mock Orange*)

These new and rare varieties of imported French Philadelphus afford you an opportunity to add an unusual and beautiful touch to your home plantings at a very moderate cost.

As can be judged from the illustration above, they differ in important respects from the ordinary varieties of Philadelphus, especially in size, fragrance and profusion of flowers; also in length of blooming season.

At present we are able to offer the following new and incomparably beautiful varieties of Philadelphus at extremely reasonable prices:

ALBATRE.—Very showy. Dense panicles of white double flowers. Very bushy. Grows to four or five feet in height. (Single plants $1.00 each.)

VIRGINALIS.—Truly magnificent new variety. The flowers are large, handsome and sweetly fragrant. Blooming season very long. The bush has good foliage and grows moderately tall. (Single plants $1.00 each.)

GLACIER.—One of the best new varieties. Wonderfully attractive, thick clusters of cream-colored flowers, giving effect of one enormous double flower. Grows to five feet in height. (Single plants $1.00 each.)

SPECIAL OFFER { Two-year-old bushy plants. Your choice of above varieties..... } **5 Shrubs for $4.50**

10 Shrubs for $8.50

Shipment at planting time. Safe arrival guaranteed. These unusual varieties are hard to secure and our stock is limited. Make sure of getting them by ordering immediately.

FREE America's foremost catalog of shrubbery, trees, evergreens, vines, plants and seeds. Beautifully illustrated; every variety carefully and accurately described. Full of helpful, practical suggestions for beautifying garden and home grounds. Write today for free copy.

THE STORRS & HARRISON COMPANY

Nurserymen and Seedsmen for 72 Years

BOX G2 **PAINESVILLE, OHIO**

Stepping Ahead of Spring

(*Continued from page 420*)

TALL-GROWING ANNUALS FOR BACKGROUNDS AND SCREENS

At the back of the bed of low-growing annuals, or in the hardy border, there is often need of some tall-growing flower. Occasionally, too, there will be need for a screen for some unsightly object; or for a temporary hedge. The tall-growing annuals are also most effective when planted against a high wall, or the side of a building.

The Cosmos, of course, is one of the most charming of all tall growing flowers, but many persons never consider it because it blooms so late. In the new Extra Early Colossal type, however, this objection is overcome, and these giant-flowered beauties may be enjoyed even by the gardener of the Northern states. There is also the still more recent Early Double-flowering type which you will surely want.

Not so well known, but equally beautiful, and very easy to grow, are the annual Larkspurs, which I would place at very near the top of the list of annuals both for garden use and for cutting; these too may be had in a number of delightful shades, Exquisite, a soft rose pink, being a variety which has "taken" everywhere. They attain a height of about three feet; and may be sown in the open as well as started in a frame.

More bold and gaudy are the annual Chrysanthemums, very vigorous in growth, and fine for planting at a distance, where they will show up finely. Against the shrubbery, or in some fence corner, try the new giant Spider-flower (Cleome gigantea), with its odd but beautiful flower heads held four or five feet in the air.

Not so tall, but making a shrub-like, hard-wooded growth, is the Clarkia, always charming either growing or as a cut-flower, and now doubly so in its new double-flowered varieties.

The Lavatera, or Annual Mallow, has never gained the popularity which it surely deserves. It is one of the showiest of all annuals, and easily grown; the variety Loveliness is of a most artistic shade of pink. And don't forget Stocks, of which the new mammoth flowering beauty strain form well branched plants, which will bloom constantly from mid-summer until frost. For a dense substantial summer "hedge," I know of nothing more effective, and effectual, than a row of the new Castor Bean plant, Red Spire. This is one of the novelties of recent years that is a distinct and worth-while acquisition.

DWARF GROWING PLANTS FOR EDGING AND BORDERS

Many a flower-bed would have its beauty enhanced a hundredfold by the addition of a suitable border. With present prices for bedding plants, the setting out of a border is a consideration. One may, however, at a trifling cost, use annuals adapted to this purpose, either starting the plants in a frame, where immediate effects are desired, or by sowing the seed thinly, very early in the spring, along the edge of the bed or border. Some of them will bloom from seed in a few weeks.

Sweet Alyssum is still one of the most attractive of all border plants, and Little Gem continues to hold its own as probably the best variety for this purpose, making a compact uniform growth. Ageratum, with a more upright growth, may be used by itself, or will give a very pretty, dainty effect by planting a row of it just behind the Sweet Alyssum; Blue Perfection is a fine variety. Another dainty combination is to alternate plants of Sweet Alyssum and Lobelia, in a single row. The new giant flowered variety Tenuoir is good for this purpose. The named dwarf Marigolds, such as Little Brownie (or Legion of Honor), Golden Ball, or Mahogany, make excellent borders; as do also the little Tagetes. For a more spreading border, which will grow out over the grass, and be a mass of flowers until hard frost, use one of the named Verbenas, such as Lucifer. For hot, dry locations there is no low-growing plant to compare with Portulaca. This may be planted in the usual mixed colors, but for something really striking try the new giant-flowered Parana, or the double-flowered Orange.

TRAILING ANNUALS FOR BANKS AND WALLS; AND SOME THAT CLIMB

A bank or a rough wall often offers quite a problem in the beautifying of the place. Skillfully handled such an obstacle can be made one of the most attractive features of the entire planting.

Nasturtiums, which bloom best in rather poor soil, are ideal annuals for such a location. Here too you will get surprising results by selecting one or two colors, instead of planting the usual mixture. One of my favorite combinations is Sunlight and Midnight, planted together—clear gold, and dark mahogany. There are many other fine shades available. The Balcony type of Petunia is also ideal for this purpose, and nothing else will give such a constant sheet of color. Verbenas

(*Continued on page 468*)

Improved European Filberts

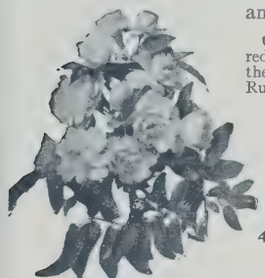
Beautiful Shrubs and Real Nut Producers

Hardy and adapted to the more Northern states—these beautiful plants fill an important place in ornamental plantings and nut borders for Walks and Drives. Other Hall specialties are:

Mary Wallace—Hardy Pillar Rose. A fine, strong self-supporting Rose 6 to 8 feet high, with large, glossy foliage. Blooms freely in Spring and has fine buds in Summer and Fall. Flowers semi-double, bright, clear rose-pink, with salmon base.

Silver Lace Vine (Polygonum Aubertii)—The fastest growing climbing vine known—(splendid coverage the first year.)

Emily Gray—New Yellow Climbing Rose. Glossy, crinkled holly-like foliage, golden yellow buds, large semi-double fragrant buff flowers.



Everblooming Red Rugosa

New Everblooming Rugosa Rose—For mass and hedge plantings—(not for the rose garden).

Clusters of beautiful bright red flowers resembling bunches of red carnations. Very double with petal edges serrated and with the beautiful deep green, healthy foliage characteristic of the Rugosa Rose. Blooms continually from early Summer until frost.

These are only a few of our specialties. Many others are illustrated in full color in our Free Catalog. **Send for Catalog today** and find out about our splendid assortment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Berry Plants, etc.

L. W. HALL COMPANY, INC.
455 Cutler Bldg. **Rochester, N. Y.**
Send for Free Catalog of
Splendid Nursery Stock of all kinds

Better Perennials----By Farr

A garden of perennials has a charm all its own. Even the most careless and unobserving visitor seems to respond to its persuasive spell. Perennials have a personality that draws you to them, and contact only makes them more delightful.

Since the very beginning of the Farr Nursery we have specialized in perennials—Better Perennials—adding to our collection year by year the new or the rare varieties that meet our standards and policies. This collection now includes

Farr's Wyomissing Irises
Farr's Hybrid Delphiniums
Rare Plants for Rockeries
Hemerocallis—Yellow Day-Lilies
Hardy Chrysanthemums
Anemones in variety
Oriental Poppies
Hardy Phlox

Nearly three score species and two hundred varieties of Better Perennials for borders, massing and rockeries, are constantly under observation and propagation. Our shrub collection is equally valuable, including a group of rare French Lilacs, Philadelphus, Deutzia, Callicarpa and Prunus.

Farr's Wyomissing Iris

To the great Iris family **Farr's Wyomissing Seedlings** bring a richness of color and quality of bloom that lifts them far above the usual varieties in trade today. Of 29 varieties introduced, 21 have been rated from 7.2 to 9.1 by the American Iris Society, with 8 varieties to be passed upon.

Better Plants----by Farr

The 1926 edition of our catalogue, will tell you more about Better Perennials, describing all these rare varieties, and show how they can be made a distinct addition to your garden. To our regular customers a copy will be sent without further notice. Others who are interested in Better Plants and better gardens may have a copy on request.

FARR NURSERY CO.

104 Garfield Ave. **Wyomissing, Penna.**

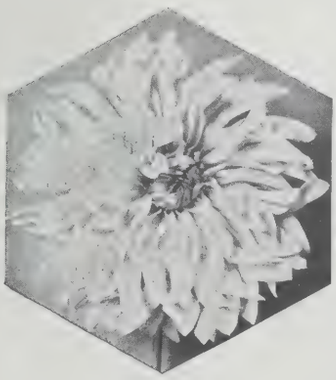
August 11, 1925.

"Your plants arrived in wonderful condition; very few even temporarily wilted after being set out. They have been in the ground nearly a month and the large majority of them are doing famously. I wish to express my appreciation for the promptness with which my order was handled—an appreciation which extends not only to your office force, but also the men who developed the plants. They were certainly beautiful plants and I am fully aware of the work that was necessary to raise them."—Dr. Arthur E. Allen, Minnesota.

In a Wyomissing Rock Garden

Ransom's Dahlia Seed

For Your Flower Garden



THE finest dahlias may be grown from seed. Sow dahlia seed in the spring and enjoy a riot of wonderful color late in summer. They are easy to raise, and much cheaper than the bulbs. We offer seven distinct types.

Cactus Dahlias. Pkt. 25c; 3 pkts. 60c; ⅛ oz. 95c.
Collarette Dahlias. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ⅛ oz. 45c.
Peony Flowered. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; ⅛ oz. 55c.
Single Dahlias. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ⅛ oz. 35c.
Decorative Dahlias. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; ⅛ oz. 55c.
Pompon Dahlias. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; ⅛ oz. 55c.
Double Dahlias. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; ⅛ oz. 55c.

NURSERY SPECIAL
3 year bearing Concord grape vines **50c** each; 3 for **$1.25**; **doz. $4.00** postpaid

SPECIAL OFFER
We offer postpaid one packet each of above seven types of dahlia seed for **75c.**

A postal brings one of the most practical seed and nursery catalogues published to-day. Every reader of *Garden & Home Builder* should have a copy.

RANSOM SEED & NURSERY COMPANY
GENEVA, OHIO

The Best Seed Catalog for 1926

MICHELL'S

DESCRIBES and illustrates the best varieties in Flowers, Vegetables, Bulbs, and Plants. Color plates of the newest originations, including the two wonderful new Dahlias, **Calvin Coolidge, Jr.** and **Florence Michell.** Not just a catalogue, but a helpful book of 192 pages, which can make success in your garden easier.

Includes most every proved aid for the flower and vegetable garden, dependable fertilizers, insect destroyers, weed eradicators, garden and greenhouse tools and implements, and poultry supplies of all kinds.

GRASS SEED HEADQUARTERS FOR OVER 30 YEARS

—close specializing has enabled us to develop a perfect mixture for every lawn, pleasure ground and field condition. Our catalogue tells how to solve your every lawn problem.

Write to-day for this catalog. **Mention this advertisement** and take advantage of these **SPECIAL OFFERS** to *Garden & Home Builder* readers.

American Beauty Asters

Longer, heavier stems than on Late Branching Asters, bearing flowers of 4 to 5 inches diameter.

Lavender.....15c. pkt.
Shell Pink.....15c. pkt.
White.....15c. pkt.
Crimson.....15c. pkt.

One pkt. each, all four, value 60c. **for 50c**

Giant Snapdragons

(*Antirrhinums.*) Spikes 2 to 3 feet in length, with monster flowers in rare colors.

Giant Garnet.....10c. pkt.
Giant Pink.....10c. pkt.
Giant Scarlet.....10c. pkt.
Giant White.....10c. pkt.
Giant Yellow.....10c. pkt.
Giant Brilliant Rose.....10c. pkt.

One pkt. each, all six, value 60c. **for 50c**

Michell's Giant Dahlia-Flowered ZINNIAS (*Illustrated above*)

Sensationally large flowers, measuring 4 to 6 inches across, resembling decorative dahlias. Distinctive new colors:—
Crimson Giant, largest red....20c. pkt.
Golden State, orange yellow...20c. pkt.
Oriole, orange and gold bicolor..20c. pkt.
One pkt. each, all three, value 60c. **for 50c**

Special Group Offer

all three of these collections, 13 pkts. in all.

Value $1.80, to Garden & Home Builder Readers for **$1.00**

Attach $1.00 bill to your request for catalog and get this rare bargain. (***Postpaid anywhere***)

HENRY F. MICHELL CO.
520 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa.

(*Continued from page 466*)

are excellent for the same purpose. The Sand Verbena is not well known, but is a most attractive trailing tender annual, with scented, rosy, verbena-like flowers. The Periwinkle, or Myrtle (Vinca minor) gives the effect of a spreading plant, and has very handsome foliage as well as pretty, gay-colored flowers—but of course, it's a perennial and best obtained in plants.

Most sensational of the annual climbers introduced for many years is the Cardinal Climber. Not only the brilliant scarlet flowers, but also the deeply cut, fern-like foliage, make it one of the most graceful of all climbing plants. The Canary-bird flower, with its curious clear yellow blooms, may be effectively combined with this.

The most rapid growing of all, for situations where shade or a close screen is wanted quickly, is the Japanese hop (Humulus), with its prettily variegated green and white foliage. Cobea scandens, the old-fashioned "cup-and-saucer vine," is very beautiful, but should be started early indoors, for planting north of Philadelphia; it is, however, well worth the trouble.

FLOWERS FOR CUTTING

No matter how many flowers there may be in the garden, there should always be some especially planted for cutting. A good plan is to put these in short rows in the vegetable garden, where they can be easily and well cared for. Among the very best for this purpose are the following: Sweet-peas, because of their charm of form, color, fragrance, and length of stock combined; Asters, Snapdragons, Stocks, Larkspurs, Calliopsis, Mignonette, the Blue-lace flower (Didiscus), Early Cosmos, Candytuft, Clarkia, African Daisy, Centaurea Calendula, especially Orange King; named varieties of the new Marigolds and Zinnias, including particularly the new Picotee Zinnias, Corn-flowers, Nigella Miss Jekyll, and above all plenty of Baby's-breath (Gypsophila) to make several plantings, for nothing so enhances the beauty of a bouquet or a vase of cut flowers as a few sprays of this.

What Are Your Vegetable Needs?

ADOLPH KRUHM

NOW, then, what do you want? Do you plan for a salad garden, or a garden of vegetable luxuries; a garden of vegetable roots or a good, general all round, well-balanced utility garden? I would help you to the best of each but alas, the difficulties in that are as great as the climatic, soil, and seasonal variations of our great country. The gardener south of the Mason and Dixon line cannot enjoy lettuce salad like his neighbor north of Philadelphia; the sandy soil of New Jersey will grow ideal Melons, Peppers, and Eggplants which the Northwestern readers cannot possibly achieve. Where the temperature, even during the summer months, varies 20 to 30 degrees between sunset and sunrise, Lima Beans and Corn will not thrive, except in their hardiest strains which also means diminished size, increased fibre, and consequently poorer quality.

The modern seed catalogues are much more informative to the customer than the old time price lists—they are more honest, pointing out the limitations of classes and varieties as well as their possibilities. A careful study of these books will afford much help. But perhaps you want selections, ready made. So here are my recommendations, based on my life long hobby.

FOR THAT GARDEN OF GREENS

Supposing that your garden space is limited and that you are exceptionally fond of greens and salads. It is surprising what an amount of food can be produced on a plot say 20 x 30 ft., provided the right varieties are selected and the crops are grown in proper rotation.

The classes and varieties suggested below include Early, All-season, and Late crops. New Zealand Spinach should be planted on the outskirts as it will spread. Swiss Chard may be planted along the path where it is readily accessible. After the Lettuces have seen their day, that ground may be planted to Celery and Cabbage. And around August 1st, the New Zealand Spinach or Swiss Chard may be disposed of to make room for Chinese Cabbage which is the latest fall crop.

(*Continued on page 472*)

"Not cheaper but better"—*Attachment Plugs*

Note: *This plug is manufactured by the same firm that originated and developed switchplates and convenience outlets made of Genuine Bakelite.*

WHAT Rolls-Royce means in luxurious cars and Haviland in exquisite china, the Connecticut-Bakelite Attachment Plug *is* to all other attachment plugs.

IT is the **first** 100% Genuine Bakelite Attachment Plug to be marketed. It will not crumble nor will the prongs in the cap loosen when accidentally dropped or stepped upon.

← LOOK FOR THIS PLUG ON YOUR NEXT PURCHASE

ALTHOUGH made in several colors, it can easily be identified by the trademark on the inside of the body and the four indentations on the outside of the cap—one of the features included in our patented design.

MORE than fifty prominent manufacturers of appliances have adopted our plug as standard equipment, which is a **definite indication** of quality. They are paying approximately 100% more for the "Genuine Bakelite" Plug in order to give the public better service.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY
MAIN OFFICE & FACTORY, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
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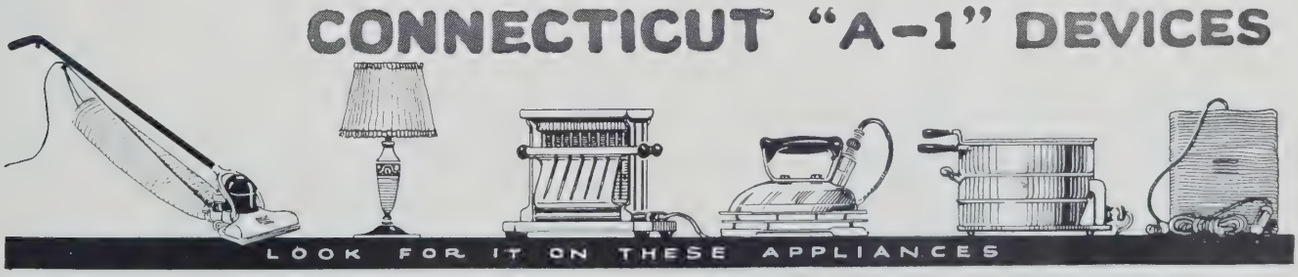
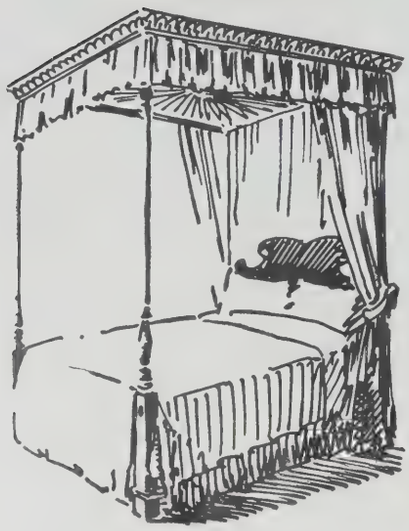
CONNECTICUT "A-1" DEVICES

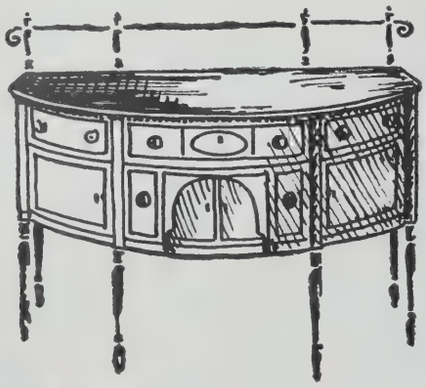


LOOK FOR IT ON THESE APPLIANCES

How Many of These Antiques Can You Identify?



The following antiques are shown on this page: Sheraton four-poster Bed of around 1780; "Roundabout" chair, popular until about 1770; Stiegel Cockatoo Tumbler, of around 1770; Sheraton sideboard of around 1790; Empire Sofa of 1830, There are 250 other illustrations of antiques in ANTIQUES.



ANTIQUES by Sarah M. Lockwood is a book for all who are interested in early American furniture; written particularly for those people who would like nothing better than a real, old-fashioned American home. For a great many years now the furniture of our forefathers has been out of fashion; shoved into the background by factory made "Period" stuff, swamped under the "Mission" deluge and such-like notions that have changed too rapidly for us to remember that up in the attic and out in the barn are the fine sturdy pieces that stood by our Colonial fathers while they were making a nation for us.

Today, with that swift enthusiasm with which America does everything, we want them back. We want them all back—and at the same time we are slightly puzzled and slightly uneasy as to who these old friends are. Their faces are familiar but we can't remember their names.

As a matter of fact, it is not difficult to find out. The subject of Early American Furniture is not an exhaustive one. It covers only a short period of time—from 1620 to about 1850. During that time we were too busy snaking stumps out of the ground, fighting savages, and pulling off a war of Independence to make such a lot of furniture. That is to say, it is no such problem as English or French or Italian furniture is to the people of those countries, and yet they seem to be able to understand theirs and to furnish their homes in their own traditions.

ANTIQUES was written just to solve the problem of the true American home for you. Concise, it covers the whole field of American Antiques. Informative, it tells you just what you want to know. Clear, it identifies each piece by a detailed description and an exact drawing. Handy, it is arranged alphabetically so that you can locate any name or subject more easily than a word in a small dictionary. It is written by an expert, Sarah M. Lockwood, who knows her subject well and in addition writes charmingly of it, and it is illustrated by over two hundred and fifty drawings by Ernest Stock, who happily is also an expert in this field. To all this the finest publisher's craftsmanship has been added to make ANTIQUES the most beautiful as well as the most needed book of its type.

ANTIQUES

By Sarah M. Lockwood

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO., C.L-G. 2-26
Garden City, N. Y., Dept. B. C.

Please send me ANTIQUES by Sarah M. Lockwood which completely covers the field of American antiques, is written by an expert, is illustrated by over 250 drawings, and is one of the most beautiful books of the year. I enclose $3.60 in full payment ($3.50 for the book plus ten cents postage.)

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City ..... State .....

Gladiolus Los Angeles

THE "CUT AND COME AGAIN" GLADIOLUS

Color: Shrimp pink tinted orange with orange tinted carmine throat

The most beautiful gladiolus yet produced.

Best of all, this is the long desired "cut and come again" or "ever-blooming" gladiolus because when the first spike is cut if the leaves be left on the plant a fair proportion of them send out one or even two branches from the side of the old cut stem. There will be enough of these in a bed to make a good showing for about twice as long as the ordinary gladiolus. The importance of this for use in garden or for cut flowers is readily seen.

Price postpaid 75c each; 3 for $2.00; $7.50 per dozen; $60.00 per hundred

Send for catalogues, Dutch Bulbs, also Iris, Amaryllis, Crinums, and "New Creations in Gladiolus." Growers and dealers send for wholesale offer.

CECIL E. HOUDYSHEL
Box 154G, La Varne, California

Waterlilies are Always a Source of Delight

If you have never known the real pleasure that comes from a pool of Waterlilies you have never known all the delights of a garden.

Beginning with the pure white of Loose, the colors run the scale from the delicate pink of Marliac Flesh to the deep red of Wm. Falconer; from the soft apricot of Comanche to the rich reddish yellow of Sioux.

Hardy Waterlilies thrive in pools and small ponds. No trouble to care for them. Full details are given in

Tricker's Waterlily Booklet

which features Hardy and Tender varieties, Day and Night bloomers, and aquatic plants in general. A copy of the 1926 edition will be mailed on request.

WILLIAM TRICKER
Largest Grower of Aquatics in America
661 Forest Street **Arlington, New Jersey**

BOLENS–

A Garden Tractor that will make your dreams come true

You've always wanted it. You've dreamed about it while you planned your next garden at last winter's fireside. The recollection of wielding your hand hoe and pushing your lawn mower during the hot summer not only stimulated your desire for relief such as the BOLENS could give —it fanned that desire into a positive longing for the help of that modern miracle—the magic power of gasoline.

The BOLENS is more than a machine. It is power plus the means of applying it instantly to its work. Attachments for seeding, weeding and lawn mowing are instantly interchangeable. An arched axle enables the outfit to bestride narrow rows and the BOLENS tool control makes possible the close, careful cultivating which displaces tiresome hand labor.

As a Power Lawn Mower it gets into the nooks and corners that can not be negotiated with cumbersome machines. It is easily turned, hence winding paths or shrubs on the lawn are not annoying to the guide of the BOLENS.

Full details of the BOLENS are given in a freely illustrated booklet for which please write.

Gilson Manufacturing Co.

516 Park Street **Port Washington, Wisc.**

Their beauty and quality is assured

Diener originations are featured by Gladiolus experts—professional and amateur—everywhere, in their own gardens. And small wonder! For it is said of Diener that he leads the world in the origination of high-score, named varieties of Gladiolus.

Hundreds of flower lovers from every part of the world send direct to us annually for genuine Diener bulbs. They know the satisfaction that comes from planting our bulbs—strong and true-to-name—grown and harvested under the personal direction of the originator, Richard Diener, himself, in the lovely Valley of the Moon.

We have harvested this year a wonderful crop of bulbs, healthy and bursting with ambition to put forth spikes, heavy with bloom. While we can take care of more orders than in previous years, remember our supply is not inexhaustible. Already orders are pouring in from customers of other seasons, who have found that Diener Gladiolus grow easily anywhere. There is a heavy demand for our most popular varieties. If you are one of our former customers, consult the catalog we have sent you. Order now. We will ship at your convenience.

Save $2.40 on this Collection

The beauty of any garden will be enhanced by this *Garden Magazine* Collection No. 4. Here are 17 full sized bulbs that will give you both ruffled and straight edge blooms in a wonderful assortment of colors, only $5.00. Regular price, $7.40.

Henry Ford, Mrs. J. K. Armsby, Aloha, Mrs. Newell Vanderbilt, Hawaii, Victory, Mr. H. A. Hyde, Eldiva, Nectarine, Sunset, Marin, Mrs. Mary Stearns Burke, Fairfax, London Smoke, Salome Jane, Mrs. Rudolph Spreckels, Wistaria.

Delphiniums and Amaryllis, Too!

DIENER'S DELPHINIUM HYBRIDS are the most resistant to mildew. Spikes exceptionally long. Colors range from pale to deep blue, mauve and pink inlaid. Plants from $1.25 doz. Seeds, trial packet 50c; large packet $1.

EVER-FLOWERING MAMMOTH AMARYLLIS HYBRIDS bloom every 3 to 4 months. Easily grown, indoors or out. Bulbs from $1.25 each.

Ruffled Monster Petunias

Beautiful as orchids. Easily grown. Gorgeous colorings. Blossoms 12 weeks after planting, usually 3 to 7 inches in diameter. Single or double, dwarf or bush. Protected from frost will bloom all year. February fine month to plant them. 400 seeds only 50c.

You will want our beautiful catalog

If you have never grown bulbs or seeds bought direct from Diener, send today for our 1926 complete price list and our finely illustrated flower book, showing in natural colors many of our gladiolus, petunias and other originations. Mailed free if you mention *Garden Magazine*.

RICHARD DIENER COMPANY, *Inc.*

Box 602, Kentfield, Marin County, California

What Are Your Vegetable Needs

(*Continued from page 468*)

Here is what an expenditure of about $3.00 will do to provide this garden of greens.

1 oz. Swiss Chard
1 oz. New Zealand Spinach
1 pkt. each Lettuces: Wayahead: Big Boston, Tenderheart, California Cream Butter, Iceberg, Los Angeles, New York, Wonderful
50 plants each Celery: Golden Plume, Fordhook, and Giant Pascal
1 pkt. each Cabbages: Copenhagen Market, Succession, and either Premium Flat Dutch or Surehead
1 oz. Chinese Cabbage, Wong Bok
1 pkt. each Endive: Green Curled, and Witloof Chicory.
Kale—Dwarf Green Curled, and Parsley Double Curled

AMONG THE ROOT CROPS FOR WINTER STORAGE

If you would provide a wholesome diet during the winter months at the greatest economy your garden should hold a certain amount of root crops. With the exception of Onions, Salsify, and Parsnips, all the varieties are useful as succession crops, seeds to be sown around middle of July. It should be noted that early varieties as a rule are not good keepers and, in using, they should be disposed of first. Here's my personal choice of root crops for winter use.

1 oz. each Beet: Early Wonder, Detroit Dark Red, and Long Smooth Blood
1 pkt. each, Salsify, Sandwich Island; Parsnip, Guernsey or Hollow Crown
1 oz. each Carrot, Chantenay or Model
Danvers Half
Imp. Long Orange
1 oz. each Turnip, Large White Globe Leaf, Yellow or Amber Globe, and Ruta Baga, Purple Top Yellow (for winter)
1 pkt. each of Red, White and Yellow Southport Globe Onion
1 pkt. each Onion White Portugal and Prizetaker for early and exhibition

THE GARDEN OF LUXURIES

Ideas as to luxuries and necessities in the garden vary greatly. It seems inconsistent to class Cabbage as a necessity and first cousins like Brussels Sprouts and Cauliflower as a luxury; yet the comparatively smaller yield of food per plant in connection with both Brussels Sprouts and Cauliflower surely make them more expensive. Add to this that they require richer soil and are more exacting when it comes to cultural requirements, and I am perhaps justified in putting them in this particular class.

Another factor that makes some of these items luxuries is their lack of food value. This applies particularly to radishes—crisp little table dainties, but hardly solid food! Though some housekeepers may disagree I put Egg Plant and Peppers in the same category, although they are useful variations in the menu.

1 pkt. Brussels Sprouts, Long Island Improved
1 pkt. Kohlrabi, Early White Vienna
1 pkt. Leek, Prizetaker
1 pkt. Cauliflower, Dry Weather
12 plants Pepper, Chinese Giant
12 plants Egg Plant, Black Beauty
1 oz. each Radishes: Rapid Red, French Breakfast, Scarlet Globe, White Icicle, Chartier and White Chinese
1 pkt. each Musk Melon Rocky Ford, Golden Fleshed Rocky Ford, and Tip Top

THE AVERAGE EASTERN HOME GARDEN OF 50 X 100 FT.

Where suburban communities are looking to vast building developments the problem of the home plot is becoming acute; you may have a garden large enough to produce food for a family of five and yet not so large that you can afford to experiment. It happens to be my own problem and were you to ask me what I grow to provide a maximum amount of food from garden space of 50 x 100, here is what I suggest.

1 lb. each Beans: Bountiful, Sure Crop, Wax, Stringless, Refugee Wax or Green Pod, Fordhook Bush Lima (Sowings 2 weeks apart)
1 lb. each Sweet Corn: Golden Bantam, Metropolitan and Golden Evergreen.
1 lb. each Peas: Market Surprise, Little Marvel, Thomas Laxton and Alderman
1 pkt. each Kale, Swiss Chard, New Zealand Spinach, Wong Bok Chinese Cabbage.
2 oz. Beets, Detroit Dark Red
1 oz. each, Carrot: Amsterdam Forcing, and Danvers Half Long
1 oz. each Lettuce: Wayahead, Black Seeded Big Boston, Deacon
20 plants each Tomatoes: Bonny Best, Livingston's Globe, Chalk's Early Jewel, Livingston's Stone
1 pkt. each Cucumber: Davis Perfect, and Squash Cocozelle Bush
1 pkt. each Onion: Yellow Globe Danvers and Southport White Globe, 1 lb. Onion sets

THE ALL ROUND ESTATE GARDEN

Last summer I visited several estate gardens, ranging in size from half an acre to four acres. A survey of the crops proved them to be of the greatest variation. In one such a vast amount of Peas were grown, even out of season, as to seem out of all proportion to the amount of ground set aside for the balance of the crops. Yet, the reason for it was sufficient—the owner preferred Peas to all other vegetables and would have them if he could and as long as he could. This instance, with other variations, causes me to feel that specific recommendations as to quantities of seeds to be bought for the estate garden are impractical. The varieties recommended for the other types of gardens will perform equally well in greater quantities. But among Beans, for instance, pole or climbing varieties should be considered because of their long season of bearing. Provision should also be made to grow Potatoes, a crop for which there is no room in the average home garden. Aside from these two additions, any variations are matters of personal preference.

As Much a Part of the Home as the Hearth Stone

Whether your grounds are large or small, like a gem in its proper setting is the home surrounded by

HILL'S EVERGREENS

Our 1926 catalog contains many new and beautiful illustrations, 25 of them in full color. The descriptions are complete and authentic. It gives information regarding color, shape, size and best uses of the different varieties. Write for catalog to-day. **Send 25 cents** in stamps or coin which will be refunded on your order.

THE D. HILL NURSERY CO.
106 Cedar Street **Dundee, Illinois**
Evergreen Specialists—Largest Growers in America
Established 1855

Your local Nurseryman, Florist or Landscape Architect has Hill's Evergreens or can obtain them for you.

WATERER'S SEEDS

SINCE 1892 we have been one of the largest distributors of high class Flower and Vegetable Seeds. Our seeds are selected from only the finest of stocks in this country as well as abroad.

Our new 1926 Catalog is a great improvement over that of previous years, as to variety of Seeds, descriptions, cultural directions, etc.

We shall be pleased to send you one ***free*** on application.

You will find listed in our Catalog several good collections of Vegetable Seeds which have been carefully selected to fulfill the requirements of the home gardener, priced respectively at $1.00 and $5.00.

Write to-day for catalog.

OUR SPECIAL
ZINNIA COLLECTION
Giant flowering, composed of 10 separate colors of rare beauty and exceptional size.
SPECIAL AT
$1.25

HOSEA WATERER
716 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Established 1892

ELITE GLORY

The Greatest Dahlia in the World

Originated by
W. W. Kennedy & Sons, Red Bank, N. J.

IN describing this spectacular decorative, we quote from three issues of *Garden & Home Builder*.

December, 1923: "The seedling winner was a monstrous salmon gold and red decorative, with a poinsettia-red decorative second, which in the opinion of the *Garden Magazine* was the more distinctive of the two." (This was Elite Glory's first appearance in the show room at Red Bank, October, 1923, when our Elite Supreme won the seedling prize.)

December, 1924: "Elite Glory (Kennedy.) The most sensational Dahlia of the 1924 season . . . A monstrous flower . . . Strange to say this gigantic flower is not large and awkward, but both pleasing and spectacular in appearance . . . Elite Glory may almost be regarded as a break and it surely is not surpassed for spectacular effect for exhibition or garden."

December, 1925: "Elite Glory (Kennedy.) . . . It can be said with certainty that it is the most spectacular flower of all. . . . It literally radiates its own brilliant red color. . . . It is, we believe, the greatest of all exhibition varieties."

Thus for three consecutive years Elite Glory has been described among the best of the season's Dahlias. Its brilliance is not surpassed by any other flower, and this includes the entire flower world. Due to its peculiar habit of growth and the fine texture of the flowers, it will keep longer than any dahlia we know.

Prices of Elite Glory: Tubers, $25.00 each, delivery April 1st
Plants, $10.00 each, delivery May or June

Herald-Tribune Elite
Our 1925 Sensation

This remarkable white decorative won the *Garden & Home Builder* Sweepstakes Prize at the American Dahlia Society Show, New York, 1925. It is a rich pure white decorative of beautiful form and wonderful keeping qualities—on extra good stems.

Prices of Herald-Tribune Elite: Tubers, $10.00; Plants, $5.00

Send For Our 1926 Catalogue

We are sure you will be interested in our new catalogue describing our other new introductions and besides over 200 varieties of the World's Best Dahlias.

W. W. Kennedy & Sons, Red Bank, N. J.
Growers of "Dahlias Elite"

The
Bay State Nurseries

"Suggestions for Spring of 1926"

Will be found of interest

This 24-page folder describes some interesting items from the large variety grown by New England's leading Nursery.

Send for your copy today. A request will bring it to you at once.

The Bay State Nurseries
W. H. WYMAN & SON, Owners
North Abington, Mass.

California Dahlias

Awarded 10 Silver Cups, 1925

The World's Greatest Creations.

Also High Class Dahlia Seed.

Write for Catalogue

Advance Dahlia Farm
Box 1398 Compton Cal.

Daphne Cneorum

A low growing evergreen shrub, bearing in early spring a profusion of delightfully fragrant rose pink flower clusters. Blooms at intervals all summer and fall.

Price each, 8–12″ plants 75c; per 10 $7.00.

Our catalog gladly mailed upon request.

GEO D. AIKEN
Putney Vermont
"Grown in Vermont, It's Hardy!"

This garden planned and planted by Wagner

Wagner Flowers

TO the lover of beautiful home surroundings Wagner Park Nurseries offer a wide variety of dependable Roses, Hardy Flowers, Shrubbery, Ornamental Trees and Bulbs—carefully packed, these vigorous plants reach destination in fine condition and are guaranteed to grow.

Special Anniversary Offer:
A choice collection 20 varieties of Ever Blooming Roses guaranteed to grow **$1.00** prepaid

Wagner Landscape Service will help you plan lovely landscape effects whether you have a small lot or extensive grounds. Plans available through our Mail Landscape Service or by personal survey.

Every garden lover should have our new illustrated catalog giving full list of Wagner flowers and helpful cultural instructions—explains Landscape Service also.

Please write for Catalog No. 425 FREE.

Wagner Park Nurseries, Box 25 Sidney, Ohio
Nurserymen Landscape Gardeners Florists

Unusual Native Plants Bring Fragrance and Color To Lowland Gardens

IN spring gorgeous Rhododendrons color the slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains; Azaleas and a mass of Kalmias bloom under the evergreens, a clump of Lilies thrives along a little run that tumbles over the rocks.

You Can Have These Native Plants In Your Own Garden

For years I have studied them, lived with them, grown them. My nursery (4,000 feet above the sea level) is producing more than a hundred species and varieties of these rare plants of the mountains. Experience proves that they can be transplanted safely to lowland gardens, carrying with them the fragrance and color of their highland home.

I am prepared to furnish these plants and shrubs in almost any quantity. My catalogue will help you to know them—if you are interested I shall be glad to send you a copy.

E. C. ROBBINS Gardens of the Blue Ridge
Box 7, Ashford, North Carolina

5 Garden ROSES

On their own roots. Sure to bloom.
Rainbow Collection
Edel—old ivory
Lady Ursula—flesh pink
Mrs. H. Winnett—crimson
Melody—yellow
My Maryland—pink

Mailed Postpaid

to any address. Guaranteed to reach you in good growing condition. **$1**

All G&R roses are grown in large quantities, which enables us to sell them at moderate prices.

SPECIAL OFFERS

8 Hardy Pon-pon "Mums", all colors $1.00
10 Gladioli—all beauties $1.00
8 German Iris—all colors $1.00
3 Hardy Climbing Roses—Mary Wallace, Rosarie, Climbing Am. Beauty, 1-yr-old $1.00
6 Decorative Ferns $1.00
6 Choice Dahlias $1.00

SPECIAL OFFER—Any 3 collections for $2.75—entire 7 collections for $6.00 postpaid. Prompt service guaranteed. **Catalog free.** Write for it to-day.

THE GOOD & REESE COMPANY
Largest rose growers in the world.
Dept. 203 Springfield, Ohio

Do You Grow Dahlias

We will send you:

12 choice varieties (each labeled) for $10, value $12.50 or more.
12 varieties (each labeled) for $5, value $7 or more.
12 varieties (each labeled) for $3, value $4 or more.
12 varieties (each labeled) for $1, value $3 or more.

Address

THE VILLAGE DAHLIA GARDENS
Saylesville Rhode Island

An Investment in Happiness

may just as well be a permanent, profitable one—for an investment in a Callahan Unit-Built Greenhouse brings the happiest days of the year.

And remember, A Callahan Greenhouse costs only a very small amount—for it comes to you in sections ready to erect.

Write for "The Greenhouse Book" with illustrations and prices. It's free.

The T. J. Callahan Co.
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Callahan Greenhouses

75c
—a bush—an unusually low price for these

Frau Karl Druschki Roses

Ideal, hardy, pure snow-white roses. Perfect in flower, strong in growth, and very free flowering.

Green's Roses Will Bloom *This* Season

All are two-year old, field-grown rose bushes. Tea roses, perpetual roses, moss roses, climbing roses, and ramblers in infinite variety. Save money and get immediate results by ordering from Green's Nursery.

Hardy Perennials

Paeonies, phlox, iris, golden glow, delphinium, chrysanthemums, holyhocks—and many more of these favorite flowers. Strong, field grown plants from Green's Nursery cost so very little!
Ornamental vines and shrubs, shade trees, fruit trees and bush fruits.

Direct from Nursery to You—
at a definite saving and only *one* handling.

Transportation Paid—See New Catalog

Purple, yellow, blue or bronze iris—a mass of bloom in May and June.

50 pages profusely illustrated in Green's Money Saving Catalog. Tells of low prices and discounts for early orders. Free! Write today.

GREEN'S NURSERY COMPANY
20255 Green Street
Rochester, N. Y.

For Sickly Plants

ARE your house plants as nice as you'd like them? Flowers bright and foliage rich and green? "Watch-em-grow" Plant Food works wonders with sickly and backward plants. It is a perfectly balanced plant food, not a stimulant. Clean and odorless, dissolves quickly in water. Fine for flowers and vegetables. Renews brown spots in lawns, keeps cut flowers fresh. Used by over 100,000 customers in 1925. We have never had a complaint.

Send 10c for trial package. Try it on sickly plants. You'll be amazed at the improvement you'll see in a short time. When convinced of its merits, return the empty envelope of your trial package together with 40c and we will send a big 50c can.

The Temley Plant Food Company
5748 Detroit Avenue Cleveland, Ohio

BECOME A LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

Dignified, Exclusive Profession not overrun with competitors. Crowded with opportunity for money-making and big fees. $5,000 to $10,000 incomes attained by experts. Easy to master under our correspondence methods. Credentials awarded. We assist students and graduates in getting started and developing their business. Established 1916. Write for information; it will open your eyes. Do it to-day!

AMERICAN LANDSCAPE SCHOOL
77-GA, Newark, N. Y.

Maloney's

TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, ORNAMENTALS, BERRIES, VINES

ADD greatly to the beauty and value of your home and surroundings. You will be surprised to see how simple and inexpensive it is to plant Maloney Nursery Stock. It is so sturdy and hardy, and has such a fine root system that it is bound to thrive and make a wonderful growth.

All the choicest varieties are grown in our own upland Nurseries. For over 40 years we have been building up our extensive Nursery business by delivering only the best quality stock; grown, dug and shipped under our personal supervision.

Landscape Service

Our Landscape Dept. will help you choose and place your planting upon request. See Catalog.

We know the varieties sent you are just what you order and guarantee them to be absolutely healthy, and true to name. We sell direct from our 400 acre Nursery. That's why Maloney's customers get better stock at such exceptionally low prices.

Why wait any longer to beautify your grounds when Maloney makes it so simple and inexpensive? First send for the catalog, decide what kind and how many roses, shrubs, trees, etc., you want. Then fill in the order blank and your stock will come direct to your house. We prepay transportation charges. See catalog.

Certified Fruit Trees

We have thousands of fruit trees certified true to name by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association who fastened a seal to each tree bearing the name of the Association and the name of the variety. This seal will remain on the tree until it comes into fruiting. See catalog.

Anyone can plant Maloney Stock

The catalog tells you what, when, and how to plant and gives simple definite directions. The stock itself has a wonderful root system which Maloney Scientific Culture has developed so that once planted it is bound to grow.

In addition, if you wish, our landscape service WILL help you.

Send for Free Catalog Illustrated in color

Buy better stock for less money and have the satisfaction of doing your own planting. Large or small orders receive the same prompt, accurate attention.

Remember everything you order from us is positively guaranteed in every way, and you can have your money back if you are not perfectly satisfied.

Maloney Bros. Nursery Co., Inc.
21 Main Street Dansville, New York

Maloney's
TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, ORNAMENTALS, BERRIES, VINES

Giant Washington Asparagus

Pride–Profit–Satisfaction

Plant **Shoemaker's Quality Roots** this Spring and cut Giant Washington Asparagus for the table next Year. Stalks 1" to 2" in diameter, 8 to 12 stalks to the 3-lb bunch. Tender and delicious from the purplish-green tip to the bottom of the stalk.

These Super-Roots are Rust Resistant and Easy to Grow. Sure to live and thrive because of their enormous size and strength. Every Root carefully selected for the garden trade, thus doubly insuring wonderful success.

THE BIGGER THE ROOT, THE BIGGER THE RESULTS

Giant Washington Asparagus Roots are the largest and thriftiest Roots to be had. And remember, a planting once made is good for 15 to 20 years.

50 GIANT ROOTS, $5.00
25 GIANT ROOTS, $3.00
(By Parcel Post, Prepaid Anywhere)

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Recognized as the best Insecticide for all insects and bugs on your flowers, vegetables, evergreens, shrubs, etc. In use for years by the most exacting florists and estate superintendents. Ideal for the small home.

Most satisfactory and easiest used spray on the market. Absolutely clean and harmless, both for indoor plants as well as outdoor gardens.

Recommended by the officers of the Garden Club of America.

Obtainable at your store.

FREE—Write for copy of Wilson's Spray Calendar. (Gives you correct month in which to spray your different plants.)

Wilson's Weed Killer

Don't hoe . . . just sprinkle with Wilson's Weed Killer. One application a season is sufficient to kill all weeds in your walks, etc.

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SPRINGFIELD N. J.

The Seal of Connecticut

Our Winning Decorative Dahlia

AWARDED FIRST PRIZE
FOR BEST YELLOW IN ENTIRE
New York (A.D.S.) Show,
September, 1925

Pronounced as "far superior" to all existing yellows. Color is absolutely clear, rich golden yellow. Fine form and habit.

TUBERS $10. Each PLANTS $5. Each
April and May, 1926, Delivery

Our 1926 Catalogue ready Jan. 1st.
May we send you a copy?

C. LOUIS ALLING
Dahlia Specialist
251 Court Street West Haven, Conn.

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On Own Roots

Our leading Rose, "Charles Dingee"

As PIQUANT bud or stately full-blown flower, the "Charles Dingee" rose is exquisitely lovely. Velvety petals shade from a warm rose color to the creamy tints of ivory. Long, erect stems bear lightly enormous blossoms. The crisp glossiness of the leaves, and long, slender calyx enhance the delicate charm of the flower.

This rose, honored with the name of the founder of our business, was produced in our own gardens by crossing a hardy pink rose with one of the best of the white varieties. The resulting bush is of unsurpassed strength and beauty. It grows in any soil and blooms continuously.

We own and control the entire stock of "Charles Dingee" roses. They can be had nowhere else. It deserves a place in any garden or yard. One-year-old plants, 30c; 4 for $1.00. Large 2-year-old plants, 85c, by parcel post, prepaid. Extra strong 3-year-old bushes with soil on roots, $1.25, by express, charges collect.

Our New Guide to Rose Culture for 1926 Sent Free on Request

Illustrates wonderful "Dingee Roses" in natural colors. It's the lifetime experience of the *Oldest and Leading Rose Growers in America.* Offers over 500 varieties of roses and other plants, bulbs and seeds, and tells how to grow them. Edition limited. It's free!

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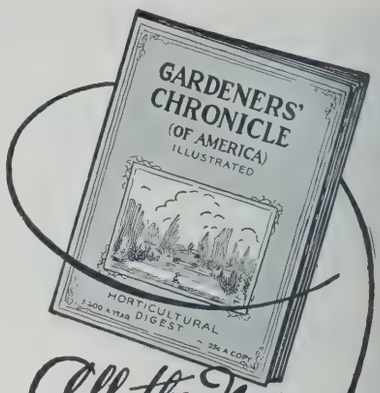

All the News of Gardening

Told by Specialists

who write from personal experience. Robert Laurie suggests in the January number, "Evergreens for Foundation Planting"; Helen M. Fox writes of her visit to the "Garden at the des Arts Decoratifs"; Dorothy Ebel of "An Old New England Country Seat." There will be a new department known as "The Voice of Our Readers," and new writers will contribute to the four regular monthly departments.

So long as the copies last, we'll be glad to include the above number free with a subscription to the Gardeners' Chronicle. Send $1 for six months' trial; $2 for full year. Learn the art of gardening from those who make the care of plants a life-long labor of love.

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286-A Fifth Ave. New York City
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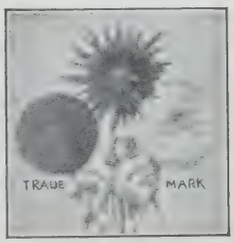

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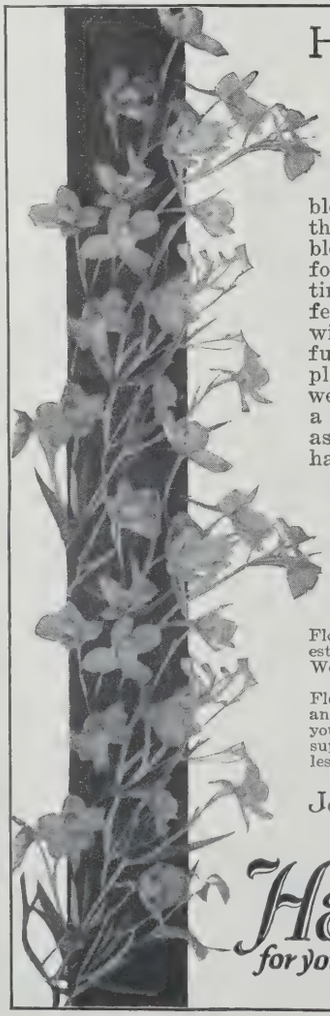

Harris' Blue Butterfly DELPHINIUM

(*Delphinium Chinensis*)

A Beautiful Azure Blue

A hardy and unusual Delphinium that blooms the first year from seed sown in the Spring in the open ground. It starts blooming the first year in July and the following years much earlier, and continues all Summer. It grows 1½ to 2 feet high in bush form and is covered with bloom from ground to top. Beautiful for cut flowers or in the garden. The plants need no protection and will do well in any good soil. We can also furnish a White and Deep Blue of the same type as the light blue. They are particularly handsome when grouped together.

SEEDS THAT WILL GROW

AZURE FAIRY	- -	Pkt. 10c
DEEP BLUE	- - -	Pkt. 10c
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A packet of each for 24c in stamps

Our new catalog of Harris Vegetables and Flowers, illustrated in color, contains many interesting and unusual suggestions for your garden. We will gladly send it free on request.

We are large growers of Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, Gladiolus, Dahlia and other bulbs and many flowering plants. Our catalog offers you the opportunity of buying seeds of a very superior quality direct from the grower at much less than city seedmen's prices.

It will pay you to ask for the catalog today.

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Harris Seeds
for your Flower and Vegetable Garden

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DAHLIAS

Unpropagated California grown tubers will give you strong healthy plants. Send to-day for your copy of my 1926 Catalog. It is free.

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and nothing else

The Best of the New,
The Choicest of the Old

Write for beautiful illustrated catalog

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For 54 Years Largest Manufacturers of Specialized Field and Garden Implements in the World

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WHO wouldn't enjoy basking before this crackling log fire on a cool October evening. Open fireside and autumn evening! Each was made for the other.

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How to Have Beautiful Lawns and Prolific Gardens!

Plants, trees, lawns, bushes, flowers, vegetables, thrive—when they are fed at the proper time with proper food.

Sheep's Head Brand Pulverized Sheep Manure

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Distributed in neat containers, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100-lb.

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Then we have also some WONDERFUL PEONIES, IRIS, PHLOX and HARDY GARDEN PERENNIALS in a large variety.

OUR QUALITY CANNOT BE SURPASSED, no matter where you may go or what prices you pay.

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THE newest, most beautiful royal-purple flowers, with wonderful sheen and velvety texture. Robust grower; thrives everywhere. Flowers completely covering the plants all summer and they can then be used in window gardens or conservatory. Sow seeds and have a beautiful bed of Petunias or window box, 50 cts. per packet.

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Tall, bushy Verbena plants, completely crowned with flowers of many colors. Long stems, fine for cutting. Excellent for garden, pots or window boxes. Easily grown from seed. Packet 35 cts.

Everblooming Carnation, assorted colors, 25 cts. pkt. To make new customers, both Verbena and Carnation 40 cts.

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Packet seeds *given* with each order. Will produce many beautiful flowering plants of different kinds.

Send for catalogue of Guaranteed Seeds, Bulbs and Plants. Many varieties not obtainable elsewhere.

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Rose Ash

Plan Your Spring Planting Now

ALL winter long, Nature is planning and preparing for spring. Will you be ready when she is? Will you have your garden planned and your bulbs and tubers ready for planting?

Gladiolus offer an infinite variety of color, including such exquisite shades as royal purple; orchid-like lavender; soft and deep, rich reds; whites as pure as alabaster or as warm and rich as old ivory; light and dark pinks including rose and salmon; light and dark blues; and all of the apricot shades.

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Order **Newbark Plastic-Tree-Saver**

from your nursery or seed house enclosing this advertisement. We are not in the mail order business and prefer not to sell Newbark direct. Your catalog house will gladly supply you.

Even old decayed trees are easy to save and often worth while. A limb snapped off—torn or broken, a small patch of bark nicked off by a lawn mower or plow may be a place for rot producing fungi to lodge and eventually mean the death of a valuable tree. With the aid of Newbark, injury and decay may be stopped very economically.

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Free folder "How to Quickly Renew the Life of Wounded Decayed Trees."

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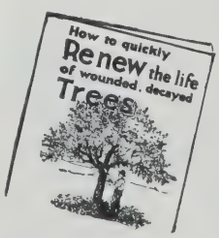

J. G. Mayo & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Wagner Park Nursery Co., Sydney, Ohio.
Pomona United Nurseries, Dansville, N. Y.
Hart & Vick, Rochester, N. Y.
James Vicks' Sons, Rochester, N. Y. Retail & Wholesale Catalogs.
Mayo Belden Co,, Rochester, N. Y.
Wells Bros. Big Tree Nurseries, Dansville, N. Y.
L. J. Farmer, Pulaski, N. Y.
The Northwest Nursery Co., Wadena, Minn.
Sunnyslope Nurseries, Hannibal, Mo.
Westhill Nurseries, Fredonia, N. Y.
J. Otto & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.
Nahumkeag Nurseries, Gardiner, Me.

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The improved Acme-Jr. with a double clutch and complete differential. Easy to operate as it is evenly balanced. Compact, sturdily built with all working parts enclosed and dust proof.

The machine that will cultivate, disc, hoe, seed, do power work, spray your trees and mow your lawn.

Write for Catalogue

The Acme Cultivator Co.
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Southern Dahlias Grown in Old Virginia

In the Hickory Hill collection of Dahlias listed in our 1926 catalog, you will find all but one of the Dahlias mentioned in December Garden & Home Builder, under the heading "Those That Hold Good." Our collection covers not only the best of the new introductions but practically every worth while standard variety.

Our long growing season insures well matured bulbs full of vitality—ready to bloom for you in 1926.

Our 1926 List sent on Request

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J. S. BOSHER
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It is sent free to intending purchasers—to anyone, without obligation to purchase, on receipt of 10 cents in coin or stamps.

GEORGE H. PETERSON
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The Hardy Flower Garden

Now is that delightful time of the year when the garden enthusiast may settle down in an easy chair and dream about next year's garden. Here all the bugs and diseases are easily conquered, the weeds are friendly and the weather is tractable. Of course a collection of garden catalogs is necessary, and I hope you will send for mine which I call "Hardy Plants for the Home Garden". May it help your dreams to pass along pleasant lines and of course I shall hope that you will like it well enough to want to become better acquainted. Gladly sent free on request.

W. A. TOOLE
Garry-nee-Dule
Baraboo **Wisconsin**

New Giant SNAPDRAGON

Wonderful beauties. Great spikes of large individual flowers. Make gorgeous beds; excellent for cutting; lilac-purple, rosy-lilac, carmine-rose, terra cotta and rose, yellow, white, pink, orange and red, coppery-scarlet, pkg. 15 cts. each, all 9 $1.10.

Dwarf Cosmos. Sturdy plants 2½ feet high, covered with flowers, early and until after frost. Fine for beds and cutting, pkg. 25 cts. 2 for 40 cts.

Butterfly Delphinium. Bloom abundantly from early spring until late fall. Very easy to grow and come up each spring without resowing. Two splendid varieties; Azure Fairy, bright blue and Snowflake, pure white. Seeds, each kind, 15 cts. a pkg. or both colors for 25 cts.

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Write for Your Copy

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Schulz's "Kentucky Bred" Dahlias

are our specialty. Over 300 varieties listed. Our "Kentucky Bred" Dahlias are as famous for their beauty as are Kentucky's beautiful women. A moderate climate, together with sunshine and an ideal soil, produce plants of unusual vigor and beauty. The 1926 catalog is a handbook of Dahlia Culture. We have given many pages to the history and care of the Dahlia. You will find it worth your while to learn more about this popular flower.

Cactus Dahlia Cigarette

Creamy white in color, edged with a delicate orange. The petals curve back; the blooms and stems are of unusual quality—strong and vigorous in their growth. This Dahlia is worthy of a place in any collection. Kentucky Bred quality, priced at **$2.50.**

Cactus Dahlia, Cigarette

Everything For Your Garden

We have a complete nursery stock—a tree, a plant or a shrub for that odd corner in lawn or garden. Write us for the Catalog. Orders for plants, tubers, bulbs, trees or ornamentals that are received now will be delivered at the proper planting time. A wise selection at this time assures prompt service before our rush season.

Jacob Schulz Co. Inc.

Department A **550 So. Fourth Ave.**
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The Rarest New and the Choicest of the Old

Among the former, our giant White "JOERG'S WHITE" stands supreme both for size and color. It was the "Star" 1925 Gladiolus novelty and is still the greatest of all White Gladioli. (Last year $5.00)

NOW $3.50
Per Bulb
(No smaller sizes or planting stock for sale.)

Special Offer of 10 Splendid STANDARD GLADIOLI

	List Value
6 **Niagara,** cream, splashed carmine	$0.50
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6 **Alice Tiplady,** bright orange	1.00
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6 **Arizona Rose,** clear rosy pink	.50
6 **Herada,** lilac-mauve	.75
6 **Peace,** milk white	.50
6 **Schwaben,** giant yellow	.60
	Value $7.60

The above collection, post paid anywhere in the U. S. for $6.00

Our 1926 illustrated catalog of "Best on Earth" Gladioli and other Bulbs, mailed free anywhere.

GEO. J. JOERG, Inc.
(40 years growing Gladioli)
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1 Snowberry Red 3 to 4ft.	50c
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THE WARING

Height 40"
Width 11¾"
8" Silver Dial

This large banjo clock gives the necessary finishing touch to a home, especially where Early American Furniture predominates. It has the 8-Day pendulum movement insuring accurate time keeping. The case is made of mahogany, finish dull-rubbed, with a beautiful tinted glass panel.

Special Price

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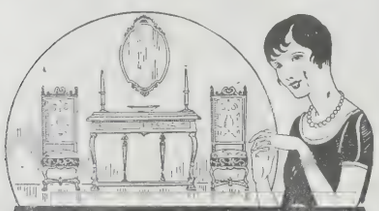

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441 Madison Avenue New York City

The Newer Shades in Roses

Such as Coral, Old Gold, Saffron Yellow, Terra Cotta and Oriental Red are obtained by planting Pernetiana Roses, and these roses are *only a success* when budded upon Rosamine Stock. This distinction is quite noticeable in the rose Los Angeles which proves a failure when budded upon any other stock.

We submit, therefore, that this discrimination is a *great advance* and a *most important* factor in producing the popular colors so much in demand at the present day, and up to the present has not been appreciated by the rose growing public. Our Hybrid Tea and Perpetual Rose are budded upon Multiflora and Manetti Stock.

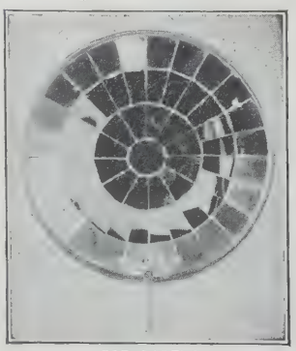
Hardness of wood is essential, as soft wooded roses die back badly when set out. Our plants have well ripened wood. Nowhere can you buy stronger plants.

May we Send You Our Catalogue?

It is different, as we do not pass along the description of the Hybridists as the roses grow in Europe but as they grow in our Nursery, always stating defects as well as merits.

ROBERT EVANS HUGHES
ROSE SPECIALIST
Near Buffalo **Williamsville, N. Y.**

Early American Lighting Fixtures



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Old Mirror Glass and Pewter
Copy of example at Wayside Inn. 11 inches high

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Jane Teller Industries
LOCUST VALLEY, L. I.

We also make Hooked Rugs—any size, any shape, any design. Only in all wool and by hand.

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The most comprehensive book of home plans ever published by any architect, size 8x11 inches. 224 pages, 214 different designs for colonial and two-family dwellings, cozy bungalows, cottages and other medium cost homes; contains floor plans and all dimensions, photos and approximate cost to build. You cannot afford to build until you have seen this book. Postpaid, only, $3.00.

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Booklet of Home Plans

FROM Hollywood, Beverly Hills, Pasadena and Los Angeles these fine homes have been selected as the best examples of Spanish influence. The eyes of the nation are now on this type of architecture.

This booklet contains 60 photographs, and 60 interior sketches and floor plans to meet all climate conditions.

Ask your news dealer or mail check or money order for $1.00 *to*

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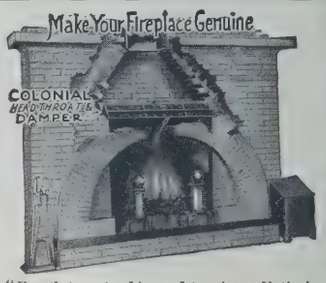
Plan Service and Special Architectural Designing



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NO SMOKING; insures correct construction of the fireplace throat—the vital part. Build your fireplace right with the Colonial Head and our FREE plans. Complete Fireplaces and Furnishings; Andirons, Grates, Hoods, Screens, etc. Suggestions gladly given.

Write for complete catalog and Blue Print showing common mistakes in Fireplace Construction.

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GARDEN FURNITURE
of the better sort *An illustrated catalogue sent on request*

The Erkins Studios
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WHITESBOG BLUEBERRIES

Actual Size

Carefully propagated nursery-grown varieties for your garden

YOU can grow these blueberries yourself. Whitesbog offers you seven reliable varieties, *all carefully selected, tested and named.* The berries themselves are a delight—large, luscious, practically seedless. As for the bushes, beauty marks them through the seasons. Compact and symmetrical, they boast lovely blossoms, beautiful, heavy clusters of fruit, flaming autumn foliage and red winter twigs.

Write for illustrated circular on varieties and cultivation.

WHITESBOG BLUEBERRY NURSERIES

Headquarters for Purebred Blueberry Plants

JOSEPH J. WHITE, INC.

Box F Whitesbog, N. J.

***Ellinor Vanderveer**—The most beautiful and successful pink Dahlia that has been sent east from California*

JESSIE L. SEAL

Originator and Introducer of the Jessie L. Seal Dahlias

Again winner of the Gold Medal at the 1925 Exhibition of the Dahlia Society of California for the best general display, and the Palace Hotel Cup for the best collection of California Dahlias—the two most coveted prizes.

Our 1926 Illustrated Catalog will feature:

Ellinor Vanderveer **Shirley Oliver** **Golden Fleece**
Olive Reed **King Tut**

and the best of the Western and Eastern Dahlias.

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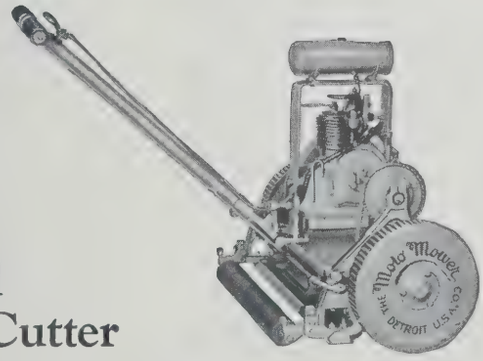

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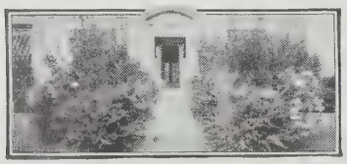

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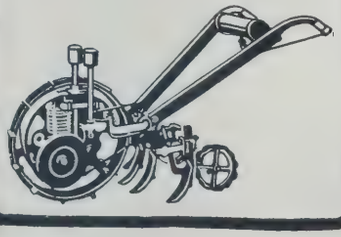

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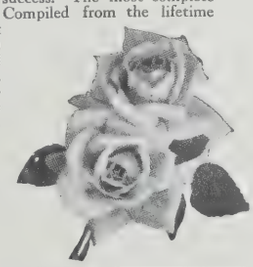

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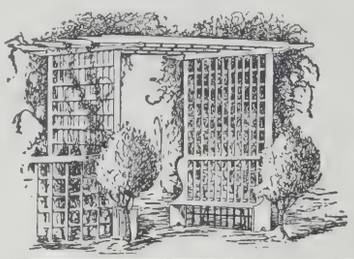

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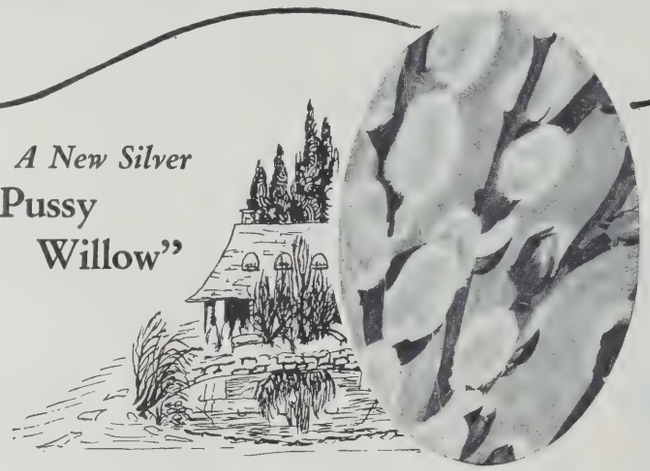

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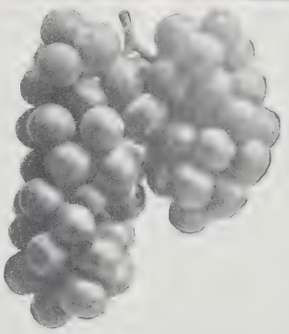

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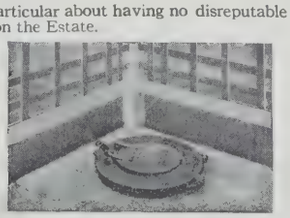

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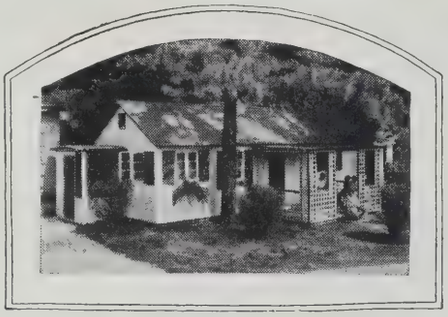

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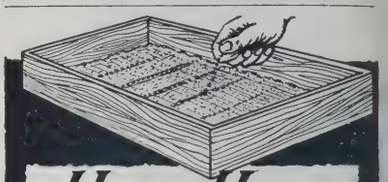

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